

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Week ending 4th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 11th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 18th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Murshidabad.</i>									
Azimganj ...	312	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	5,66,344	2,03,967	70,166	33,315	19,456	27,442	26,337	20,338	14,363
CHOTA NAGPUR.									
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>									
Giridih ...	390	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>									
Purulia ...	937	740	927	360	...	...	...	...	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	740	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>									
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.									
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>									
Deoghur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal ...	...	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	376	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>									
Colgong ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	370	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>									
Monghyr ...	370	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barowni ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	742	370	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	1,496	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	161	1,876	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	...	751	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,283	4,863	3,358	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Patna.</i>									
Barh ...	...	753	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,050	8,988	2,828	1,110	...	...	...	...	370
Diga Ghat ...	740	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	377	771	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	745	3,776	2,627	...	...	100	...	...	...
Khusrupur ...	...	2,655	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankipur	375	751	370	370
Dinapur	371
Bihta	370
Total ...	2,912	18,075	8,091	1,480	...	100	370	...	740

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Purnea.</i>									
Barsoi	370
Sonali ...	720
Kishanganj ...	1	1,466
Kasba	200
Total ...	721	1,466	570
<i>Darbhanga.</i>									
Samastipur ...	895	3,004	1,499
Kamtaul ...	370
Dalsingh Sarai	3,755	2,632
Total ...	1,265	6,759	4,131
<i>Shahabad.</i>									
Buxar	1,852
Arrah	1,120	385
Raghunathpur ...	370
Behea	370
Dumraon	370
Total ...	370	1,120	755	2,222
<i>Gaya.</i>									
Gaya ...	370	...	11
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>									
Hajipur ...	740
Sitamarhi ...	370
Muzaffarpur ...	2,628	2,281	380
Bhagwanpur	375
Garaul	376	375
Total ...	3,738	3,032	755
<i>Champaran.</i>									
Bettiah ...	370
<i>Saran.</i>									
Ekma ...	740
Revelganj ...	1,870	1,857
Chapra ...	1,537	380	370
Savan ...	2,960	1,480	740
Daronda ...	370	1,505
Digwara	758
Total ...	7,477	5,980	1,110
Total of Bihar	19,636	46,189	18,811	1,480	...	100	2,592	...	740
NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH.									
<i>Ghazipur.</i>									
Dildarnagar	1,121
Ghazipur ...	5
Tarighat	370
Total ...	5	1,491
<i>Benares.</i>									
Benares ...	370
Zamania	375
Total ...	370	375
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>									
Gauri Bazar ...	370
Chauri Chaura ...	370
Gorakhpur	740
Total ...	740	...	740

[illegible]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUISH—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Lucknow.</i>									
Lucknow ...	1,901	374
Alamnagar ...	3,401
Total ...	5,302	374
<i>Bulandshahar.</i>									
Khurja ...	750
<i>Fyzabad.</i>									
Fyzabad ...	821
Gosainganj ...	385
Total ...	1,206
<i>Hardai.</i>									
Hardai ...	373
Baghauili ...	748
Total ...	1,121
<i>Rawalpindi.</i>									
Rawalpindi	370
Other places ...	2,255
Total of the North- Western Provin- ces.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	756
Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	370	...	370	370
Central Provinces ...	456	1	...	1,876	1,110
Rajputana and Central India.	384
ASSAM.									
<i>Sylhet.</i>									
Fenchugunge ...	151	503
Sylhet ...	1,294	51	2	...	165	206	...	510	80
Badarpur ...	6,237	106
Balaganj ...	5,052	369	425
Karimganj ...	890	2	...
Chattak ...	3
Other places ...	836	1,070	327	20
Total ...	14,463	2,099	329	...	165	631	...	512	100
<i>Cachar.</i>									
Silchar ...	13,847	5,922	261	...	215	138	995	2,550	1,371
<i>Goalpara.</i>									
Dhubri ...	1,208	121	330	164	25	273	170	52	125
Goalpara ...	1,640	310	366	191	665	1,073	455	660	178
Total ...	2,848	431	696	355	690	1,346	625	712	303

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Kamrup.</i>									
Gauhati ...	673	3,258	2,876	3,415	2,555	2,706	4,551	1,447	822
<i>Darrang.</i>									
Tejpur ...	257	111	152	...	100	...	311	101	101
Mangaldai ...	18	160	...	...	1	...	...	56	...
Bishunath ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behalimukh ...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...
Total ...	326	271	152	...	511	...	311	157	101
<i>Sibsagar.</i>									
Nigriting ...	1,826	...	...	...	...	...	13	40	60
Disangmukh ...	1,676	437	190	151	...	140	66	68	32
Dekhumukh ...	3,986	609	697	248	43	86	178	275	72
Kokilamukh ...	557	372	103	...	...	...	...	240	30
Other places ...	1,576	701	10	...	...	84	...	100	42
Total ...	9,621	2,119	1,000	399	43	310	257	723	236
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>									
Dibrugarh ...	14,366	875	1,887	671	683	879	1,787	1,150	166
Palasbari ...	2	20	...	...	...	103	...	...	6
Total ...	14,368	895	1,887	671	683	982	1,787	1,150	172
<i>Nowgong.</i>									
Silghat ...	558	...	...	...	...	61	...	162	145
Other places ...	115	26	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	56,819	15,021	7,601	4,870	4,862	6,174	8,526	7,413	3,250
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	...	77	41	25	...	20
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	42,352	25,505	34,127	37,850	27,751	19,129
ABSTRACT.									
Total of Bengal ...	5,65,086	2,03,931	70,166	33,315	19,456	27,442	26,337	20,338	14,363
Ditto Bihar ...	19,636	46,189	18,811	1,480	...	100	2,592	...	740
Ditto Chota Nag- pur.	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto North-Wes- tern Pro- vinces and Oudh.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	...	...	...	...	756
Ditto Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	370	...	370	370	...	...
Ditto Central Pro- vinces.	456	1	...	1,876	1,110	...	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	58,077	15,057	7,601	4,870	4,862	6,174	8,526	7,413	3,250
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	...	77	41	25	...	20
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	42,352	25,505	34,127	37,850	27,751	19,129

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

For the week ending the 25th October 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 61, Kalna 89, Katwa 32, Raniganj 100. Weather very favourable. Crop prospects excellent. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Kalna	8 to 10	
Katwa	9 to 12	
Raniganj	10½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 204, Rampur Hât 160. Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Price of rice at Sadar 10 seers, and at Rampur Hât 9½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 24, Vishnupur 144. Cold weather setting in; lands being prepared for *rabi*. Standing crops excellent. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice (new) at Bankura 13 seers and at Vishnupur 13½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Salar 236, Tamluk 68, Ghatal 310. Agricultural prospects good. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9	} per rupee.
Tamluk	10½	
Ghatal	9 to 10½	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 185, Serampore 102, Jehanabad 177. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Sowing of *rabi* commenced in the Serampore subdivision. No cattle-disease.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 102, Barasat 100, Basirhat 59, Diamond Harbour 75. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of crops good. Washing of jute still continues. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 9½	} per rupee.
Barasat	7½	
Basirhat	9½	
Diamond Harbour	8½	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 41, Kushtia 150, Meherpur 402, Chuadanga 704, Ranaghat 125, Nischindipur 280, Sikarpur 115. Preparation and sowing of lands for *rabi* going on. In places the sowing is retarded by the excessive rain. *Aman* getting on well. Fodder sufficient. Price of old rice varies from 7½ to 8½ seers, and of new rice from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 328, Jangipur 317, Kandi 326. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman*, sugarcane, and mulberry are favourable. *Kalai* doing well. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	} per rupee.
Kandi	9½	
Jangipur	10	

Jessore.—Days hot; nights cool. Rainfall at Jessore 218, Jhenida 148, Magura 102, Bongaon 30. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Sowing of winter crops and steeping of jute still going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 401, Bagirhat 408, Satkhira 72. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops begun. Prospects of *aman* excellent. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 9	} per rupee.
Bagirhat	9	
Satkhira	10½	

Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In poor-houses	23	189	317	529
Relieved from Charitable Fund	247	2,631	933	3,811

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·28, Nator 2·00, Naugaon 1·82. Prospects of standing crops good. Steeping of jute continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder ample. Common rice sells from 7½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 30. Weather seasonable. Prospect of winter rice favourable. Steeping of jute still going on. Preparation of land for sowing *rabi* has commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice—*bhadoi* 9½ seers and *haimanti* 7½ seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 16, Alipur Duars 24. Days hot, nights pleasant. Prospects of standing crops good. Steeping of jute going on. Lands are being cultivated for *rabi* crops. Fodder sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Siliguri 89. Weather seasonable. Hills—*barma*, *haimanti*, *kalai*, and *bhutmas* progressing favourably; lands being prepared for wheat and barley. Terai—*Haimanti* and sugarcane doing well; lands being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Prices of coarse rice:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	6 to 7	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	7 to 9	
<i>Bhutta</i> (old) 15 seers and (new) 34 seers per rupee.						

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 67; district average rainfall 55. Steeping and washing of jute going on. Lands being prepared for sowing of potato and for transplantation of tobacco. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 5 to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient except in some places in the Gaibanda subdivision.

Bogra.—Rainfall 74, Sherpur 83, Naukhila 1·67, Panchbibi 32. Prospects of winter rice generally good. Fodder ample. Prices of common rice—*aman* 7 seers, *aus* 8 seers 1 chitak, and Burma rice 8 seers 6 chittaks per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·11, Sirajganj 1·98. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Crops promise well. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice at Sadar 7½ to 8 seers per rupee as before. At Sirajganj rice is 9½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 59, Munshiganj 46, Narainganj 1·07. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·13, Netrokona 2·54, Tangail 2·48, Kishorganj 1·01, Jamalpur 2·22. Weather getting cooler. Jute-steeping continues. *Aman* paddy doing well. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 71, Goalundo 1·26, Madaripur 1·68. Weather cool with frequent thunder-storms. Prospects good. The earlier winter paddy is being reaped. Sowing of winter crops has commenced. Rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 94. Weather showery. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 6½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla 32, Chandpur 36. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of jute still continues. Prospects of crops good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice—

					Srs.	
Comilla	...	...	...	...	9½	} per rupee.
Chandpur	...	...	...	...	10	

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·43, Feni 1·52. Lands being cultivated for *rabi* crops. Prospects good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of rice—*aus* 12 seers and *aman* 8 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 7·51. Crops damaged by cyclone yesterday (24th October) afternoon, which laid low most of the houses and trees. Fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather seasonable. Rainfall at Sadar 1·51, Buxar 69, Bhabua 3·81. Rainfall of the week retarded *rabi* sowing. Paddy and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from one village in Buxar. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·41, Gopalganj 2·86. Weather seasonable. Prospects of paddy very good. *Rabi* sowings retarded a little on account of recent rain. No cattle-disease. Average prices are—common rice 11 seers 12 chittaks, Burma rice 9 seers 14 chittaks, wheat 8 seers 12 chittaks, barley 11 seers, *makai* 17 seers, gram 8 seers 14 chittaks, *arhar* 10 seers 4 chittaks, and *marua* 20 seers 14 chittaks per rupee.

Champanan.—General rain during first half of week. Motihari 83, Bettiah 51, Barharwa 207, Bagaha 16, Ramnagar 13. Weather getting cool. *Bhadai* harvesting almost completed. *Rabi* being sown. Standing winter rice crop in excellent condition. Prices are—new country rice 12½ seers against normal 17½ seers, wheat 8½ seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 10½ seers, and maize 18 seers.

Relieved from	Charitable	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Fund	14	16	149	179

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 300. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings retarded in places owing to the *chitra* rains. Prices are—Burma rice 10 seers, common rice 8 to 12 seers, wheat 9½ to 10 seers, *makai* 15 to 16 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 9 seers, *rahar* 10 seers, marua 18 seers.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 132. Prospects of standing crops good. Fields are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 316, Begusarai 343, Jamui 219. Weather rainy in the beginning of the week, but fine latterly. Prospects of winter rice good. Sugarcane doing well. Recent rain has retarded *rabi* sowings and in places damaged gram and other *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr ...	8½ to 9½ seers per rupee.
Begusarai ...	6 to 8½ „ „
Jamui ...	9 „ „

Bhagalpur.—Approach of cold weather felt. Westerly wind blowing. Rainfall at Sadar 33, Banka 417, Madhipura 192, Supaul 306. No more rain wanted for winter rice, which continues to promise very well. Sugarcane being cut in places. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from all subdivisions except Madhipura. Prices are:—

Common rice.	Kurthi.	Marua.	Indian-corn.	Wheat.
Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Madhipura 10 0	10 0	25 0	...	...
Supaul 14 0	...	25 0	...	...
Sadar 8 14	12 10	...	15 2	9 8
Banka 10 0	...	...	15 0	8 2
Relieved from Charitable Fund ...	255	529	196	980

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 87, Kishanganj 70, Araria 227. Prospects of *aghani* crop good. Sowing of *rabi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar and Kishanganj 10 seers and at Araria 11 seers per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 200, Chanchal 73, Shibganj 326. Weather fine and getting cool. Winter rice coming into ears. Prospects excellent. Lands are being ploughed for *rabi* crops. Price of ordinary rice 10 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 414—highest (709) at Deoghur and lowest (116) at Rajmahal. Weather clear and cool. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of winter rice favourable. Prices are:—common rice 8 to 10 seers, maize 14 to 24 seers per rupee.

Jamtara (22nd October)—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved from Charitable Fund	168	393	698	1,259

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 114, Jajpur 319, Kendrapara 284, Banki 228. Weather seasonable. Late *beali* being harvested. *Laghu sarad* in ear and maturing in places. Sowing of *rabi* nearly over. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c
Cuttack ...	14 7
Jajpur ...	15 12
Kendrapara ...	17 1
Banki ...	17 15

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 483. *Beali* and jute crops being harvested. *Sarad* crop flourishing and is in ear in places. *Rabi* crops being sown, but some damage apprehended owing to heavy rain and flood. Sugarcane growing well. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior of the district. Rice sells at 13 and 15 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 170 and at Khondmals 16. Sowing of oilseeds in progress. New rice sells at 20 seers per rupee at Angul and 18 seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri 1·36, Khurda 4·27. *Laghu* ripening. *Sarad* growing well, and in ear in some parts. Common rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 77, Giridih 3·87. Weather cold and dry. Full crops reported. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Price of rice 6 to 9½ seers per rupee. Subdivision Hazaribagh (Saturday, 23rd October)—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In poor-houses	49	34	68	151

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 26. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* cultivation. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers and in the interior from 8 to 24 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·44, Balumath 2·44, Garhwa 4·06. Weather favourable. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of winter rice and other crops good. Average price of rice 11 seers, *makai* 20 seers, and *murua* 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·63, Gobindpur 1·55. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground are excellent. Early paddy being out. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder sufficient. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	6,238	3,002	214	9,454
In kitchens	423	584	2,029	3,036
Total				12,490

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 9·44, Kalikapur 1·43, Ghatsila 1·35.

General Summary.—There was general and in some parts heavy rain during the week. In Chittagong a cyclone occurred on the 24th, which, besides doing destruction to houses and trees, damaged the standing crops. In all other districts the prospects of the crops are reported to be favourable. The cultivation of the *rabi* crops is going on, but in parts of Bihar the sowing has been somewhat retarded by the recent rain. Jute is still being steeped and washed. There was a fall in the price of rice in some districts. In Manbhum, where relief works remain open, the average price of common rice is 10 seers per rupee against 9 seers last week.

Numbers on Government relief—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Khulna	529	529
Hazaribagh	151	155
Manbhum	12,490	11,803
Total	13,170	12,487

Numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Khulna	3,811	2,851
Champaran	179	206
Bhagalpur	980	2,001
Sonthal Parganas	1,259	1,209
Total	6,229	6,267

The above totals are distributed as follows:—

	MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	Present week.	Next preceding week.	Present week.	Next preceding week.	Present week.	Next preceding week.	Present week.	Next preceding week.
Relief-workers	6,238	4,897	3,002	2,296	214	186	9,454	7,289
In poor-houses and kitchens	495	409	807	788	2,414	2,365	3,716	3,622
Otherwise relieved	Nil	179	Nil	1,397	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,576
Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	684	836	3,569	3,415	1,976	2,016	6,229	6,267

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

M. FINUCANE,

The 26th October 1897.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS
STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE
FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1897.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the West

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vu cere.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
BENGAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga), Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10½ seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Scrapore 10 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahat 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Badura 10½ seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 1½ seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10 seers (karkatch), Jangipur 10½ seers, and Kandi 10 seers (karkatch).
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhonida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU.
Pennisetum typhoid.
(cum.)

MARUA OR RAGI.
Eleusine Corocana.

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
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Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S.

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ANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria Italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALA OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arretinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	8	0	7	8	11	8		
...	8	4	7	8	11	4		
...	9	0	10	0	11	0		
...	7	0	7	8	13	0		
...	8	0	8	0	12	0		
...	8	0	8	0	11	0		

...	...	...	...	7	12	8	0	11			
7	4	7	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	11	0
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	12	13		
...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	13	0		
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	13	4		
...	...	...	...	6	8	7	0	13	8		

...	...	...	...	7	14	8	4	13	0		
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	12		
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	13	0		
...	...	...	...	7	0	6	12	10	0		
...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	10	12		
...	...	...	...	7	2	7	5	9	0		
...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	13	0		

...	...	...	...	8	0	7	12	11	0		
...	...	...	...	8	0	7	0	12	8		
...	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	15	0		
...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	12	0		

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1897.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.						
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CAJIAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.																
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.											
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
...	9	0	9	0	14	8	11	0	11	0	11	0	13	8	0	3	8	0	Burdwan.	1			
...	6	0	6	0	10	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.	2			
...	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	8	10	8	9	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	Bankura.	3			
...	No import.	13	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	11	0	3	11	0	0	Midnapore.	4			
...	6	0	6	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Hooghly.	5			
...	7	0	7	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Howrah.	6			
...	6	0	6	8	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	24-Parganas.	7			
10	0	10	0	14	8	8	0	8	0	11	6	9	0	9	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Calcutta.	8		
...	10	0	10	0	14	9	11	0	10	10	10	10	3	10	0	3	12	0	Nadia.	9			
...	11	0	11	15	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	6	Murshidabad.	10		
...	9	0	9	0	10	0	8	8	9	0	9	2	4	0	0	3	14	0	4	0	Jessore.	11	
...	7	0	7	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	9	2	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	0	Khulna.	12	
...	9	12	9	12	18	0	10	2	9	12	9	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	2	Rajshahi.	13	
...	8	8	8	0	11	0	9	8	9	8	9	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	2	Dinajpur.	14	
18	0	16	0	13	0	8	5	0	7	8	8	0	8	0	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpaiguri.	15	
10	0	10	0	13	5	0	6	0	8	0	9	0	9	8	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	Darjeeling.	16
...	10	8	10	8	20	8	9	13	9	13	9	4	3	14	6	3	14	6	4	8	0	Rangpur.	17
...	6	2	6	6	9	4	10	8	10	0	9	2	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	Bogra.	18
...	5	8	5	8	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Pabna.	19
...	6	2	6	6	9	4	10	8	10	0	9	2	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	Dacca.	20
...	5	8	5	8	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh.	21
...	Faridpur.	22
...	10	0	10	0	9	12	13	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Backergunge.	23

- K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira 9½ seers.
 L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 8½ seers and Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks.
 M. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
 N. Retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.
 O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda no return, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
 P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks, Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagnar 8 seers, Kishorganj and Netrokona returns not received.
 S. In the subdivisions the wholesale prices per maund are :—Madaripur Rs. 3.13 (crushed) and Goalundo Rs. 4.7 (panga).
 T. In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers and Pirojpur 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 4	6 10	6 10	8 0	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	10 8	Aus. 9 0	11 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	10 0	10 8	8 12 and 9 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	9 0 & 10 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	9 8	10 12	...	...	...
	28	Gaya	8 12	8 12	8 8	10 12	11 4	12 8	6 4	6 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	9 0	...	...	...
	29	Shahabad	{ 9 8 & 10 0	{ 9 0 & 9 4	{ 8 0 & 8 8	10 0	9 8	13 0	{ 8 0 & 8 8	7 8 & 7 12	9 0 & 10 0	9 0 & 9 8	9 0 & 9 8	10 0 & 10 0	Burma rice 10 4		
	30	Saran	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	5 12	5 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	...
	31	Champaran	8 8	8 8	8 12	10 8	11 8	12 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	12 8	11 0	11 4	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Burma rice. 10 0 9 0		
	33	Darbhanga	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	...	11 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	12 0	11 12	11 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	9 7½	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	15 8	5 12½	5 4	7 8	8 11½	9½	9 4	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	9 8	8 14	8 12	11 6	11 6	12 8	7 4	7 0	8 12	8 14	8 14	11 4	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	13 0	16 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	11 11	9 0	10 0	...	10 0	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	8 0	8 4	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	8 0	7 12	8 4	9 0	9 8	13 0	7 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	7 14	7 4	7 3	...	...	...	8 9	7 14	10 8	13 13	12 8	15 2	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	10 0	10 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	13 0	{ 12 8 to 13 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	7 3	7 0	6 13	...	...	...	5 12	7 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	{ 5 8 to 7 8	{ 5 0 to 7 4	{ 5 8 to 7 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	{ 7 0 to 8 0	10 0	8 0	{ 9 0 to 11 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	8 7	7 14	7 14	10 2	11 4	9 9	10 2	9 0	7 14	11 13	11 0	9 0	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	8 4	8 8	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	9 0	7 4	10 0	11 0	9 12	11 8	...	...	...
	46	Singhbhum	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...

- U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 10 seers, Bihar 9½ seers, Barh return not received.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 9½ seers, Jahanabad 10 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar return not received, Bhabua 9½ seers, and Sasaram 10½ seers.
a. In the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers and Madhubani 10 seers 10 chitaks.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th October 1897.

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

BATRA OR CUMBU.
(*Pennisetum typhoid-*
eum.)

MARUA OR RAGI.
(*Eleusine Corocana.*)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
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S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

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...
...

...	20 0	19 0	17 0
...	14 8	12 4	14 8
...	16 0
...	18 8	13 0	17 8
...	21 0	21 0	...
...	20 0	20 0	19 0
...	19 0	18 8	18 8

...
...
...	20 0	...
...
...

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...
...

...	20 0	15 0	16 0
...	20 0	12 0	22 0
...	20 4	...	14 10
...
...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...
...	6	8	7	0	13	0
...	8	0	8	0	10	0

14	0	13	0	17	0	9	8	9	0	12	0
8	8	10	4	15	0	8	12	8	12	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	{ 12 0 & 12 8 }	
0	6	8	15	0	...	8	8	8	8	11	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	12	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	9	0	13	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	8	0	11	8

...	...	...	...	9	13	9	7	12	4
...	...	...	...	8	14	8	14	11	4
...	20	0	...	8	0	9	0	13	0
...	...	16	0	8	0	8	8	14	0
...	...	...	...	7	8	8	0	10	4

...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 11 13 10 8 16 1						
...	...	...	...	Chhola. { 7 8 7 8 11 0 }						
...	...	...	...	{ 10 0 10 0 16 0 }						
...	...	...	...	10 8 9 3 14 7						

...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0
...	...	...	...	{ 7 0 7 0 9 0 to to to }					
...	...	...	...	{ 7 8 7 8 10 0 }					
...	...	...	...	8	5	9	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	12	8	0	10	0
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	12	0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1897—(concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zeamays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.										
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 1½	4 7 1½	4 0 0	Tippera. 24		
...	...	...	...	...	...	V	9 0	8 0	9 2	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	Noakhali. 25		
...	...	...	...	...	...	W	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Chittagong. 26		
BIHAR.																			
15 8	...	15 0	10 8	10 12	14 0	X	10 8	10 12	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Patna. 28						
14 0	13 8	12 8	9 4	9 0	13 0	Y	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	Gaya. 29						
13 8	...	14 0	9 0	9 8	...	Z	10 4	10 4	10 0	3 12 6	3 14 6	4 0 0	Shahabad. 30						
15 0	14 0	14 8	10 0	10 0	13	a	10 4	10 4	10 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Saran. 31						
18 0	20 0	16 0	10 12	10 12	13 8	b	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Champaran. 32						
17 0	18 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	c	11 0	11 0	11 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Muzaffarpur. 33						
15 0	14 0	15 0	9 4	9 0	13 0	d	9 12	9 12	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 2	Darbhanga. 34						
15 12	14 7	14 8	9 7½	10 8	13 0	e	9 15½	10 8	9 7	3 11 0	3 11 6	3 14 6	Monghyr. 35						
15 2	15 2	14 6	...	...	12 8	f	10 0	10 0	10 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur. 36				
10 4	13 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	g	9 0	10 8	10 8	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba). 37						
20 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	h	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Malda (English Bazar). 38			
15 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	i	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas. 39						
ORISSA.																			
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	j	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	Cuttack. 40				
...	...	...	6 0	5 8	8 0	k	11 8	11 8	10 10	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 11 0	Balasore. 41				
...	...	...	9 3	...	13 2	l	13 0	13 0	11 13	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 3 0	Puri. 42				
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
15 0	13 8	12 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	m	8 0	8 0	8 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh. 43						
12 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 12	9 0	n	9 0	8 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	Lohardaga. 44						
18 9	20 4	13 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	o	9 0	9 0	8 7 1	...	...	...	Palamau. 45			
14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	p	9 2	9 2	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 6	4 4 0	Manbhum. 46						
...	...	14 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	q	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singbhum. 47						

- f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 9 seers 11 chitaks, Madhipura 9½ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (panga) is 10 seers per rupee.
i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), and Pakour 11 seers (karkatch).
j. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
l. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
m. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
n. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	MARTS	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (<i>mota chaul</i>).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Calcutta	6 4 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 1
2	Burdwan	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 5 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 5 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0 0 4 6 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	3 5 0 Aus. 4 10 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 6	6 0 0	5 14 0	4 6 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	6 4 0	6 10 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	3 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
7	Chittagong	6 8 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna	Old. 4 7 0 New. 3 14 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 14 0	3 11 0	4 6 0 and 4 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3
9	Muzaffarpur	7 4 3	7 4 3	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	3 1 3	3
10	Bhagalpur	5 8 0	5 11 6	4 9 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 9 0	4 8 6	4 8 0	4 9 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 11 3	3 6 0	2 8 6	2 14 6	2 8 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	6 2 0	6 0 3	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 6 to 4 7 0	5 5 0 to 7 4 0	5 8 3 to 7 9 9	5 5 6 to 7 4 3	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 26th October 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 0	4 3 0	2 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 0
...	4 15 0	5 4 0	3 8 0
...
...	4 9 0	4 9 0	3 0 0
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0
...	5 2 0	5 2 0	3 6 0
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0
...	1 14 6	2 0 0	2 5 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 5 0
...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	4 9 0	4 7 1	...
...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 9 0
...	Biri or kalai.		...
...	3 4 0	3 9 3	2 5 9
...	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 0 0
...	5 11 0	5 11 0	4 7 0

PRICES PER MAUND

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zea mays</i>).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 10 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	6 12 0	5 12 0	4 1 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	White mustard.	5 8 0	5 10 0
...	...	...	5 12 0	6 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	Rapeseed.	5 8 0	5 6 0
3 12 0	3 12 0	2 6 6	7 4 0	6 4 0	4 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
2 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 11 0	3 10 6	2 13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0
2 5 7	2 3 6	2 9 0	5 11 0	5 11 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	3 3 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 14 0
...	...	...	3 6 3	3 9 3	2 5 3	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 0 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	8 14 0	5 5 0 to 8 0 0	6 9 6	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	5 14 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	5 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	6 6 6	4 0 0	21 0 0	18 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 12 3	3 4 6	6 7 0	6 7 0	5 13 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	22 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0 0 to 8 14 0	8 0 0 to 8 6 8	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	260-0-0 per 100 pieces.	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0
32 0 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 12 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 6 0 to 2 4 0 | to 2 4 0 | to 2 0 0			...	...	...
30 0	30 0 0	37 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 to 2 8 0 | to 2 8 0 | to 2 2 0			...	...	...
33 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 10 8	...	...	...	6	6	16
35 0 0	35 0 0	42 0 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	9 8 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	37 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
26 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
27 13 3	27 13 3	26 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	29 0 0	32 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 4 0	35 4 0	35 8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	2 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
29 8 0	29 8 0	31 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	per maund.			per kahan.		
35 8 9	35 8 9	41 2 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 5 4	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 3
						per piece.			per maund.		

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th October 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.												Panga.			
6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2. Burdwan.
per kahan.												Crushed.			
1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.												Panga.			
0 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 4 0	4. Pabna.
per maund.												Panga.			
6	6	6	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
3 3 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	11. Cuttack.
per kahan.												Karkatch.			
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0 to 7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	12. Ranchi.
												Panga.			

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
17th to 23rd October 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	17th	146.7	10.1	29.780	81.8	88.2	12.8	75.4	78.8	0.946	77.5	87	N N E, E and calm.	41	0.01	Partially cloudy, o, t, <, d.
"	18th	152.8	7.6	.805	81.4	88.7	10.7	78.0	78.6	.942	77.4	88	S S W and calm...	47	0.07	Partially cloudy, t, d, &.
"	19th	148.1	5.4	.849	79.7	87.1	10.1	77.0	78.0	.937	77.3	92	E and E S E ...	65	0.91	Partially cloudy, t, d, &.
"	20th	151.4	9.3	.874	82.5	88.2	10.7	77.5	79.4	.964	78.1	37	E S E, W S W, and S S W.	59	0.01	Partially cloudy, d, &.
"	21st	146.5	10.4	.842	82.9	88.4	10.8	77.6	79.6	.968	78.2	86	S W, W S W, and calm.	62	Nil	Chiefly clear, &.
"	22nd	144.6	5.4	.793	83.1	89.1	10.4	78.7	80.4	1.003	79.3	88	W S W and W ...	47	"	Partially cloudy, o, t, lr, &.
"	23rd	143.3	2.2	.762	80.1	87.0	8.8	78.2	77.2	0.896	75.9	87	W, N and N N E	80	0.03	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	29.815
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	...	...	50.4
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	...	80.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	81.6
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	...	81.2
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	13.7
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	...	...	89.1
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	...	Miles.
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	9
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd October 1897 ...	...	...	...	%
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	88
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd October 1897 ...	...	...	...	77
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	...	...	...	Inches.
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.	...	...	...	1.03
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.	...	...	...	0.82
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.	...	...	...	58.33
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.	...	...	...	62.88
The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.	...	...	...
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.	...	...	...

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; d, drizzling rain; lr lightning reflection; &, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th October 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd October 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	17th	29.854	82.9	90.5	15.2	75.3	84.6	81.5	1.031	80.0	87	0.87
"	18th	.865	84.6	90.5	11.9	78.6	86.8	80.5	.957	77.9	76	.....
"	19th	.895	83.0	89.0	12.0	77.0	86.6	81.5	1.008	79.5	80	0.01
"	20th	.942	84.4	91.0	13.2	77.8	86.6	82.0	1.032	80.2	82	0.62
"	21st	.906	84.7	91.5	13.7	77.8	87.1	81.7	1.005	79.4	78	.....
"	22nd	.866	85.0	91.0	12.0	79.0	86.6	82.5	1.057	80.9	84	.....
"	23rd	.940	83.2	87.5	8.7	78.8	82.6	79.5	.967	78.2	87	.....

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches, 29.895

The mean temperature of the seven days 84.0

The extreme variation of temperature 16.2

The maximum temperature 91.5

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 82

The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd October 1897 Inches, 1.50

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 25th October 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Tital Statistics of the Districts of Benga, for the month of August 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.									
		Population under registra- tion.	Number registered.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.			OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	REMARKS.
				ed. per annum.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Number register- ed.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	4,495	38.64	113	96	17	19	2,955	19.44	115	96	68	48	861	7.32	3,439	2,952	3,110	26.76			
	Bardham	798,254	2,637	33.04	51	79	...	...	1,371	17.20	63	78	40	60	566	6.12	2,034	3,048	1,964	24.40	
	Bahadur	1,698,668	3,694	21.68	79	84	37	...	1,383	17.20	53	48	40	60	566	6.12	2,034	3,048	1,964	24.40			
	Midnapore	2,681,516	8,095	30.18	378	378	13	...	4,103	15.60	158	72	137	60	1,398	5.52	6,078	2,760	5,373	20.80			
	Hoojghy, including Seram- pore.	1,034,296	2,895	28.00	24	24	13	...	1,776	20.52	160	180	78	72	478	5.52	2,533	2,916	2,516	20.16			
Presidency	Howrah	763,625	2,327	30.48	30	36	8	...	988	14.52	268	36	78	72	484	7.56	1,781	2,956	1,456	22.80			
	24-Pargannas	1,892,053	4,440	23.48	64	94	7	...	2,473	13.06	130	29	29	48	898	5.12	3,372	2,908	3,372	20.64			
	Calcutta	1,063,168	1,063	18.48	27	36	7	...	1,760	16.06	294	51	29	48	726	12.72	1,819	3,142	1,819	20.64			
	Nadia	1,644,108	6,064	36.90	13	13	...	...	9,817	26.08	17	66	114	72	690	4.92	8,048	2,920	8,101	23.28	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	5,341	42.68	277	277	...	...	5,501	23.88	9	72	86	72	524	4.92	8,429	2,988	8,655	23.48	
	Pessore	1,888,827	4,352	23.06	10	10	...	...	5,986	20.76	9	70	112	60	309	4.92	8,789	3,062	8,649	23.16	
	Kulna	1,177,052	2,810	23.90	662	77	...	...	3,386	23.72	25	70	62	60	452	4.92	8,789	3,062	8,649	23.16	
	Rajshahi	1,437,460	4,007	27.90	662	77	...	...	3,386	23.72	25	70	62	60	452	4.92	8,789	3,062	8,649	23.16	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	4,007	27.90	662	77	...	...	3,386	23.72	25	70	62	60	452	4.92	8,789	3,062	8,649	23.16	
	Jaipur	1,680,786	4,007	27.90	662	77	...	...	3,386	23.72	25	70	62	60	452	4.92	8,789	3,062	8,649	23.16	
	Barisal	223,314	620	27.90	16	16	...	...	1,782	23.00	128	26	26	72	109	1.92	2,669	3,048	1,701	20.88	
	Darjeeling	2,665,464	4,151	24.00	13	77	...	...	4,831	25.06	110	58	15	72	186	9.96	9,359	3,148	1,701	48.72	
Rajshahi	Rangpur	768,635	1,653	21.50	16	72	...	...	1,678	20.06	13	9	83	83	231	1.32	5,196	3,000	4,388	25.20	
	Bogra	1,561,223	2,000	12.72	163	132	...	...	2,818	24.84	6	71	58	48	159	1.32	9,004	3,132	1,688	26.28	
	Pattana	3,395,608	6,951	34.50	21	09	...	...	5,369	23.16	31	72	113	48	913	4.56	4,568	2,980	3,270	20.04	
	Dacca	8,472,185	10,213	35.28	17	04	...	...	6,709	23.16	31	72	92	48	856	2.88	7,718	2,964	3,593	17.88	
	Wymensingh	1,833,543	4,810	31.56	24	12	...	...	4,337	27.84	37	12	151	84	1,125	6.24	4,100	2,968	4,092	18.24	
Dacca	Parturpur	9,155,965	4,590	25.32	61	24	...	...	4,850	27.00	37	12	103	68	822	2.76	6,246	3,184	4,132	24.48	
	Backerkunge	1,783,635	4,147	27.84	16	09	...	...	2,008	17.88	88	24	88	46	247	9.88	2,905	3,156	3,263	15.84	
	Tippena	1,090,093	2,910	26.64	51	60	...	...	2,852	20.24	92	36	92	84	282	3.52	5,245	3,516	1,718	20.76	
Chittagong	Naikhal	1,590,167	3,697	23.32	305	276	...	...	4,481	41.64	85	72	82	84	382	9.32	6,245	4,872	3,170	29.40	
	Chittagong	1,772,369	7,518	42.88	429	288	...	...	5,194	35.16	270	180	188	120	1,882	19.22	8,090	5,124	7,734	59.68	
	Patna	8,660	48	5.56	185	88	...	...	9,018	60.52	188	56	155	144	1,311	7.32	12,548	7,752	4,228	55.68	
	Gaya	2,158,381	1,857	8.58	178	96	...	...	5,691	33.12	169	60	333	156	1,094	6.36	7,860	4,572	1,353	43.92	
Patna	Shahabad	9,090,579	7,894	45.48	34	44	...	...	6,271	33.12	47	26	238	156	3,312	10.20	9,612	4,678	8,132	39.60	
	Saran	9,660,015	7,613	36.96	309	144	...	...	5,552	37.68	44	24	238	144	1,883	11.16	8,372	2,508	7,182	36.32	
	Champan	1,559,465	6,283	40.44	452	288	...	...	5,552	37.68	44	24	238	144	1,883	11.16	8,372	2,508	7,182	36.32	
	Muzaffargarh	9,712,817	4,294	42.84	386	168	...	...	7,196	30.72	92	36	243	96	955	4.08	8,586	4,960	8,883	59.00	
	Darbhanga	2,501,955	10,779	46.68	100	56	...	...	7,196	30.72	92	36	243	96	955	4.08	8,586	4,960	8,883	59.00	
	Monghyr	9,050	347	38.88	347	204	...	...	5,383	31.68	50	24	176	96	1,133	6.60	7,110	4,188	6,380	36.96	
	Bhagalpur	8,173	48	5.88	35	35	...	...	5,298	30.72	46	24	188	96	1,133	6.60	7,110	4,188	6,380	36.96	
Chhagapour	Purnea	1,944,658	6,615	40.80	102	60	...	...	4,157	25.56	4	40	88	48	185	2.64	4,507	2,908	3,409	21.00	
	Nalda	8,814,919	8,039	45.00	102	60	...	...	4,157	25.56	4	40	88	48	185	2.64	4,507	2,908	3,409	21.00	
	Sonthal Pargannas...	1,733,775	4,796	32.76	1,810	129	...	...	5,482	37.44	57	36	28	36	810	2.52	7,792	5,538	4,246	29.04	
	Cuttack	1,697,671	7,201	44.52	1,739	106	...	...	2,216	13.68	605	420	145	84	1,973	12.12	6,890	4,260	6,126	31.68	
Orissa	Balacore	944,508	3,450	41.52	261	312	...	...	1,665	14.04	314	372	92	108	1,977	11.76	2,819	3,595	2,489	29.28	
	Puri	1,132	1,132	35.64	1,132	14.28	...	...	1,712	8.76	633	792	75	84	1,784	22.20	4,402	5,592	2,965	32.52	
	Hazaribagh...	4,086	8,000	42.00	38	37.08	...	...	7,139	43.56	492	504	62	60	923	26.52	14,153	160,376	4,076	42.00	
	Joahardanga...	1,128,588	4,741	42.00	5,832	61.92	...	...	4,105	43.56	492	504	62	60	923	26.52	14,153	160,376	4,076	42.00	
	Patna...	964,770	2,041	41.04	1,314	26.40	...	...	3,106	42.24	83	156	29	24	276	6.32	3,839	77,166	1,389	39.84	
Chola par.	Manbhum...	1,193,538	3,713	37.32	1,225	12.24	...	...	3,106	42.24	105	156	29	24	276	6.32	3,839	77,166	1,389	39.84	
	Singbhum...	546,468	1,439	35.88	380	8.28	...	...	971	21.36	35	72	89	84	164	3.60	1,555	55.04	1,078	23.64	
	Total	71,089,617	294,393	37.80	24,979	4.20	...	...	162,693	27.56	7,461	150	4,988	72	36,535	6.12	237,596	40,087	...	...	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	173,189	29.16	14,633	2.40	...	...	155,394	21.12	4,987	84	4,321	72	23,835	4.44	176,763	29.76	...	...	
	Difference + or -	...	+ 51,174	+ 8.64	+ 10,346	+ 1.80	...	...	+ 37,389	+ 6.24	+ 2,464	+ 3.6	+ 637	+ 1.12	+ 9,700	+ 1.68	+ 69,803	+ 10.32	...	...	

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S.,

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1897.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registra- tion.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.				
			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
					re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population	re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population	re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population	re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population	re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population	re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population		re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population	re- gistered.	per 1,000 of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan ...	84,877	51	17.64	1	.24	...	...	68	25.64	19	6.60	...	.96	15	5.76	106	36.84	87	30.24	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore ...	82,354	78	28.99	...	.96	...	...	44	16.32	18	6.60	...	...	20	7.32	83	30.84	88	32.64	
Hoochly and Chinsura ...	3. Hoochly and Chinsura ...	35,055	79	28.50	...	...	...	...	39	21.04	15	5.40	...	1.08	23	8.98	81	29.40	102	36.96	
Hoochly ...	4. Serampore ...	35,952	114	38.04	...	.96	...	...	63	21.04	34	11.28	...	.24	32	10.68	134	44.64	119	39.60	
Hoochly ...	5. Howrah ...	116,036	850	36.00	9	.84	...	...	164	16.80	46	4.68	...	.48	66	6.72	203	30.12	265	27.24	
Hoochly ...	6. Cossimbore-Chitpur ...	31,825	62	23.64	...	...	...	...	20	7.56	8	5.00	...	...	7	2.88	35	19.39	37	14.04	
Hoochly ...	7. Anantala ...	32,865	81	11.28	...	.36	...	...	42	7.92	17	5.88	...	.60	8	3.84	84	19.36	38	13.08	
Hoochly ...	8. Barnagore ...	34,278	83	29.04	3	.96	...	...	42	14.64	17	5.32	...	.48	20	5.88	71	24.84	83	18.48	
Hoochly ...	9. South Suburban ...	60,642	113	19.44	3	.48	...	...	47	16.89	11	3.60	...	1.52	5	5.36	132	22.68	117	20.16	
24-Parganas	10. Khorda, South Bar- ruckpore & Titlagat. Nalhati	25,647	63	17.76	...	...	...	...	44	17.76	4	1.56	...	...	2	7.2	51	20.52	68	27.36	
	11. Nalhati	29,724	62	24.96	...	...	...	...	29	16.56	10	3.60	...	1.68	2	1.08	48	27.36	58	33.12	
	12. Nalhati	20,080	25	14.28	...	...	...	...	740	12.96	294	5.16	...	.48	726	19.72	1,819	37.92	1,599	28.08	
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	681,580	1,055	18.48	...	.96	...	...	18	8.40	5	2.28	...	.36	10	4.68	35	16.44	44	20.64	
Nadia	14. Krishnagar	25,000	84	33.48	...	...	...	...	42	16.34	5	2.28	...	...	18	7.08	61	24.00	69	27.12	
Murshidabad	15. Santipur	50,457	85	36.72	...	...	...	...	43	22.96	...	...	...	...	12	6.12	98	49.92	46	23.40	
Rajshahi	16. Berhampore	23,515	72	37.44	...	.84	...	...	69	38.64	...	...	...	.48	4	2.16	89	49.80	43	25.20	
Pabna	17. Rampur Roalia	21,407	89	40.20	...	.84	...	...	40	20.52	...	...	...	...	1	4.68	42	21.60	25	14.40	
Dacca	18. Sirajganj	23,267	102	40.20	...	.84	...	...	83	12.00	...	...	...	...	80	17.64	225	39.76	177	25.80	
Chittagong	19. Dacca	82,321	122	29.08	...	.12	...	...	33	16.44	...	...	...	...	6	2.88	42	20.88	30	24.84	
	20. Chittagong	24,099	48	19.96	...	...	...	...	293	21.94	118	5.52	...	...	250	63.52	738	63.52	602	45.68	
Patna	21. Patna City	165,192	515	34.28	...	.96	...	...	153	48.48	7	1.68	...	...	66	16.56	334	63.36	263	63.36	
	22. Bihar	47,225	215	45.44	...	.96	...	...	78	21.09	8	2.16	...	...	62	19.08	154	41.52	139	37.44	
Gaya	23. Dinapore	44,410	180	40.44	...	.36	...	...	362	22.44	68	10.08	...	...	93	16.08	711	166.08	480	68.64	
Shahabad	24. Gaya	80,383	251	37.44	...	.36	...	...	133	53.96	14	3.48	...	...	26	6.60	224	57.24	213	54.96	
	25. Arrah	46,905	146	37.32	...	.96	...	...	79	41.64	13	7.92	...	...	1	4.68	104	64.84	88	46.44	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	183	39.08	...	.96	...	...	109	29.80	32	6.00	...	...	100	20.88	349	72.96	192	40.08	
	27. Chapra	27,352	150	31.32	...	.48	...	...	120	65.12	4	2.04	...	...	28	8.64	239	42.88	113	29.52	
	28. Bettiah	22,780	79	37.32	...	.48	...	...	80	18.96	15	3.36	...	...	17	4.08	181	44.04	186	59.28	
	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	133	32.40	...	.48	...	...	23	30.00	...	...	...	...	40	49.68	189	49.68	182	40.08	
	30. Hajipur	21,457	80	37.16	...	.56	...	...	80	12.96	...	...	...	...	83	13.44	184	50.00	182	40.08	
	31. Darbhanga	73,551	231	37.32	...	.96	...	...	132	27.72	35	7.32	...	...	79	16.55	285	50.94	280	58.80	
	32. Monghyr	57,077	242	40.76	...	.96	...	...	124	27.72	23	5.96	...	...	69	10.20	207	36.36	207	36.36	
	33. Bhagalpur	69,108	255	40.80	...	.96	...	...	67	16.92	25	6.24	...	...	35	8.88	106	35.16	143	36.72	
	34. Cuttack	47,186	126	35.04	...	.96	...	...	9	5.16	...	...	...	...	26	15.00	61	35.16	43	24.72	
	35. Balasore	20,775	63	30.60	...	.96	...	...	19	7.80	15	6.24	...	...	46	19.08	88	36.60	109	45.56	
	36. Puri	23,794	60	20.76	...	.96	...	...	55	32.40	17	9.96	...	...	43	25.52	294	173.64	67	33.60	
	37. Ranchi	20,206	83	34.20	...	.96	...	...	3,743	19.56	977	5.64	136	60	2,126	11.04	7,949	41.52	...	...
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,293,945	5,492	28.68	941	4.92	26	19	3,743	19.56	977	5.64	136	60	2,126	11.04	7,949	41.52	...	...
	Average of the corre- sponding month of pre- vious five years.	...	4,391	29.44	674	3.48	15	.07	3,140	16.52	870	4.44	115	60	1,045	8.52	6,459	33.72	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	+1,203	+6.24	+267	+1.44	+11	+05	+603	+5.94	+107	+60	+21	Equal	+481	+2.52	+1,400	+7.80	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 23rd October 1897.H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98:

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of August 1897.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1897-98.		REMARKS.
								Long-term leases.					Season leases.					GRAND TOTAL.	Rainfall, 1897-98.	
								Khair.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bladul.	Hot-weather.	Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	857	223	17,679	10,055	16,519	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	17,679	11-31	39-64	15-45	46-30	
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543	30,722	9-10	26-13	14-15	43-71
		Madhagan	776	615	614-99	30,722	15,125	39,179	537	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,722	7-35	33-95	24-53	48-82
		Kendrapara	1,067	801	706	51,988	47,235	40,077	11,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,911	51,988	11-50	34-17	13-00	46-65
		Gobri	373	40	26	3,594	1,392	3,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,594	12-67	43-58	10-05	41-26
		Do. extension	645	41	19	2,888	6,908	2,780	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	2,888	12-53	38-76	11-44	42-67
		Patamundi	885	158	117	14,236	6,908	14,000	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	14,236	14-25	36-06	11-02	33-05
		High Level, Range I	608	321	81	22,340	12,838	21,954	371	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	346	22,340	11-68	36-06	11-25	41-46
		Ditto, do. II	727	.....	.....	2,990	513	2,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,990	no data.	36-55	8-22	37-26
		Jajpur Canal	700	67	47	9,933	1,933	9,434	320	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	320	9,933	13-54	36-78	13-32	51-34
SOUTH-WEST. B.B.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	727	150	150	29,142	7,351	28,420	308	.....	414	.....	.....	722	29,142	9-31	31-19	15-35	49-67	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	185,432	105,218	169,957	14,351	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	15,465	185,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,485	13	25	353	.....	.....	.....	391	105,876	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Midnapore	1,411	417-48	309-27	58,723	11,754	62,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,089	12-37	41-37	14-20	42-47
		Panchkura	523	43-11	45-72	6,660	1,089	7,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,049	9-47	32-31	11-30	50-33
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	662	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	13 "
		Total	.....	.....	.....	65,045	12,843	69,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,870	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Western Main	4,342	2,262	264	19,151	18,069	14,977	4,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	5,362	29,259	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Buxar	1,226	508	294	79,893	69,297	53,655	22,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,647	31,489	86,134	14-23	31-35	7-39	24-59
SOB	Shahabad	Arrah	2,000	1,454	1,243	149,100	141,343	133,112	6,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,058	154,170	5-75	45-60	6-35	22-79	
		Eastern Main	1,466	962	806	72,114	2,322	59,566	11,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	2,304	430	7-97	52-30	11-15	31-68
		Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	321,210	303,234	293,183	45,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,835	72,183	335,398	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,797	106,176	.....	.....	285	18,154	124,925	312,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	573,577	421,295	603,010	60,299	.....	514	.....	26,835	87,648	560,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841,890	106,189	25	353	295	18,154	125,016	493,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sonu Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th October 1897.A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th August 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	69,51,940	9,73,905	67,26,509	11,26,638	17,74,569	1,52,728	...	...
Cotton, raw	48,566	32,988	61,917	44,410	13,351	11,422	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,679	7,634	6,074	5,525	95	...	...	2,109
2.— Ditto, Indian	36,028	24,092	48,321	26,190	12,293	1,098	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	77,273	83,361	92,710	92,710	5,645	9,340	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian	15,698	8,265	20,400	10,138	4,702	1,873	...	...
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	405	209	801	186	...	...	104	23
2.—Non-intoxicating	9,714	8,894	12,180	10,418	2,466	1,524	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	393	851	1,100	415	707	64	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	5,042	995	9,719	1,843	4,677	848	...	...
3.—Cutch	2,419	1,110	2,958	1,443	539	333	...	...
4.—Turmeric	6,024	3,483	5,523	4,976	499	1,493	...	...
5.—Aniline dyes	64	54	152	109	68	55	...	...
6.—Others	2,339	210	2,890	384	550	174	...	...
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	2,86,725	94,709	6,86,376	1,84,757	3,99,651	90,048	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	97,233	10,810	1,85,199	39,582	87,967	19,772	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	5,31,697	95,701	14,10,214	4,07,619	8,78,517	3,11,918	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	5,770	750	38,657	10,372	32,887	9,622	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	6,32,328	1,77,452	3,11,515	68,857	...	...	3,20,813	1,08,695
6.—Others	1,31,077	30,069	1,63,028	48,291	31,951	18,222	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	35,108	23,127	53,083	30,006	17,975	6,879	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	14,207	4,862	22,796	8,424	8,589	3,562	...	...
Horns	2,959	1,754	3,222	1,578	263	...	...	176
Jute—								
1.—Raw	73,336	12,094	54,650	6,074	...	...	18,686	6,020
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	59,383	43,153	76,520	40,552	17,137	...	...	2,601
Lac—								
1.—Stick	32,856	11,907	24,630	9,010	...	...	8,226	2,807
2.—Shell	19,666	16,645	24,174	20,474	4,518	3,825	...	...
Leather, manufactured	3,896	4,690	4,394	4,912	498	323	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	16,623	7,333	11,923	6,323	...	...	3,700	1,010
2.—Spirits	2,340	3,099	1,845	2,213	...	...	495	886
3.—Wines	3,422	5,208	4,574	5,337	1,152	129	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,035	969	236	325	...	...	799	644
2.—Brass, ditto	2,028	1,179	1,304	794	...	...	724	385
3.—Copper, wrought	738	835	1,392	1,025	654	190	...	...
4.—Brass, ditto	14,228	5,949	18,564	7,681	4,276	1,732	...	...
5.—Iron	1,41,209	54,577	1,88,931	74,404	47,722	19,827	...	...
6.—Others	9,222	6,712	12,049	6,633	2,827	...	...	79
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,579	929	1,243	841	...	...	336	88
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,13,681	40,705	1,17,412	45,543	3,731	5,138	...	...
2.—Castor	3,258	878	2,138	654	...	...	1,060	224
3.—Coconut	3,649	1,479	4,109	1,578	460	99	...	...
4.—Others	12,870	6,795	13,163	5,821	293	...	...	974
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	4,39,710	1,37,483	5,92,640	1,46,281	1,52,930	8,798	...	...
2.—Rape and mustard	1,41,006	40,578	2,98,373	58,098	1,57,367	18,129	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili	3,199	1,028	6,870	1,396	3,671	368	...	...
4.—Poppy	35,479	9,472	58,211	16,546	22,732	7,074	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	10	2	12	7	2	5	...	...
6.—Castor	24,024	5,424	84,929	19,891	60,305	14,407	...	...
7.—Others	1,434	134	71,048	19,736	69,614	19,602	...	...
Opium	527	520	460	527	...	7	58	...
Paper and pasteboard	18,446	8,294	17,116	9,634	...	1,340	1,330	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	35,869	34,879	47,083	33,573	11,214	...	...	1,306
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	1,612	1,341	8,562	4,233	6,950	2,802	...	...
3.—Others	63,831	23,588	86,727	27,366	22,886	3,778	...	...
4.—Potatoes	43,535	15,817	46,969	16,289	3,434	472	...	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ... ..	...	...	12,891	4,430	12,891	4,430	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates	51,189	2,134	2,05,424	60,769	1,54,235	58,635	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ... ..	...	...	15,417	402	15,417	402	...	...
5.—Other sorts	77,299	16,940	1,93,091	33,355	1,15,832	21,415	...	...
Salt	6,90,607	78,662	4,31,563	75,209	...	...	3,59,044	3,453
Salt-petre, &c.—								
1.—Salt-petre	40,369	17,774	28,023	12,355	...	...	12,346	5,419
2.—Other saline substances	26,300	7,434	26,691	8,491	891	1,057	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	58	4	58	4	639	159
2.—Indian	1,609	945	970	807	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	6	26	6	26	120	...
2.—Indian	299	241	173	346	...	105	...	...

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
<i>Spices—</i>								
1.—Betel-nuts ...	18,557	13,387	18,908	14,592	351	1,205	...	...
2.—Pepper ...	1,515	1,146	1,770	1,515	255	369	...	...
3.—Ginger ...	1,458	663	1,280	1,078	...	410	178	...
4.—Chillies ...	8,940	2,092	8,089	5,003	4,140	2,911	...	...
5.—Cardamoms ...	603	616	747	721	144	195	...	...
6.—Others ...	456	278	950	480	494	202	...	...
Stone and lime ...	3,69,968	58,218	4,02,752	65,751	32,784	7,533	...	...
<i>Sugar—</i>								
1.—Refined ...	10,856	4,757	16,021	7,083	5,765	2,320	...	...
2.—Unrefined ...	1,42,042	18,615	1,31,331	27,458	...	8,348	10,691	...
<i>Tea—</i>								
1.—Foreign ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ...	6,348	2,572	3,425	2,576	...	6	2,923	...
Timber ...	84,151	15,543	1,18,104	22,923	34,013	7,380	...	...
Tobacco ...	61,996	20,667	65,059	26,258	13,363	5,591	...	...
Wool, raw ...	2,809	1,809	3,389	2,294	680	485	...	...
<i>Wool, manufactured—</i>								
1.—Piece-goods, European ...	845	1,490	700	1,569	...	79	145	...
2.—Indian ...	3,577	4,288	12,156	4,371	8,579	83	...	...
3.—Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>All other articles of merchandise—</i>								
1.—Firewood ...	13,923	740	22,581	1,000	8,658	260	...	...
2.—Indigo seed ...	8,143	8,171	20,187	6,134	12,044	2,963	...	...
3.—Mowah flower ...	27,958	5,918	34,108	6,280	6,150	362	...	...
4.—Oil-cake ...	48,346	9,227	66,063	15,976	17,717	6,749	...	...
5.—Paints & colours ...	6,424	3,220	6,275	2,722	...	...	149	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ...	31,683	9,890	41,867	17,786	10,184	7,896	...	508
7.—Wooden articles ...	17,014	6,092	13,061	5,788	...	...	3,553	...
8.—Others ...	5,11,643	1,20,825	5,26,193	1,09,191	14,550	48,366	...	304
Total ...	1,24,73,317	25,17,751	1,61,97,827	33,10,278	37,24,510	8,01,527	...	...
Military stores ...	20,238	40,905	32,683	79,984	12,445	39,079	...	...
Coal for railway ...	7,69,856	56,009	11,30,407	1,00,445	3,61,351	44,376	...	...
Railway materials ...	18,13,541	52,000	16,82,647	66,074	...	14,014	1,30,894	...
Live-stock ...	...	10,578	...	10,693	...	6,115	...	...
Total ...	1,50,76,152	26,77,363	1,90,46,564	35,82,474	39,07,412	9,05,111	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 18th October 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1897 on 1,702.46 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILE RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 271,328	2,95,315 13 0	82 54,769 0	6,09,754 3 0	21,973 0 0	9,27,043 0 0	92,323	126,929	219,252
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	173 7 5	.....	358 2 7	12 14 6	544 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year ...	3,882,424	39,25,028 4 0	4,88,74,522 30	95,43,155 1 0	2,39,771 0 0	1,37,61,954 5 0	1,231,668½	1,909,788½	3,141,457½
Total for 14½ weeks ...	4,153,752	42,20,344 1 0	5,21,29 361 30	1,01,52,909 4 0	3,15,744 0 0	1,46,88,907 5 0	1,323,991½	2,036,717½	3,360 70½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	302,583½	3,39,357 2 9	37,26,297 0	7,73,218 11 9	24,495 3 6	11,37,071 2 0	93,042	139,291	232,333
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	199 7 10	.....	454 8 7	14 6 5	668 6 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	4,238,626	42,03,870 11 9	4,51,48,308 20	84,25,181 15 1	2,77,285 5 11	1,29,06,338 0 9	1,202,225	1,717,307	2,919,532

(a) The decrease is in outward traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,530	4,097 9 0	2,900 20	132 13 0	6 0 0	5,136 6 0	801	55	946
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	224 13 0	.....	5 15 7	0 4 4	231 0 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year ...	263,623	61,812 2 0	1,17,396 10	4,961 2 0	95 0	66,868 4 0	15,042	1,211	16,253
Total for 14½ weeks ...	284,153	66,809 11 0	1,20,296 30	5,093 15 0	101 0 0	72,004 10 0	15,933	1,266	17,199
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,460½	5,459 3 2	14,576 0	627 13 0	8 7	6,095 7 8	1,115	73	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	245 9 3	.....	3 11	0 6 1	274 3 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	293,536½	63,612 0 10	1,18,908 20	5,159 5 0	140 1½	73,912 2 7	16,598	82	17,424

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th October 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,116	16,210 4 0	71,552 0	13,106 12 0	81 0 0	29,398 0 0	8,073	4,712	12,785
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	101 0 3	.....	81 10 10	0 8 1	183 3 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year ...	222,656	2,49,557 5 0	9,18,399 30	1,58,133 5 0	1,003 0 0	4,08,693 10 0	109,048	55,972	165,020
Total for 14½ weeks ...	238,772	2,65,767 9 0	9,89,951 30	1,71,240 1 0	1,084 0 0	4,38,091 10 0	117,121	60,684	177,805
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,183	15,559 1 0	95,411 0	10,724 0 0	86 4 0	26,139 5 0	6,630	3,847	10,477
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	95 11 5	.....	66 13 3	0 5 7	162 14 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	248,287	2,05,406 5 7	9,86,075 10	1,18,930 4 0	825 13 10	3,25,162 7 5	97,405	47,289	144,694

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th October 1897 on 817 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	158,790	83,180 0 0	11,24,430 0	2,82,430 0 0	11,930 0 0	3,77,600 0 0	33,012	49,850	81,862
Or per mile of railway ...	194	102 0 0	1,376 0	346 0 0	*2 0 0	*450 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year† ...	2,414,616	11,28,019 0 0	1,32,27,204 0	28,41,017 0 0	1,95,223 0 0	41,64,259 0 0	449,298	573,395	1,022,693
Total for 15 weeks ...	2,573,405	12,11,199 0 0	1,43,51,634 0	31,23,447 0 0	2,07,213 0 0	45,41,859 0 0	481,340	623,245	1,104,585
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	213,718	1,02,364 0 0	11,91,329 0	2,66,312 0 0	13,294 0 0	3,81,970 0 0	32,050	48,984	81,034
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	263	126 0 0	1,464 0	327 0 0	2 0 0	455 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,100,029	13,55,293 0 0	1,65,65,419 0	35,03,398 0 0	2,48,023 0 0	51,06,714 0 0	481,447	642,112	1,123,559

* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 21st August 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th October 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,320	7,750 0 0	60,620 0	5,230 0 0	70 0 0	13,070 0 0	2,975	1,213	4,188
Or per mile of railway ...	201	90 0 0	705 0	61 0 0	1 0 0	152 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	291,585	93,471 0 0	4,94,665 0	26,443 0 0	2,636 0 0	1,32,550 0 0	35,645	19,07	54,718
Total for 15 weeks ...	308,905	1,01,221 0 0	5,55,285 0	41,693 0 0	2,706 0 0	1,45,620 0 0	38,620	20,286	58,906
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,973	6,572 0 0	40,040 0	4,163 0 0	64 0 0	11,099 0 0	2,801	1,050	3,851
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	209	80 0 0	466 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	129 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	341,944	1,09,643 0 0	4,73,448 0	42,692 0 0	3,378 0 0	1,55,913 0 0	35,976	20,035	56,011

* Audited up to 21st August 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 9th October 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ...	88,560	34,720	283,510	37,200	10,900	(a) 82,820	19,330	(b) 18,467	37,797
Or per mile of railway ...	108'60	42'60	347'87	45'64	13'38	101'62	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year (c) ...	1,368,378	5,01,520	51,67,433	6,11,208	1,66,555	12,79,293	246,933	263,941	510,874
Total for 14½ weeks ...	1,456,938	5,36,240	54,50,943	6,48,408	1,77,455	13,62,103	266,263	282,408	548,671
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	98,917	38,125	416,404	50,961	10,344	99,430	13,512	(d) 17,648	31,160
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	130'84	50'43	550'92	67'41	13'68	131'52	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,376,935	5,07,321	51,61,396	6,24,960	1,44,356	12,76,637	263,492	241,804	445,296

(a) Decrease is chiefly due to the goods traffic in the corresponding period having been higher than usual owing to the movement of food-grains.

(b) Includes 2,948 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " audited figures up to week ending 7th August 1897.

(d) " 322 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th October 1897 on 238 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,863	6,490 0 0	1,89,251 0	7,057 0 0	205 0 0	13,752 0 0	2,311	3,521	5,832
Or per mile of railway ...	45'65	27'27 0 0	795'17 0	29'65 0 0	'86 0 0	57'78 0 0	9'71	14'79	24'50
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	168,820	87,060 0 0	17,82,025 0	76,112 0 0	7,498 0 0	1,70,670 0 0	28,368	40,056	68,424
Total for 14 weeks ...	179,683	93,550 0 0	19,71,779 0	83,169 0 0	7,703 0 0	1,84,422 0 0	30,679	43,577	74,256
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,490	7,784 0 0	1,02,851 0	4,191 0 0	220 0 0	12,195 0 0	1,748	3,666	5,414
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	84'84	48'96 0 0	646'86 0	26'35 0 0	1'39 0 0	76'70 0 0	10'99	23'06	34'05
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	157,307	73,051 0 0	14,67,063 0	52,705 0 0	3,015 0 0	1,34,771 0 0	19,975	42,955	62,930

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH OCTOBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
238	Rs. 13,752	Rs. 57'78	159	Rs. 12,195	Rs. 76'70	238	Rs. 4,25,818	Rs. ...	159	Rs. 2,86,965	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,38,853	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th October 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,540	10,142 0 0	1,32,551 0	15,055 0 0	133 0 0	25,330 0 0	3,807	5,701	9,508
Or per mile of railway ...	212	81 0 0	1,220 0	121 0 0	1 0 0	203 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	385,144	1,51,824 0 0	16,56,808 0	1,52,601 0 0	2,762 0 0	3,07,187 0 0	57,537	59,752	117,289
Total for 14 weeks ...	411,684	1,61,966 0 0	18,09,359 0	1,67,656 0 0	2,895 0 0	3,32,517 0 0	61,344	65,453	*126,707
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	39,761	15,049 0 0	1,37,838 0	12,629 0 0	372 0 0	28,041 0 0	3,879	3,977	7,856
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	318	120 0 0	1,103 0	101 0 0	3 0 0	224 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	478,160	1,49,564 0 0	14,73,839 0	1,43,753 0 0	2,647 0 0	2,94,944 0 0	53,163	62,713	105,876

* Audited up to week ending 31st July 1897.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th October 1897	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1896	15,312 0 0
Decrease	15,369 10 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th October 1897	300 3 9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1896	340 9 4
Decrease	40 5 7
Receipts from 1st July to 16th October 1897	2,17,713 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	2,20,639 0 0
Decrease	926 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 29th October 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 3140.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1896-97.

THE Division was in charge of Messrs. L. Hare, H. Luttmann-Johnson, and G. Toynbee successively during the year. Mr. Hare again took charge after the end of the year, and submits the Report, a part of which was, however, written by Mr. Toynbee. The Dacca and Mymensingh districts were in charge of Mr. L. P. Shirres and Mr. E. B. Harris, respectively, throughout the year; in Backergunge there was one change of Collectors, and in Faridpur there were four. All the subdivisions of Dacca and Backergunge, and the Jamalpur and Kishorganj subdivisions of Mymensingh, were in charge of a single officer throughout the year.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioners' tours extended over 110 days. The periods spent by Collectors and Subdivisional Officers on tour appear to have been sufficient; but it is not stated whether these were the periods

prescribed by the Commissioner and the Collectors, respectively, under the recent orders of Government. This matter should be stated clearly in future Reports. Mr. Beatson-Bell, Collector of Backergunge, spent 130 days on tour, and covered 429 miles by road in a district, which, as the Commissioner remarks, "is generally regarded as unfit for inspection otherwise than by boat." All the prescribed inspections of offices by the Commissioner and Collectors were carried out, except at Goalundo, where the Subdivisional Office and Sub-Treasury were not inspected. It is not reported whether Subdivisional Officers inspected their own offices, nor to what extent Government and Wards' Estates were inspected.

3. *Weather and crops: Material condition of the people: Public health.*—The average rainfall of the Division was only 59·75 inches, against 62·14 inches in 1895-96, when it was also short, the mean average rainfall for the five years ending with 1894-95 having been 75·33 inches. The rainfall was ill-distributed as well as deficient. There was a heavy storm in Backergunge at the end of June which brought in a flood of salt-water, but is reported to have been less destructive than previous storms. The average outturn of *aus* rice is estimated to have been about 12½ annas, and that of *aman* rice about 8½ annas; jute is reported to have yielded about a 12-anna outturn throughout the Division, but there was a full crop in Backergunge. The plague among betel-nut trees in the latter district is reported to be dying out; and the trees which escaped it gave an excellent outturn during the year. As the prices of food-grains were very high, and the crops were not so short as those in other parts of the province, and the inhabitants of this Division are so much more prosperous than their neighbours, the poor crops appear to have had little injurious effect on their material condition during the year, except, perhaps, in the northern parts of Faridpur. The Collector of Backergunge, writing of his own district, describes the year as one of "middling crops and good prices." In the Dacca district the people are reported to be exceedingly well off owing to low rents, waterways throughout the district, and the introduction of jute. In Mymensingh the middle classes who live on fixed incomes suffered from the high prices that prevailed. The wages of labour in the Division are high, and during the year under review were almost the same as in the previous year. Though Local Charitable Committees were formed in all the districts, they did not find it necessary to distribute any relief before the close of the year. A remarkable indication of progress and prosperity in this Division is given by the facts mentioned in paragraph 74 of the Commissioner's report, namely, that kerosine oil is universally used by the people for lighting purposes, that cotton piece-goods of European manufacture are used by the people at large, and that a large quantity of corrugated iron is imported for the purpose of roofing and walling the people's houses.

According to the recorded figures, the year was comparatively healthy, the general death-rate of the Division for 1896 being 32·2 *per mille*, against 33·04 in 1895. In Backergunge, however, the contrary was the case, the death-rate in 1896 being 43·8, against 34·2 in 1895. It is difficult to say how far these variations are due to more or less complete registration. The reported death-rate in the areas in which registration is compulsory was again lower than that reported for the whole Division. There was a continued increase in the number of persons vaccinated, and the opposition to vaccination of the Farazi Muhammadans in Backergunge appears to be gradually abating. The question of water-supply continued to occupy the attention of District Boards and Municipalities; the District Board of Mymensingh dug and sank a large number of new tanks and wells. The Dacca District Board sank some tube wells which are reported to answer well in light soil.

4. *Manufactures, Trade and Commerce.*—As in the previous year, there were 21 steam jute-presses, and 5 hand-presses in Dacca. The steam oil-mill at Jhalokati continued to work, but the value of the outturn was somewhat less than in the previous year. The Dacca weavers' and goldsmiths' industries are declining.

Owing doubtless to the short crops, the exports of food-grains to Calcutta were very considerably less than in the preceding year, being only 29,81,703 maunds, against 45,20,340 maunds, and the imports were much greater, being 16,94,711 maunds against only 2,85,837 maunds in 1895-96. Almost the whole of this traffic is in rice and paddy; the trade in gram and pulses is comparatively small, but it rose from 91,468 maunds in 1895-96 to 2,55,284

maunds in 1896-97. The trade in jute was dull, exports to Calcutta falling from 1,16,83,003 maunds to 1,07,19,430 maunds; and exports from Narayanganj to Chittagong from 893,586 cwts. to 656,622 cwts., owing (Mr. Hare reports) to the high rate of interest that prevailed, which prevented the country mills from making any profit, and to the quarantine imposed on Indian jute in European ports. The export trade of Narayanganj in other articles was heavier than in the previous year, kerosine-oil and tobacco being the most important; but only 308 and 317 vessels entered and cleared from this port, respectively, in 1896-97, against 347 entered and 380 cleared in 1895-96. Only 101 of the vessels that entered brought cargo; the whole trade of Narayanganj port is with Chittagong. Mr. Hare and Mr. Harris point out that the trade of Mymensingh is hampered by the difficulty of communication both within and without the district. The want of roads in this large district is felt the more, now that the Old Brahmaputra and other rivers are silting up; but trade will, no doubt, be greatly facilitated by the opening of the railway from Mymensingh to the Jamuna (the main stream of the Brahmaputra), which is now under construction.

5. *Civil Justice*.—One hundred and thirty-four thousand and five hundred suits were instituted, and 136,652 disposed of in the Civil Courts in 1896; the number of institutions was slightly less than in 1896. In the superior Courts, 8,333 witnesses were examined and 16·3 per cent. were detained more than two days, against 21·3 per cent. in 1895; but in the Munsif's Court, the proportion rose from 9·5 to 12·3 per cent., though the total number of witnesses examined was slightly less (176,253 against 180,322).

6. *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice*.—It is stated that cognizable crime (excluding sanitary offences) increased by 21·7 per cent., and non-cognizable crime diminished by 1 per cent. The actual figures are not given; but the aggregate number of cognizable offences reported was 22,636 against 19,179 in 1895. The increase in cognizable crime was chiefly in offences against property and in Backergunge and Mymensingh is attributed partly to better reporting; in other districts it is ascribed to scarcity and high prices. There was a most satisfactory decrease of murders and riots in Backergunge, due, it is reported, to the disarmament of the district which was carried out in September 1896. Proceedings were taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in an increased number of cases throughout the Division, and, but for these measures, Mr. Hare remarks, the increase in cognizable crime would probably have been greater than it was.

Fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight cases were disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates, and 68,529 witnesses examined, against 15,225 cases and 62,613 witnesses in 1895. The proportion of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined was 4·2 per cent., practically the same as in the previous year. The highest district percentage was 6 per cent. in Mymensingh, but here the number of cases disposed of was 10,448—almost twice as great as in any of the other districts. Honorary Magistrates again rendered great assistance, trying as many as 9,380 cases; of the 11,126 witnesses whom they examined, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that 11·01 per cent. were detained more than two days. The proportion in the previous year was 8·5 per cent. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates was fairly regular, but there is still room for improvement in the matter of absence without notice.

The number of cases declared false was 1,268; only 114 prosecutions were instituted and only 28 persons were convicted of laying false charges; compensation was awarded against 90 persons under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The proportion of police cases remanded six times or more to the whole number was reduced from 8·1 per cent. to 6·8 per cent., the improvement being most manifest in Backergunge. Forty-three per cent. of these cases were disposed of at the first hearing. Considering the great bulk of criminal work in the Dacca Division, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that it is performed, on the whole, with commendable promptitude.

Three hundred and eighty-one cases were committed to the Sessions Courts, and 387 were disposed of; 261 cases, or 67·4 per cent. of the latter number, resulted in conviction. The highest proportion was again obtained in Backergunge (though it was less here than in the previous year), but the other

districts show a considerable improvement, which doubtless corresponds to the increased care with which committals were made.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,18,733 were imposed during the year, and Rs. 97,106 were collected on this account; the balance left outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 39,775, rather more than the opening balance. There was a marked improvement in the matter of re-convictions of old offenders, the percentage of re-convictions having been 8·1 against 7·1 in the previous year.

The working of the regular police would appear to have been generally satisfactory, and to have been distinctly improved in Backergunge by the appointment of special Inspectors. It is reported that, in Mymensingh, the Muhammadans consider it derogatory to serve as chaukidars, but in Dacca and Backergunge they form the bulk of the rural police. District Officers are alive to the advantage of rewarding chaukidars liberally for good work done, but they have some difficulty in making the rewards granted balance the fines imposed. Sirdars or dafadars have been appointed to all Villages and Unions under the Chaukidari Act in Mymensingh, and arrangements are being made for the same purpose in Backergunge.

7. *Land-Revenue.*—The total (current and arrear) demand on account of Land-Revenue and Road and Public Works and Zamindari Dâk Cesses was Rs. 49,83,455, of which Rs. 46,75,860 were collected. In all the districts, the collections of land-revenue in permanently-settled estates reached the prescribed standard, the current collections being over 99 per cent. of the current demand. The following were the percentages reached in the other two classes of estates in each district, shown together with the standard percentages:—

			Temporarily-settled Estates.	Estates under direct management.
Standard percentages	...	...	95	90
Dacca	...	...	84·7	74·2
Mymensingh	...	...	96·2	96·2
Faridpur	...	...	75·8	84·0
Backergunge	...	...	89·8	88·8

In none of the districts except Mymensingh was the standard percentage attained in either class of estates; no explanation of the deficiency is offered. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the excellence of the collections in Mymensingh; and considering the large demand on account of permanently-settled estates under direct management in Backergunge, the collections in that district cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory; but the large decrease of Rs. 83,097 in the current demand in estates held direct by Government in this district is not sufficiently explained. Further information on the subject should be given, neither is it understood why collections should have been so bad in Faridpur in private estates leased to farmers (15·64 per cent. of the demand), and in Government estates leased to farmers (41·28 per cent.), or in Dacca district, where the collections in these classes of estates reached respectively only 48·40 and 61·61 per cent. of the demand. Three thousand one hundred and forty-three estates and shares of estates became liable to sale for default in the payment of revenue, and 580 were actually sold.

Seventeen thousand, four hundred and seventy-three certificates were filed under the Public Demands Recovery Act, against 11,355 in the previous year. The number pending at the close of the year was 7,116, against 4,284 pending at the beginning of the year; 1,796 cases had been pending more than six months, including no less than 1,664 cases in Backergunge. Mr. Stevens trusts that the Commissioner and Collectors will make strenuous efforts to reduce these large arrears. A large number (192) of partition cases was instituted during the year, and there was a considerable increase in the number of cases left pending. There were at the end of the year 68 cases in the Division that had been pending for more than five years. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that these cases will now be speedily disposed of under the Partition law recently passed, and that effective control will be exercised in regulating the cost of partition proceedings. There can be no sufficient reason for partitions costing Rs. 1-0-6 an acre in Mymensingh and Rs. 0-12-7 in Backergunge, against only Rs. 0-4-3 per acre in Dacca.

A number of applications for the survey and settlement of private as well as of Government estates were filed during the year, but it is reported that, owing to the strain on the district staff caused by the famine in other parts of the Province, District Officers had much difficulty in finding officers qualified to undertake this important work. The number of miscellaneous proceedings under the Bengal Tenancy Act showed a continued decrease. Rupees 16,300 were spent on improvements in Government estates, but the nature of the improvements made is not specified.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—There were six estates in the charge of the Court of Wards, of which one was released during the year. Surveys and records-of-right have been carried out in all these estates, except Kanakshar in Faridpur, where proceedings of this nature are now pending. Excluding the released estate, the total current demand on account of rent and cesses was Rs. 1,79,807, and the arrear demand Rs. 80,054; of the aggregate demand 73·1 per cent. was realised. A satisfactory reduction was made in the outstanding balance from Rs. 80,054 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 58,532 at the end; but the arrear demand is evidently capable of further reduction, especially in Dakhin Shahbazpur, which has the largest rent-roll of the five estates left in charge of the Court of Wards in this Division. Rupees 10,286 were spent on improvements.

9. *Excise Stamps: Income-tax.*—There was a decline in the consumption of all exciseable articles, but the excise revenue rose by a slight increase of Rs. 7,801 to Rs. 9,05,161, and was the highest on record. The rate per head of the population was only one anna and five pies.

There was an increase of Rs. 99,980 in the revenue derived from stamps, which amounted to Rs. 29,50,087. The chief causes of the increase appear to have been an increase in the number of documents registered (probably due to the high prices prevailing) and an increase in the number and value of civil suits. Fifty-six prosecutions only were instituted for breaches of the Stamp law, and out of 76 persons tried, 57 were convicted.

The final demand on account of income-tax was Rs. 3,08,898 assessed on 12,086 persons, and was less by Rs. 8,828 than in the previous year. The decrease, which was confined to Dacca, is attributed to the depressed condition of the jute trade. The whole demand was realized in Dacca, 99 per cent. in Mymensingh and Faridpur, and 97·9 in Backergunge with only 118 distraints and 30 actual sales, and at a cost of 4·3 per cent. on the collections.

10. *Communications.*—As already stated, the extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Mymensingh to the Brahmaputra is in progress, and is likely to be of great value. The Collector thinks that a branch to connect the new line with the Assam-Bengal Railway *via* Netrokona, and another to Kishorganj and Karimganj, which is a centre of the jute trade, are desirable projects. A branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Rajbari to Faridpur is under construction. 31½ miles of new road were added to the District Roads, mostly in the Mymensingh district, and 43½ miles, already open, were embanked and bridged. A large expenditure was incurred on village roads in Backergunge, where the Magistrate is of the opinion, which Mr. Hare shares with him, "that short pieces of village roads, leading to *ghâts* and marts, and cutting off long distances in bends of rivers" are of great use. Fourteen new public ferries were opened during the year.

11. *Education.*—The number of schools fell from 13,626 to 12,832, and that of pupils, from 285,293 to 273,789. The decrease is to be regretted and is not explained; it was shared by all the districts except Faridpur, and was heaviest in Backergunge. The proportion of boys at school to the total number of boys of a school-going age was 36·5 per cent., which compares very favourably with most divisions. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 10,49,221, of which Rs. 5,23,099 were derived from fees, Rs. 1,43,052 contributed by Government, Rs. 1,67,440 by District Boards, and only Rs. 7,417 by Municipalities. There are now 18 boarding-houses and hostels in the Division.

The number of girls in girls' schools rose from 13,452 to 14,132; but the total number of girls at school (including those studying in boys' schools) was 20,837 against 21,785 in the previous year. The number of Muhammadans at school has decreased in all districts except Faridpur; but the number of pupils at the Dacca Madrassa shows an increase. The Lieutenant-Governor

has recently had under the consideration the question of promoting Muhammadan education in Backergunge and other districts, and has sanctioned a proposal to retain exclusively for qualified Mussulmans the appointments of four additional Deputy-Inspectors of Schools. The District Boards of the districts of the Dacca Division, and of certain other districts in which the Muhammadans form a large proportion of the total population, have been addressed with a view to their giving preference in the appointment of Sub-Inspectors to suitable Mussulmans in a reasonable proportion to the whole number of such officers.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—Ten new dispensaries were opened in 1896, bringing the whole number in the Division to 79; and 481,863 persons received medical aid against 335,298 in 1895, a most satisfactory increase. At the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, 33,664 patients were treated. Raja Rajendra Narain Roy of Bhowal and Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharjya gave munificent donations during the year for the extension of the Dacca and Mymensingh hospitals respectively; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that private subscriptions towards the maintenance of dispensaries and hospitals decreased in the aggregate by about one-third, a decrease of which the cause is not understood and has not been explained.

13. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The District Boards appear to have worked in harmony with their official Chairmen; the work done by these bodies in connection with the improvement of water-supply and of communications has been noticed above. The Local Boards, too, are reported to have taken some interest in their work, but 11 out of the 16 Local Boards failed to meet once a month. There were 17 Municipalities as in the previous year; a general election of Commissioners was held. The income of these bodies was Rs. 3,74,583 and they spent Rs. 3,63,002; but it is not stated how this expenditure was distributed among the different departments of Municipal Administration. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the District Magistrates, on inspecting the Dacca and Madaripur Municipalities, found that in both cases the Commissioners were absorbed in party strife, and that consequently almost every branch of their working gave cause for dissatisfaction. His Honour shares in the hope expressed by Mr. Hare that the new Commissioners of Dacca, with their present Chairman, and acting on the advice of the Magistrate, will be able to amend matters without delay. The Municipality of Narayanganj is still the best administered in the Division, and that of Faridpur has earned praise from the District Magistrate. From the remarks made by the District Magistrates and the Commissioner on the subject, there would appear to be room for considerable improvement in the management of pounds by District Boards and Municipalities.

14. *Employment of Muhammadans.*—Though the percentage of the Muhammadan to the Hindu population in this division is 65·6, yet the percentage of offices held by the former is only 26·4 per cent. This result is attributed by the Collector of Dacca to the fact of their religious instruction taking up so much time as to handicap them in the educational race, by the Collector of Faridpur to their failure to move with the times, and by the Collector of Backergunge to “our educational system having been captured by the Hindus.” The Commissioner (Mr. Hare), while thinking that the paucity of the numbers of Muhammadans who secure office is generally due to their own want of education and enterprise, still is of opinion that no real and persistent effort has been made to carry out the wishes of Government in this matter, and to distribute appointments more equitably. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes, if this be so, that Mr. Hare will do his best to see that the orders of Government are acted upon in future.

15. *Social and Political Institutions.*—There were political societies of various kinds in the Division; they do not appear to have done much work of importance, beyond discussing the projects of legislation upon which the opinions of some of them were asked by Government.

There were nine social or philanthropic societies, which appear to have done good work. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the establishment of a Recreation Club at Barisal, which has arranged frequent football and cricket matches between European and Bengali teams; such an institution, if well managed as this appears to be, cannot fail to exert an excellent influence. Thirteen journals of various kinds were published in the Division.

16. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The Division sustained a serious loss during the year in the death of Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Abdul Ghani, K.C.S.I. His son and successor, Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsanulla Bahadur, K.C.I.E., has long been known as a public-spirited and liberal landlord. Other Zamindars, who deserve mention for similar qualities, are—Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Chowdhry Bahadur of Bhowal, Babu Parbati Sankar Roy of Teota, Raja Sreenath Roy of Bhagyakul, Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Muktagacha, Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjya, Rai Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri Bahadur of Ramgopalpur, Babu Bepin Behari Roy, Mr. E. P. Caspersz, and Raja Sir Sourendra Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E. Most of these gentlemen were mentioned in last year's Report and Resolution also.

It is stated that nearly all the Zamindars of Mymensingh district deserve favourable mention for the assistance which they gave their tenants.

Mr. Beatson-Bell notes that there are signs of improved feeling among the landlords of Backergunge with regard to their duties in the matter of crime. There has been no serious rioting in that district during the year, and murders have declined; these are matters of much satisfaction.

17. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Messrs. Toynbee, Luttmann-Johnson and Hare for their efficient administration of the Division, and to Mr. Hare for his concise Report, from which the following extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division
for the year 1896-97.*

SECTION III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

13. The average rainfall was only 59·75 inches, against 62·14 in the previous year, the average of five years ending 1895-96 being 61·77 inches. The rainfall of the year was not only insufficient, but was badly distributed.

14. The Collector of Dacca reports that the flood-water during the year was much below the high water level. This and the scanty rainfall from October to January told seriously on the *aman* crop, which is the staple food-crop of the district. Want of timely rainfall and insufficiency of flood-water also affected to some extent the *aus*, pulses, jute, and oilseeds.

The Collector of Mymensingh says that the heavy showers of rain in the month of May retarded the growth of *aus* and jute. The *aman* crop suffered from want of rain during the time of transplantation, as well as from October to January, when rain was most needed for its growth. The outturn of all crops, especially the *aman*, was less than that of the previous year.

15. Owing to the want of flood-water and to the scanty rainfall the outturn of *aman*, jute, pulses, *rabi*, and oilseeds in Faridpur was worse than that of the previous year.

16. There was a notable storm in Backergunge at the end of June, which brought in a flood of salt-water, but it was less destructive than its predecessors. Middling crops and good prices were the general result of the agricultural operations of this district during the year under review.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

17. The general health of the Division was better during the year under review than in the previous year, the death-rate per mille of population being 32·2, against 33·04 in 1895. Of the total number of deaths registered, more than two-thirds were caused by fever. The Division enjoyed comparative immunity from cholera and small-pox.

18. The following table gives the details for each district :—

DISTRICT.	DEATH-RATE PER MILLE.		PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS DUE TO—					
	1895.	1896.	Fever.	Cholera.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Small-pox.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Dacca ...	33·3	28·7	1·8	·3	·1	·02	·009	·5
Mymensingh ...	30·9	25·5	1·9	·1	·02	·02	·01	·4
Faridpur ...	35·1	34·3	2·6	·2	·02	·03	·02	·4
Backergunge ...	34·2	45·8	1·9	·4	·02	·06	·002	1·0

In the Dacca district, fever was most prevalent during the cold season, owing mainly to the want of drainage and good drinking water in the rural areas.

In Mymensingh, fever of a very severe and fatal type was prevalent during the months of November and December in the southern portion of the Tangail subdivision, and caused numerous deaths; but, notwithstanding this, the general health of the district was better than it was in the preceding year.

The number of deaths from fever does not, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, convey an adequate idea of its prevalence in the district of Faridpur; there was hardly a village which escaped its ravages. Malarial fever is endemic in this district,

and it prevailed to an extraordinary extent during the year under report. This fact apparently falsifies the theory that unusual dryness of season is favourable to the public health.

Backergunge.

The increase in the number of deaths from fever and cholera in Backergunge is ascribed to short rainfall.

19. The following table compares the number of persons vaccinated in the several districts of this Division during the years 1895 and 1896:—

Vaccination.

DISTRICT.	Number of persons vaccinated during—		Ratio of persons vaccinated per mille of population.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	125,558	140,331	52.4	55.5
Mymensingh ...	148,473	144,251	31.2	41.5
Faridpur ...	83,134	82,660	45.0	45.3
Backergunge ...	61,284	70,571	28.4	32.7
Total ...	418,449	437,818	42.5	44.4

Vaccination from the calf was partially introduced into the rural areas of the district of Dacca during the year under report. In Mymensingh the people are still opposed to vaccination. No attempt was made to obtain lymph direct from calves in the district of Faridpur. The *fatwas* of the Muhammadan priests in favour of vaccination are not yet very widely known in Backergunge. The Farazi Musalmans of this district are gradually yielding to the influence of vaccination.

20. The experiment of selling quinine in pice packets through the agency of shop-keepers and other private persons at rural centres where there are no post-offices (*vide* the concluding portion of paragraph 14 of the Government Resolution No. 31T.M., dated 7th May 1895, was not a success in the Division, but no explanation of the failure is forthcoming.

Sale of quinine.

Water-supply.

21. Under the impetus given to it by the Resolution of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the subject of water-supply is specially engaging the attention of all the District Boards and Municipalities of this Division. The total expenditure incurred by them during the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 37,729 and Rs. 37,621, against Rs. 16,910 and Rs. 32,655 respectively in the previous year. The number of tanks and wells dug and repaired by the several District Boards is shown below:—

NAME OF DISTRICT BOARD.	Number of new tanks dug.	Number of new wells sunk.	Existing sources of water-supply repaired.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	2	2	4
Mymensingh ...	20	69	34
Faridpur ...	16	1	15
Backergunge ...	14	...	7
Total ..	52	72	60

The Dacca District Board also purchased 30 tube wells, some of which have been sunk. These wells answer well in light soil, and some of them are working satisfactorily, but those tried in the Narainganj Municipality proved a failure.

22. A successful prosecution was instituted against certain persons for throwing remains of a partially burnt body into a stream, the water of which was used for drinking purposes. The accused was convicted under section 290 of the Penal Code and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

23. On this subject, owing to my want of personal knowledge of the Division, I have had to allow the Collectors to speak for themselves. Mr. L. P. Shirres, Collector of Dacca, writes :—

“The people of this district are exceedingly well off, chiefly owing to the low rates of rent prevailing, and to the waterways throughout the district. They have also benefited considerably in recent years by the introduction of jute. They were, therefore, able to withstand the high prices of food-grains during the year under review without exhibiting any special signs of distress. The condition of the trading classes and artisans, especially the goldsmiths, carpenters and masons, is prosperous.”

Mr. E. B. Harris, Collector of Mymensingh, says :—

“The year under report was also an unfavourable one in respect of food-grains as well as jute. The condition of the agricultural class cannot, therefore, be said to have been prosperous. The middle class, who live on fixed incomes, have suffered owing to the high price of food-grains that ruled throughout the year. The traders and shop-keepers had not, however, much to complain of.”

Regarding the district of Faridpur, the Officiating Collector, Mr. J. H. Temple, remarks :—

“Like its predecessor, the year 1896-97 began amidst plenty and prosperity; but, owing to deficient rainfall and an abnormally low flood, the outturn of rice crop was poor, and in some parts of the district people fared badly.

When the year opened, ordinary rice sold at 14 seers per rupee; this price gradually rose, and it was selling at 9 seers when the year closed. This abnormally high price of rice, and the partial failure of the spring crops, have no doubt caused hardship, and in some parts of the district, especially in the Goalundo subdivision, scarcity has been reported.”

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Officiating Collector of Backergunge, reports :—

“Rice now sells at 10 seers 8 chitaks per rupee. The great bulk of the population being agricultural is now in great prosperity; at this moment we are probably the best fed district in India. Zamindars are collecting full rents, and raiyats are squandering their money in the trumpery luxuries which abound in every market. I am only afraid that the high prices have tempted the peasantry into excessive sale of food-grains. A few months on they may find themselves with insufficient grain for feeding themselves and sowing their fields, while their money will be mostly spent, and the price of grain perhaps higher than ever. The people of this district are delightfully imprudent. Blessed with a luxuriant soil, they live from hand to mouth as confident as Mr. Micawber that something will turn up.”

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

41. The trade of this Division, as reported last year, is carried on by rail, rivers, and canals. Bullock-carts and pack-ponies are employed in the interior of the Mymensingh district, where communication by boat is impossible. The existing line of railway in that district is short, and serves only to connect Mymensingh with other districts. The extension of the line from Mymensingh to Jamalpur and Jamalpur to Jagannathganj on the Jamuna has

been taken in hand, and will when opened greatly facilitate trade in the western parts of the district. In the district of Backergunge there is now steam-boat communication with Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Noakhali, and Khulna; but the service is necessarily limited, and the bulk of the trade in that district is carried on by means of large country boats, which are available throughout the district all the year round.

42. The old Brahmaputra river, which runs a great length of its course throughout the district of Mymensingh and connects several important places of trade, is gradually silting up and is not navigable now by big country boats in the dry season. Most of the smaller streams of the district are also drying up and are navigable only during the rains.

43. The want of feeder roads and bridges is still felt in the district of Mymensingh. The District Board is doing every year what it can, but some parts of this big district yet remain to be opened out to trade, and this is a work of time. The pontoon bridge over the Brahmaputra below Mymensingh has not been taken in hand.

44. Information on the total import and export traffic in each of the 24 staples carried by rail and along the Nadia rivers and the Calcutta canals will be submitted as soon as the prescribed statements are received from the district officers.

45. As a very considerable portion of the trade of this Division is carried on by means of country boats not passing through any registering centres, it is difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of its extent.

46. The principal articles of export from this district are jute and Dacca-made piece-goods, such as plain and striped muslins; kasida, jamdani, and plain dhutis and chadars; and the chief articles of import are fringed piece-goods, cotton thread, lime, timber, rice, paddy, mustard, kerosine oil, ghee, oilseeds, tobacco, sugar, molasses, salt, wheat, gram, pulses, conch-shells and fancy articles. Some of these articles are also exported from this district.

47. The most important centre of trade in this district is the port of Narainganj. During the year under report, 308 vessels of 41,324 tonnage entered the port as against 347 vessels of 46,506 tonnage in 1895-96. The number of vessels cleared also fell from 380 of 50,669 tonnage in 1895-96 to 317 of 39,294 tonnage during the year under report. The decrease is said to be due to the jute trade being paralysed towards the close of the season by the high rate of discounts and to general dulness of trade owing to plague and famine.

48. Of the vessels that entered the port, 101 with cargo were from Chittagong, and the rest which were in ballast, were 190 from Chittagong, 14 from Coconada, 1 from Coringa, and 2 from Masulipatam. Of those cleared, only 2 were in ballast and 315 with cargo, and all went to Chittagong.

49. The total trade of the port is compared with that of the previous year in the following statement:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	2,96,440	2,69,818
Exports ...	66,50,480	53,18,523
Total ...	69,46,920	55,88,841

Thus there has been a falling off in both imports and exports.

50. The statistics of the import trade of the port for the last two years are given below :—

ARTICLES.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Salt	Tons 2,333	65,892	Tons 4,092	1,16,087
Cotton	Cwt. 5,029	51,135	Cwt. 4,318	38,860
Rice and paddy	„ 3,953	7,281	„ 10,760	42,877
Hides and skins	„ 118	4,800	.....	...
Jute	„ 249	1,930	Cwt. 271	2,403
Kerosine oil	Gals. 221,697	1,22,650	Gallons 70,667	34,040
Timber	Tons 211	13,001	Tons 297	21,020
Treasure ... ..	.....	16,000	.....	.....

The increase in salt is due to the dulness of trade. Salt is mostly brought as ballast from Chittagong, and when other cargo is not available more salt is brought.

The decrease in cotton and kerosine oil is attributed to high prices at Chittagong, while on the other hand the increase in rice and paddy is alleged to be due to the high prices at Narainganj.

51. The export trade of the port during 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

ARTICLES.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Chalk and lime	Cwt. 7,226	4,643	Cwt. 6,314	3,770
Jute	„ 893,586	64,33,489	„ 655,622	50,16,714
Gram	„ 1,100	3,452	„ 641	2,070
Pulse	„ 2,346	7,415	„ 6,334	17,250
Rice and paddy	„ 1,812	5,950	„ 966	3,542
Metals	„ 99	2,260	.....	.....
Oils (other kinds)	Gallons 640	1,082	Gallons 360	570
Kerosine oil	„ 51,960	25,445	„ 208,345	1,13,555
Ghee	lbs. 140	280	lbs. 2,466	1,075
Mustard	Cwt. 7,079	44,365	Cwt. 10,365	54,770
Seeds (other kinds)	„ 59	320	„ 14	80
Sugar	„ 306	1,475	„ 147	1,645
Tobacco	lbs. 292,074	45,680	lbs. 598,438	31,363
Salt ... ..	.....	.....	Tons 92	10,775

The decrease in jute is due to the high rate of interest, which prevented the country mills from making any profit and practically paralysed the trade.

The other variations are attributed to differences in the prices ruling at Chittagong and at Narainganj.

52. The most important article of export from this district is jute. The quarantine imposed on Indian jute in European ports affected the trade considerably during the year under report. Of the total exports of 6,50,163 maunds from this to the western districts by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, 6,07,501 maunds were of jute. From April to December 1896, for which period only figures have been supplied by the Collector, 9,60,349 maunds of jute was exported to Calcutta, the quantities exported during the years 1895-96 and 1894-95 having been 11,93,079 and 11,35,241 maunds respectively. As reported in the previous year, these registered figures only represent the exports partially, a large quantity of the jute grown in the western part of the district along the east bank of the Jamuna going to Sirajganj by country boats and selling there as Sirajganj jute. On the whole, the trade in jute during the year under report was dull, and the leading firms in the district, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co., David & Co., &c., closed their business earlier than usual.

53. Of the other articles of export from this district, gunny-bags, linseed, and mustard seed deserve notice.

54. There has been an increase in the export of gunny-bags, the number exported during the nine months of the year having been 22,670 against 15,165 and 10,360 respectively during the whole years 1895-96 and 1894-95. This steady increase is expected to continue, and the trade in gunny-bags will, it is reported, become considerable at no distant date.

55. A larger quantity of linseed and mustard seed was exported during the year than in 1895-96. A large quantity of these articles is carried to other districts by country boats and escapes registration.

56. As reported last year, hides are exported from this district to Dacca. Dried fish is exported from the Kishoreganj and Netrokona subdivisions to Dacca and Calcutta. Cheese manufactured in Kishoreganj is exported to Dacca, while ghee is exported from certain portions of the Jamalpur, Netrokona, and Kishoreganj subdivisions to Dacca and elsewhere. In the Kishoreganj subdivision country-made cloth of a fine quality, viz., *tanjib* and muslin, is manufactured on a small scale and exported to Dacca and the districts of the Chittagong Division. The cloth is used chiefly by Muhammadans of position and wealth.

57. The principal articles of import are rice, gram and pulses, European piece-goods, cotton twist, salt and kerosine oil.

During the year under report 74,731 maunds of rice was imported from Burdwan, Murshidabad and Calcutta, &c., and 39,824 maunds of gram and pulse from Murshidabad and Hooghly, &c.

58. The total value of European piece-goods imported into the district during the nine months of the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,69,266. There can be no doubt that the use of European piece-goods is gradually and steadily on the increase, and they have almost completely replaced the Indian texture, which is dearer. The trade in European cotton twist is also rising, with a corresponding decline in the Indian produce.

59. The import of kerosine oil shows a very large increase. The quantity imported during the nine months of the year under report was 46,405 maunds against 17,209 maunds in 1895-96. The price of this article has risen.

60. Of the other articles of import, lime from Sylhet is very important. A large quantity of it passes through Bhairab Bazar and is sold in this district. Timber is imported from Dhubri and Jalpaiguri. Dhuties (cloth) and saris (cloth) made in Dacca and Pabna are also imported into the district to a limited extent. Of articles of food, betelnuts and cocoanuts are imported largely from Backergunge and Narainganj. Tobacco is imported from Rangpur and Cooch Behar.

61. The only station which registers traffic in the district is Bhairab Bazar, and the registration office there is under the Government of Assam.

62. The following figures have been taken from a statement showing the up and down traffic between Assam and Bengal carried on *via* Bhairab Bazar, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

ARTICLES.	Up.		Down.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal ...	15,130	8,750	...	...
Cotton (unrefined) ...	...	40	7,207	2,480
Wheat and barley ...	4,560	4,363	...	...
Paddy ...	...	425	16,05,203	17,01,140
Rice ...	34,591	1,03,716	3,920	6,182
Jute ...	24	3	20,240	35,983
Kerosine oil ...	1,52,891	1,60,710	...	...
Salt ...	2,32,211	1,94,042	...	...
Sugar (refined) ...	48,106	54,966	...	...
Do. (unrefined) ...	2,11,222	2,60,191	...	...
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	76,960	88,751	...	...

It will appear from the above figures that trade between Bengal and Assam through Bhairab Bazar was steady.

63. With regard to the trade and commerce of this district, the Collector, Mr. E. B. Harris, states:—

“The district is not very favourably situated from a commercial point of view. The want of roads and silting up of rivers in the district has already been commented upon. The means of conveyance of goods between Calcutta and Mymensingh is not so quick as it ought to be. The steamer service between Narainganj and Goalundo often proves insufficient for the punctual transmission of goods, and the delay caused to traffic is often complained of by the traders. The result of these disadvantages and drawbacks is that the imports into the district from Calcutta and other places sell dearer here than in more advantageously situated districts. The only favourable circumstance in connection with the trade of this district is that the traffic in the principal export, jute, is at its height during the rains, when the rivers and canals in the district become all navigable.”

64. Rice, paddy, jute, gram and pulses, linseed, molasses, mustard seed and fish are the chief articles of export from this district. The chief articles of import are rice, paddy, tobacco, sugar, salt, kerosine oil, coal and coke, corrugated iron, European piece-goods, ghee, oranges, potatoes, *tejpat* and lime.

65. The following table shows the total import and export traffic in some of these articles carried by rail and along the Nadia rivers and the Calcutta canals during 1896-97 as compared with those of the previous year:—

ARTICLES.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	1,20,195	4,35,210	94,636	1,63,855
Paddy ...	94,826	9,63,841	7,538	9,948
Gram and pulses ...	36,472	38,867	77,182	2,12,405
Jute, raw ...	4,464	13,716	34,25,504	33,71,779
Sugar (refined) ...	3,157	5,818	...	92
Do. (unrefined) ...	1,53,416	1,02,105	489	4,975
Salt ...	3,12,038	3,26,330	51	1,132
Kerosine oil ...	38,298	79,122	72	...
Coal and coke ...	6,71,618	9,35,051	12	1,20,365

66. The Faridpur Loan Office continues to command public confidence. It is reported that, owing to the prevailing scarcity in the district, the income of the office has been heavily affected, as realization of debts is almost at a stand-still. The Company paid a dividend of Rs. 8-14-6 per cent. only during the year, against Rs. 24-13-6 in the previous year, and had to borrow about Rs. 2,218 from its reserve fund to meet expenditure in office expenses and interest to depositors during the last two quarters of the year under report.

67. The principal articles of export from this district in order of importance are rice, betelnuts, cocoanuts, timber, Backergunge. pulses, jute, molasses, chillies, linseed and mustard seed.

68. Rice grows all over the district, and is exported in large country boats to Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of Dacca and Faridpur. The outturn this year was about 1,73,25,800 maunds, against 1,33,56,000 maunds in the previous year. The price rose to Rs. 4-6 in 1896-97 from Rs. 3-13 in 1895-96.

69. Betelnuts grow in the homestead land of almost all classes of people in this district, especially in the subdivision of Bhola and in the Mehendiganj thana of the Sadar subdivision. They are exported to Calcutta and elsewhere in large country boats and steamers. The bulk of the export, however, goes to Burmah, where it is highly esteemed by the Mugs. The total outturn during the year under report was a little short, owing to the plague, which attacked the betelnut trees, but the trees which escaped gave an excellent crop. The prices rose to Rs. 8-8 per maund in 1896-97 from Rs. 7-10 per maund in 1895-96. The plague is reported to be dying out.

70. Cocoanuts grow all over the district and are largely exported to other parts of Bengal. The crop was an average one, and the export about 500,000. Prices rose slightly.

71. The next article of export is sundari wood, which is obtained from the Sundarbans in the Patuakhali and Pirojpur subdivisions. It is used in building houses and also as fuel. It is estimated that about Rs. 25,000 worth of timber was exported from the district to the neighbouring districts of Khulna, Jessore and Faridpur during the year under report.

72. There was no appreciable change in the export of other articles, and they do not seem to call for any remark.

73. Among the articles of import, the most important are salt, kerosine oil, cotton piece-goods, corrugated-iron and china-wares. These are imported from Calcutta direct by means of boats and steamers.

74. There was no marked increase or decrease in the import of salt during the year under report. Kerosine is now universally used in this district for lighting purposes. Cotton piece-goods of European manufacture are now used by the people at large. A large quantity of corrugated-iron is imported into the district every year for the purpose of roofing and walling. China-wares are being largely used by the Muhammadans, but, as reported last year, delft pottery has begun to be used by all classes of people, replacing the English plates, which are less durable, and the Hindu "thalas," which are more costly and heavy.

75. The Loan Company at Barisal is prospering and commanding public confidence. It declared a dividend of 24 per cent. at the end of the year, against the same in the preceding year. It has a capital of about 2 lakhs and 30 thousand.

76. There were several provident funds in the district, some of which were registered under the Act, but all of them have collapsed.

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XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

165. The following table shows the length of roads of different classes in the several districts of this Division:—

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ROADS.				Village roads.
	Embanked, bridged and metalled.	Embanked, bridged, but not metalled.	Not embanked and not bridged.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.	Miles. Fur.
Dacca ...	6 7	206 0	63 0	275 7	170 0
Mymensingh ...	34 0	522 0	100 4	656 4	1,696 2
Faridpur ...	9 0	118 1	19 4	146 5	51 0
Backergunge ...	12 6	264 2	.....	277 0	382 4
Total 1896-97 ...	62 5	1,110 3	183 0	1,356 0	2,299 6
Total 1895-96 ...	60 4	1,037 3	226 4	1,324 3	2,095 7
Increase or decrease ...	+2 1	+73 0	-43 4	+31 5	+203 7

The increase in mileage was 31 miles and 5 furlongs only. The expenditure on new works was—

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT SPENT IN—	
	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	11,973	16,978
Mymensingh ...	50,268	89,989
Faridpur ...	9,827	16,419
Backergunge ...	43,646	61,798
Total ...	1,15,714	1,85,184

The Dacca District Board improved $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj; completed the last 2 miles of the fairweather road from Kadda to Simulia, which is a continuation of the feeder road from Joydebpur to Kadda: the necessary lands were obtained free of cost from the Raja of Bhawal; constructed a fairweather road of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Navagram to Andharmanik, which connects the third section of the Goalundo road from Navagram to Jhitka; and on the 31st mile of the Dacca-Mymensingh road constructed a masonry culvert in place of a wooden one, which gave way.

The total length of the district roads in Mymensingh increased by 30 miles. This length was added to some of the feeder roads to the East Bengal State Railway and steamer stations which were under construction since the previous year. Only one new road from Durgapur to Nazirpur was taken up during the year, and about a mile of it was constructed. A length of five miles was added to the important road from Jamalpur to Madarganj, which will also serve as a very important feeder to the railway extension which is now under

construction. Over two miles of district roads were metalled, and this has been added to the total length of metalled roads. The proposal to construct a pontoon bridge over the river Brahmaputra has been dropped, as being too expensive a project for the District Board to undertake.

In Backergunge 16 miles of metalled and unmetalled roads were newly constructed. Improvements were also made to existing roads.

166. The expenditure on repair works is shown below:—

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT SPENT IN—	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	25,379	25,578
Mymensingh ...	38,397	38,181
Faridpur ...	23,389	10,086
Backergunge ...	32,399	27,747
Total ...	1,19,564	1,01,592

The roads are said to have been kept generally in fair order. The Magistrate of Backergunge observes:—

“The contractors have not been properly watched in recent years. They have got into the habit of throwing earth on in lumps without breaking it or consolidating it. I found new earth being heaped on roads where all that was necessary was a little smoothing.”

167. The following statement shows the expenditure on village roads:—

DISTRICT.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	2,214	3,741	5,955	2,494	5,937	8,431
Mymensingh ...	12,131	9,163	21,294	11,895	9,640	21,035
Faridpur ...	4,333	4,413	8,746	3,405	4,623	8,028
Backergunge ...	10,692	16,711	27,403	17,169	18,523	35,692
Total ...	29,370	34,028	63,398	34,463	38,723	73,186

The expenditure was largest in Backergunge, the Magistrate being of opinion that to popularise the road cess, village roads should be consistently encouraged. He has shown by statistics that though it is a water district roads are much used. I am also of opinion that short pieces of village road leading to ghâts and marts and cutting off long distances in bends of rivers are of great local use in this district, and should be encouraged.

In Dacca a sum of Rs. 198 was also spent in the excavation of village khals $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by the Local Board of Narainganj. A further sum of Rs. 82 was also spent by that Board in cleaning the silt and jungle from a village khal half a mile in length.

168. The statement below shows the number of ferries managed by the different bodies in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Under Govern- ment manage- ment.		Under District Board management.		Under Muni- cipal manage- ment.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	2	2	66	66	4	4	72	72
Mymensingh... ..	2	2	163	173	1	1	166	176
Faridpur ... ..	...	...	20	21	2	4	22	25
Backergunge... ..	3	4	28	28	5	5	36	37
Total	7	8	277	288	12	14	296	310

The steam ferry between Narainganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the Dacca District Board. The system of farming that was carried out in the preceding years was successfully continued. The receipts received from the ferry were Rs. 2,637, and the working expenses Rs. 2,474. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 163 only to meet the cost of depreciation.

Arboriculture. 169. In Dacca an expenditure of Rs. 729 was incurred in the maintenance of trees on the sides of the district roads.

In Mymensingh the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,141.

In Faridpur the young trees on the Rajbari road were maintained in good order, and gaps caused by dead trees were filled in by about 200 new Sisu trees.

In Backergunge there was an expenditure of Rs. 200-8 under this head for planting 117 new trees; 2,082 old trees were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 636.

Steam-boat communication. 170. The following steamer services plied during the year:—

- (1) I. G. S. N. Co.'s daily steamer service, up and down, *via* Padma and Megna between Goalundo, Narainganj and Cachar, carrying mails.
- (2) I. G. S. N. Co.'s daily steamer service, up and down, *via* Padma and Megna between Goalundo, Narainganj and Sylhet, carrying mails.
- (3) I. G. S. N. Co.'s daily steamer service, up and down, between Narainganj, Chandpur and Barisal carrying mails.
- (4) I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer service, *via* Dhaleswari between Sabhar and Goalundo, during the rains only.
- (5) I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer service between Faridpur and Madaripur.
- (6) B. C. F. Co.'s daily steamer service between Barisal and Khulna, carrying mails.
- (7) B. C. F. Co.'s steamer service between Barisal and Noakhali, four times a week.
- (8) B. C. F. Co.'s steamer service between Barisal and Amtali, running on week days.
- (9) I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer service between Muladi and Madaripur, meeting the Barisal to Narainganj steamer at Muladi.

The subsidies paid to Steamer Companies by the District Board of Backergunge amounted to Rs. 6,900 against Rs. 7,500 in the previous year, but have been stopped from 1st April 1897. The I. G. S. N. Co. and R. S. N. Co. have purchased the services of the B. C. F. Co. with lines and steamers from 1st April 1897.

171. In Dacca a new tow-path from Kapasia to Lakhypura, a length of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 417 along the right bank of the Lakhya river.

Tow-path. A further sum of Rs. 150 was expended in repairing the tow-path from Kapasia to Barami.

In Mymensingh the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 30 only, against Rs. 2,536 in the previous year.

In Faridpur a sum of Rs. 225 was spent in clearing 26 miles of tow-paths along the bank of the Chandana river in the Goalundo subdivision.

In Backergunge a tow-path from Jhalakati to Rajapur was constructed at a cost of Rs. 889, and Rs. 45 was spent in improving other tow-paths.

172. For the improvement of the Buriganga river, three spurs were constructed on the south bank in addition to the one made in the preceding year. The spurs have done their work well. Some bandels were also constructed both at Dacca and Phulbaria.

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XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

191. The following statement shows the constitution of the District and Local Boards and the number of meetings held during the year :—

NAME OF BOARD.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.			Number of meetings.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca District Board ...	8	21	29	12
Mymensingh District Board ...	4	21	25	24
Faridpur do. do. ...	9	16	25	13
Backergunge do. do. ...	12	13	25	17
Total ...	33	71	104	66
Local Boards in Dacca ...	1	44	45	27
Ditto in Mymensingh ...	4	61	65	75
Ditto in Faridpur ...	2	32	34	37
Ditto in Backergunge ...	15	38	53	51
Total ...	22	175	197	190

Eleven out of 16 Local Boards failed to meet once a month. None of the Dacca Boards held more than nine meetings during the year.

192. The District Boards of Dacca and Faridpur were reconstituted during the year under report. The fourth general election of members of the Local Boards in Mymensingh and Backergunge took place during the latter part of the year.

193. There was only one bye-election to fill up a vacancy in the Goalundo Local Board in the district of Faridpur.

194. On the subject of the working of the Boards, Mr. Shirres, the Magistrate of Dacca, writes :—

“The Dacca District Board worked well and intelligently, and most of the members took great interest in the transaction of the business laid before them. The members always worked harmoniously with their official Chairman, and work was carried on smoothly. The Local Boards continued to take considerable interest in their duties. The construction and repairs of village roads were supervised by the members, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the respective Local Boards. Some of them were also inspected by the District Engineer and his subordinates.”

Mr. Harris, the Magistrate of Mymensingh, writes :—

“The members of the Mymensingh District Board continued to take an intelligent interest in the business brought before them for discussion. The members of the Local Boards may also be said generally to take an interest in local administration.”

Mr. Beatson Bell, the Magistrate of Backergunge, writes :—

“The District Board worked in a business-like way. The majority of the members know almost nothing of the interior, and wisely refrained from opposing the plans of the executive. The Local Boards suffered from want of funds, but I tried to help them from District Board savings. The Bhola Local Board has perhaps done more than any other.”

Mr. Temple has no remarks to make, as he joined the district of Faridpur only two weeks before the end of the year.

195. Union Committees under the Local Self-Government Act have not yet been established in any of the districts of this Division.

196. The number of municipalities remained unchanged during the year under report. The report on the proposal of establishing a municipality at the Goalundo ghat has, after the close of the year, been submitted to Government in this office No. 878G., dated 21st June 1897. The Magistrate of Faridpur (Mr. Temple) considers the proposal to be an impracticable one, and my predecessor (Mr. Toynebee) was also of the same opinion.

197. The general election of Municipal Commissioners took place in March 1897. The Chairman of the Madaripur Municipality, under whose supervision the election was conducted, committed some grave irregularities in his proceedings. Objections were filed against the elections of Wards Nos. 3, 4 and 7. After a full and careful enquiry, the Magistrate ordered a fresh election for those wards. The 5th July 1897 has been fixed as the date for fresh election, which will be conducted under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer.

198. The constitution of the Municipal Committees of this Division is shown below:—

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.	Backergunge.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Government servants ...	6	18	5	9	38
2. Government pensioners ...	...	1	...	...	1
3. Zamindars and other landholders ...	8	25	2	9	44
4. Pleaders and mukhtears ...	6	35	16	12	69
5. Merchants, traders and money-lenders ...	7	5	1	5	18
6. Medical practitioners ...	2	5	...	5	12
7. Schoolmasters and other than Government servants.	...	6	1	1	8
8. Unspecified ...	4	14	5	13	36
Total ...	33	109	30	54	226

199. The table below shows the incidence of taxation per head of population (excluding the taxes paid by Government) in the several municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence.
1	2
	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	1 8 1
Narainganj ...	2 5 6
Nasirabad ...	2 3 3
Muktagacha ...	0 14 9
Jamalpur ...	0 8 4
Sherpur ...	0 7 9
Kishoreganj ...	0 6 5
Bazitpur ...	0 3 9
Netrokona ...	0 5 1
Tangail ...	0 4 11
Faridpur ...	0 12 5
Madaripur ...	0 7 1
Barisal ...	1 3 9
Nalchiti ...	1 0 10
Jhalakati ...	1 4 11
Pirojpur ...	0 6 5
Patuakhali ...	0 7 1

Compared with the previous year, there was an appreciable increase in the incidence, Rs. 2-3-3 against Rs. 1-12-2 at Nasirabad owing to increase of water-rate. The slight difference in other municipalities does not call for any remarks.

200. The following table shows the financial position of the municipalities, district by district, during the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year:—

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total.		Total expenditure.		Balance.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca ...	Rs. 8,730	Rs. 9,189	Rs. 1,96,764	Rs. 2,02,441	Rs. 2,05,494	Rs. 2,11,630	Rs. 1,96,305	Rs. 2,07,599	Rs. 9,189	Rs. 4,031
Mymensingh ...	13,286	12,472	81,495	96,836	94,781	1,09,308	82,309	85,190	12,472	24,118
Faridpur ...	1,607	1,349	24,099	30,456	25,706	31,805	24,357	27,714	1,349	4,091
Backergunge ...	2,830	2,645	47,217	44,850	50,047	47,495	47,402	42,409	2,645	4,996
Total ...	26,453	25,655	3,40,575	3,74,583	3,76,028	4,00,238	3,50,373	3,63,002	25,655	37,236

The above figures do not show the debt of the Dacca Municipality on account of current expenses, which at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 25,000. This debt has been accumulating from the beginning of the time of the late Chairman. It is hoped that the new Commissioners with their present Chairman, and acting on the advice of the Magistrate, will be able to amend matters.

201. The following table shows, district by district, the number of prosecutions and the amount of fines realised under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, within the municipal limits:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.			Number of prosecutions.	Amount of fines realised.
1			2	3
Dacca	...	...	3	Rs. 4 0 0
Mymensingh	...	...	95	222 3 0
Faridpur	...	...	2	10 2 0
Backergunge	...	...	8	7 2 0
Total			108	243 7 0

202. Almost all the municipalities were inspected during the year by the respective District Magistrates. Mr. Shirres, the Magistrate of Dacca, and Mr. Ransom, the late Officiating Magistrate of Faridpur, made thorough inspections of the Dacca and Madaripur Municipalities respectively, and had to express their dissatisfaction at the working of the municipalities almost in all their branches. In both cases the Commissioners were engaged in party faction, and did not look to the improvement of their municipalities.

203. Narainganj is unquestionably the best administered municipality in this Division. As to the working of the municipalities in Mymensingh, Mr. Harris writes:—

“The work done by the municipalities of the district in respect of town conservancy is very fair. They work under difficulties in the way of shortness of funds and popular prejudices. We have to be satisfied with small results.”

As regards the Faridpur Municipality, Mr. Temple, the Magistrate of Faridpur, says:—

“So far as external appearances go, I am glad to be able to say that it appears to be carefully looked after and is in pleasing contrast with many municipalities in which I have lived.”

204. About the municipalities in the district of Backergunge, Mr. Beatson Bell writes:—

“On the whole, the municipalities have worked away in a quite useful manner.”

* * * * *

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

Dacca. 233. Mr. L. P. Shirres, the Collector of Dacca, writes:—

“During the year the Nawab Sir Abdul Gani Mia, K.C.S.I., who owns a considerable amount of property in this and adjoining districts, died. He was succeeded by his son, Nawab Ashanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., who has had the management of affairs in his own hands for some years. The present Nawab is a public-spirited and liberal landlord, and avoids litigation as much as possible. He is always ready to put his hand in his pocket or to use his influence when it is required.

“Rajah Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur of Joydebpur is a good landlord, and manages to get on with his tenants without the intervention of the courts. He has been spending money in opening out water-works at Joydebpur, where the water-supply is very bad, and also in excavating tanks for the use of his tenants. He is at present erecting a new ward for the Mitford Hospital, and has given a large sum for the improvement of the Buckland bund in Dacca.

Raja Sree Nath Rai of Bhagyakool and his brothers, known as the Kundu Babus, have given a certain amount of trouble regarding chur disputes, and they are also fighting among themselves. The Raja himself has, however, always been anxious to avoid these chur disputes, and is the originator of the proposal that Government should in all cases take possession of re-formations, &c., and should after summary enquiry make over possession to the person having *prima facie* the best right. Babu Parbati Sankar Rai of Teota is a law-abiding zamindar.

Mymensingh. 234. Mr. E. B. Harris, Collector of Mymensingh, reports as follows:—

“Raja Surja Kanta Acharjee resides for the greater part of the year in Calcutta. There were various boundary disputes between him and Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjee, his co-sharer which occasionally threatened to cause a breach of the peace. The Raja deserves honourable mention for a donation of Rs. 7,600 to build an eye ward in the local hospital, in commemoration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's visit to Mymensingh in August 1896. He also gave Rs. 2,000 to the local Famine Relief Committee. Several of the minor Muktagacha zamindars had disputes about land from time to time, and some of them have been bound over to keep the peace. The pargana Mymensingh zamindars rarely appear in the criminal courts. Ray Jogendra Kishore Ray Chaudhuri is a good landlord and a good man of business. He looks into the affairs of his estate with his own eyes, receives complaints and petitions from his raiyats direct, and does not depend on amla for his information. In commemoration of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's visit to Mymensingh he made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the District Board for the excavation of tanks, to be called ‘Mackenzie Tanks.’ He also gave a further sum of Rs. 4,000 for water-supply, and contributed Rs. 2,000 to the local Famine Relief Committee. The dispute regarding the Karatia succession led to a riot with murder last May, and to other riots of a less serious character, in consequence of which police were quartered in the disturbed villages. Affairs are tolerably quiet now. Wajid Ali Khan has won his case for mutation before the Deputy Collector, and the case is now pending before me on appeal. The dispute between Rani Hemanta Kumari and Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy still continues, but no breach of the peace took place during the year.

The Maharaja of Susang has settled the dispute between himself and his Hajang tenants.”

Faridpur. 235. Mr. J. H. Temple, Officiating Collector of Faridpur, says:—

“I have no personal knowledge on this subject, but I am informed that Babu Eipin Behari Roy, who was noticed last year for his liberality and good management of his estate, continues to deserve the same praise.

236. Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Officiating Collector of Backergunge, makes the following remarks under this head:—

“I need not here set out at length the state of matters which generally exists among landlords and tenants in this district. Between Government and the cultivator is an intricate maze of tenancies spreading out both vertically and horizontally until the rent which one man can legally realise from another is represented by a vulgar fraction of an anna with 10 or 12 figures in the numerator and rather more in the denominator. In actual practice each man (unless he be a fool or a philanthropist or afraid of assassination) takes as much as he can from the man below him, and gives as little as he can to the man above him. When the Lieutenant-Governor came here last autumn, he appealed to the landlords of all grades to rally to his side in stamping out crime. The appeal was followed up by Government letter No. 4770J., dated 22nd August 1896, which was published at pages 1534 to 1537 of the Supplement to *Calcutta Gazette* of 2nd September 1896. I am glad to state that there are signs of improved feeling among the landlords on the subject of their duties in the matter of crime. Murders are declining, and rioting is now nowhere serious. The tension in parganna Haturia, however, which was referred to by Mr. LeMesurier last year, still continues. One of the noticeable features in zamindari affairs in this district is the

expansion of Messrs. Garth and Weatherall. These gentlemen have now in their hands some land in every part of the district except Bhola. Backed by a Land Bank they advance money to involved estates on condition that they receive a lease for a fixed term of years. During the term of the lease they pay off the debts of the estate, pay themselves the cost of management, and pay the proprietors a maintenance allowance. Whatever else they collect is their profit. The system generally results in friction. Some member of the involved family, thinking himself or herself badly treated, (generally owing to the machinations of some naib or gumashta) repudiates the bargain and tries to resume the direction of affairs. The mufassal agents of the firm are also far from perfect, and are inclined to become the creatures of one branch of the family, instead of working impartially for their new masters. In short, the system has little to commend it in the eyes of the authorities, however anxious the firm may be to do justice to all concerned. A system of temporary leases granted to absentee ijaradars for the purpose of raising as much money as possible can never be better than a modified evil. I would prefer to see these involved estates fall under the hammer of Act XI of 1859, to be managed by a solvent proprietor with a permanent interest in the estate. Many of the families who deal with Messrs. Garth and Weatherall are not worth saving from ruin. * * * I have much pleasure in renewing the commendation which my predecessors have expressed regarding the management of Nawab Ahsanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, and Mr. Caspersz."

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

237. In view of the prevailing scarcity and high prices, local Committees were formed in all the districts for the collection of funds and for their distribution in local gratuitous relief. Branch Committees were also formed at the subdivisions. No relief was, however, given up to the end of the year. Nearly all the resident and non-resident zamindars of the Mymensingh district deserve favourable mention for their action in assisting their tenants.

238. In Dacca an interesting enquiry was made by the Collector, Mr. L. P. Shirres, as to the prevalence of the custom of taking *salami* in lieu of enhanced rent and its exemption from road-cess. The matter was reported to the Board for orders.

239. Happily the plague did not reach this Division, though measures were concerted to combat it. The Collector of Faridpur reports that the Sub-divisional Officer of Goalundo did his best to get up a scare by reporting a large number of cases of plague, but the Civil Surgeon, after personal investigation, found that no such case of plague had occurred.

240. The life-boat establishment at Goalundo continues to do good work. The India General Steam Navigation Company bear the charges for annual repairs to the boat and furnish all its equipment. The boat saved 96 lives during the year under review, against 120 in 1895-96.

241. In commemoration of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the town of Mymensingh, Rai Jogendra Kishore Ray Chaudhuri Bahadur, zamindar of Ram Gopalpur, gave Rs. 10,000 to the District Board to be spent on tanks, to be named "Mackenzie Tanks," and Rs. 1,000 to extend Dacca water-works. Raja Surja Kanta Acharjee gave Rs. 7,600 for the construction of an eye ward in the compound of the Nasirabad dispensary, and Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjee gave Rs. 1,500 for the construction of a moribund ward in accordance with a suggestion made by His Honour in his reply to the addresses of welcome at the Town Hall.

In Dacca the following donations were made in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, viz., Raja Rajendra Narain Ray Bahadur of Bhowal gave Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 20,000 is for extending the Buckland Bund, Rs. 5,000 for a ward in Mitford Hospital, and the remainder, Rs. 15,000, for tanks and wells in Bhowal. Raja Srinath Ray and Babu Janaki Nath Ray of Bhagyakul placed Rs. 5,000 in the hands of the District Board of Dacca to excavate two tanks for drinking water on the side of the Srinagar road. Babu Pran Sanker Rai Chaudhuri of Teota gave Rs. 1,000 for re-excavating an old tank at Manikganj with pukka ghât.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON
THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ROAD & P. W. CESS.

Darjeeling, the 26th October 1897.

RESOLUTION No. 5459R.P.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess Operations for the year 1896-97.

In all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force, the Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review. The following statement exhibits the main results of the working of the Act during the last two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
(1) Current demand	Rs. 84,88,612	Rs. 86,61,682
(2) Arrear	„ 14,80,123	„ 17,24,415
(3) Total	„ 99,68,735	„ 1,03,86,097
(4) Total collections	„ 82,58,761	„ 86,16,072
(5) Remissions	„ 84,859	„ 61,283
(6) Net balance	„ 17,27,671	„ 17,91,576
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand	97·2	99·4
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand	82·1	82·8
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	78·0	82·2
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	230,637	234,835
(11) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	129,373	140,775
(12) Number of tenures assessed	1,451,837	1,476,126
(13) Number of recorded share-holders in estates	1,410,487	1,433,810
(14) Number of recorded hare-holders in tenures	2,535,943	2,546,100
(15) Current demand of land-revenue	Rs. 3,82,73,908	Rs. 3,83,83,326

The total collections show an increase of Rs. 3,57,311 over the figures of the previous year, but owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 63,905. Considering that the past year was affected by bad harvests, the result for the Province, as a whole, was very satisfactory.

2. The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, that is to say, showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singhbhum	99·9	99·6	99·1	100·0	83·3	11·8
Darjeeling	99·8	91·0	99·6	100·0	100·0	100·0
Jalpaiguri	99·7	99·7	99·3	100·0	88·2	100·0
Malda	97·5	97·3	94·8	99·2	99·5	99·3
Puri	96·6	97·3	98·0	99·0	90·6	90·4
Hazaribagh	96·3	93·4	97·4	97·6	99·8	100·0
Bogra	95·7	93·9	94·7	99·9	98·0	100·0
Birbhum	94·7	93·1	92·7	98·1	96·8	89·3
Dinajpur	94·7	95·3	92·6	99·9	99·6	99·7
Purnea	93·3	88·1	88·7	91·4	83·1	73·2
Rajshahi	92·4	93·2	87·1	96·9	90·2	97·0
Noakhali	92·4	92·5	93·2	96·5	91·7	92·4
Rangpur	92·2	90·5	93·0	98·3	96·7	94·6
Dacca	90·7	90·9	90·6	90·6	80·2	92·4
Nadia	90·2	84·8	93·4	96·9	97·8	97·1
Mymensingh	90·1	93·2	93·5	87·6	95·7	96·8

All of these, except Purnea, Rajshahi and Nadia, showed equally good results in the previous two years. In current collections, Rajshahi and Nadia failed to attain the standard in one year, and Purnea in two years; while, in arrear collections, the standard was attained by all the districts save Purnea, which showed deficient collections for one year. The results are creditable to the officers concerned.

4 The districts which fall into the second class, *i.e.*, collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand, are the following:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balasore ...	95.8	93.3	93.1	73.2	73.1	82.3
Khulna ...	91.4	91.7	91.2	78.5	90.8	90.2
Burdwan ...	90.3	91.1	89.9	53.0	49.9	43.8
Pabna ...	90.1	90.4	86.4	72.1	84.0	88.2

Khulna and Pabna descended during the year from the first to the second class, the falling off in the arrear collections in the former district being ascribed to deficient harvests, and in the latter to the fact that notices of certificates for sums less than Rs. 5 for the last kist of the previous year were not issued till December 1896. Burdwan and Balasore stood in the second class in the previous year also. The arrear collections in Balasore are stationary, but in Burdwan they show a slight improvement.

5. In the districts of the third class mentioned below, the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lohardaga 100.0	76.1	68.9	84.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palamau 92.4	81.7	85.3	88.3	99.7	99.8	100.0
Manbhum 72.1	50.1	59.6	68.0	99.5	99.9	98.6
Backergunge 93.3	85.6	80.7	85.3	98.7	98.5	99.5
Champaran 59.3	60.3	77.7	81.5	95.9	97.3	97.6
Tippera 89.2	86.4	87.5	88.6	91.3	91.1	90.5
Darbhanga 83.0	84.8	79.8	87.3	90.6	76.3	76.6
Cuttack* ...	81.3	80.0	84.8	90.5	81.5	75.3
Jessore 89.4	82.0	81.6	84.5	90.0	93.6	93.2
24-Parganas 89.6	85.0	85.4	84.0	87.8	83.5	91.5
Midnapore 88.6	82.7	79.8	83.1	87.1	87.4	91.9
Patna 84.9	74.8	74.4	79.5	87.1	79.7	89.8
Faridpur 77.4	79.3	79.3	74.5	84.7	92.6	94.1
Gaya 70.7	74.0	62.6	77.4	84.6	69.4	54.8
Muzaffarpur† ...	68.2	69.7	68.5	83.7	84.9	78.5
Bhagalpur 96.0	68.9	86.3	92.0	83.0	93.5	89.5
Monghyr 91.0	78.4	79.7	82.1	81.5	70.1	82.6

* There is no March kist in this district.

† The percentage for column 1 has not been furnished by the Collector of this district.

The figures in the first column of the above statement represent the percentages of collections on the net current demands of the districts against which they are noted, after eliminating the sums affected by the period of grace which ended after the close of the year, and for the realization of which no coercive measures could be taken within the year. The balance thus arrived at is

the true arrear, for the collection of which the District Officer is held responsible. The only districts which have not invariably reached the prescribed standard for arrear collections in the three years are, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr, while in current collections, all the districts show short percentages throughout the period, except Bhagalpur for one year. Eliminating the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace, Lohardaga, Palamau, Backergunge, Bhagalpur and Monghyr reached the prescribed standard in the case of current collections during the year under review. Failure of crops is the cause generally assigned by the local officers for bad results during the year, but the Board accept this explanation only in the case of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Lohardaga and Palamau. To these districts Manbhum, where distress has been somewhat severe and persistent, may fairly be added. The collections of the current demand in Cuttack and Gaya have been persistently bad, and the personal attention of the District Officers should be given to the matter, though the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that there has been a considerable improvement during the year in Gaya. In Backergunge, large payments were made during the period of 15 days' grace after the close of the year, which raised the percentage of current collections to 93·3. In Tippera, Jessore, the 24-Parganas, and Bhagalpur, the short percentages are ascribed to delay in the issue and execution of certificates which, as the Board remark, cannot be accepted as an explanation. Habitual recusancy on the part of the landholders is assigned as the cause of short collections in Faridpur and Midnapore: the Collector of the latter district is reported to have issued certificates freely, and sent special notices to the chief landholders in order to improve the collections. In Patna, the Cess Collection Office is said to be short-handed and unable to cope with the tauzi system recently introduced. Evasion of payment by the proprietors of petty estates, in the hope of their dues being paid by their co-sharers, combined with the unsatisfactory state of land registration and the want of sufficient establishment, is said to have occasioned the poor results in Monghyr.

6. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed, were the following. It is satisfactory to find that the number has fallen to six, against nine in the preceding year.

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on net current demand.			Percentage of arrear collections on net arrear demand.		
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Murshidabad 88·9	89·2	83·1	86·5	59·3	59·6	60·6
Bankura ... 87·4	87·4	88·2	82·5	52·7	51·1	54·4
Shahabad ... 88·5	82·4	81·6	89·5	76·7	70·1	52·1
Chittagong* ...	82·0	83·9	92·3	79·0	95·7	98·8
Hooghly 61·5	63·7	65·6	65·6	53·2	50·0	72·6
Saran ... 66·8	56·2	65·2	62·5	79·3	78·8	71·8

* The last kist (25th February) of the year in this district became payable on the 12th of March 1897.

The figures in the first column give the same information as the figures in the statement for third-class districts. Except Chittagong, all these districts have, during the three years, failed to collect up to the standards. The poor results in Murshidabad and Bankura are attributed to heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in tracing the owners and their property. In Shahabad, the Dumraon and Surajpara estates failed to pay their cesses within the year, and the plea of scarcity is also put forward, which the Board refuse to accept in view of the results attained in the more severely afflicted districts of Darbhanga and Champaran. The falling off in Chittagong is explained as due, partly to scarcity and partly to delay in issuing and executing certificates. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that neither explanation can be considered as satisfactory. The short collections in Hooghly are ascribed to a change in the method of realizing cesses from rent-free holdings, and also, His Honour regrets to observe, to some want of supervision on the part of the district staff. In Saran,

the explanation given is a heavy arrear balance, the subdivision of estates and the general indebtedness of the zamindars, added to the failure of the crops. In all the above districts, it is evident that there is much room for improvement in the work of cess collections, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the District Officers will not relax their efforts to secure better results.

7. Arrears to the sum of Rs. 12,891 became barred by limitation in nine districts, the largest amount, Rs. 5,052, being shown by Murshidabad, followed by Gaya with Rs. 4,250. The reason assigned in the case of Murshidabad is that coercive measures could not be taken in time owing to the non-receipt of correct information in the cess office regarding the boundaries of rent-free lands and the names of the owners. The Board are enquiring further into the matter. No explanation is furnished with regard to Gaya.

8. The following statement illustrates the working of the Certificate Procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Certificates pending from the previous year	40,960	36,033
Filed during the year	66,571	104,645
Total for disposal	107,531	140,678
Cancelled on objection	1,258	1,781
Struck off	4,943	3,246
Fully discharged	65,318	83,164
Pending at close of year	36,022	52,487
Sales effected	1,526	2,353
Sales set aside	29	50

The number of cases was greater than in the previous year, and though the number disposed of was also greater, numerous cases were instituted late in the year, and the number pending at its close shows a considerable increase. The largest number of certificates was filed in the Patna and Burdwan Divisions, 43,776 and 17,597 respectively.

The introduction, in 1895-96, of the new tauzi system, delayed the recovery of arrears, which ran on into the succeeding year; and since then, certain changes of procedure have led to arrears being more promptly dealt with. These causes have swelled the number of certificates during the past year, but the increase is, for the most part, temporary, and will be followed by a decline as arrears are worked off.

9. The complete re-valuation of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore, Monghyr and Bhagalpur was brought to a close during the year. The re-valuation operations have resulted in an increase of Rs. 66,149 on the previous demand in Midnapore, of Rs. 20,008 in Jessore, of Rs. 12,324 in Monghyr, and of Rs. 34,855 in Bhagalpur. In Midnapore, the proceedings were commenced on 1st June 1888, though they were not finished till 31st March 1897. The Collector's final report has been circulated to all District Officers for information, in order that the mistakes committed on this occasion may not be repeated in future. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Murshidabad, Bogra, Dacca, Tippera, Shahabad and Singhbhum. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts when the year closed.

10. Statement VI, appended to the Report, compares the gross rental in each district for 1896-97, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results for the Province are as follow:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	15,63,28,446
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	15,94,99,305

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,83,30,873 or 21·5 per cent on the rental when the road-cess was introduced. Only four districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1896-97, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due to the transfer of portions of these districts to others.

11. The names of the Deputy Collectors, whose work is favourably noticed by the Board, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 1896 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd November 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

THE Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1896-97.

The following statement shows the receipts of the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels	3,516	1,772	.....	1,743
Port dues on mail steamers	16,477	14,914	.....	1,563
Miscellaneous	170	110	.....	60
Total receipts	20,162*	16,796	.....	3,366

* Note—Excludes Rs. 12,000 on account of contribution from Government to the Balasore Port Fund.

The above figures show a decrease at all the ports. The decrease in the receipts on account of port dues was due to a falling off in the export trade as compared with that of the previous year.

2. The expenditure during 1896-97 as compared with that during 1895-96 is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	8,978	9,353	375	.....
Light-house establishment	4,274	4,534	260	.....
Vessels and boats establishment	2,136	1,990	.....	146
Dockyard services and supplies	7,695	4,941	.....	2,754
Miscellaneous	791	657	.....	134
Other charges	144	2,378	2,234	.....
Total charges	24,017	23,853	.....	164

3. As in previous years, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts, though by rather less than in 1895-96. Of the items in which there has been an increase during the year, the largest is on account of "Pension" at Cuttack, but it is stated that no pension charges were shown in the report for 1895-96 for this port. The largest item of decreased expenditure is on account of "Dockyard Services and Supplies" at Cuttack, but this, it is stated, is due to the bills from the Examiner of Marine Accounts not having been received.

4. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year as compared with those of 1895-96.

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	{ 1895-96	54	97,459	54	97,459
	{ 1896-97	45	74,640	45	74,640
Balasore	{ 1895-96	373	1,13,012	387	1,12,989
	{ 1896-97	492	1,12,881	493	1,13,951
Puri	{ 1895-96	32	42,831	31	40,674
	{ 1896-97	22	27,937	23	30,094

Five hundred-and-fifty-nine vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 457 were steamers, and of these all except one were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 102 sailing vessels, four were engaged in foreign and 98 in the coasting-trade. There was a decrease at all the other ports excepting Balasore in both the number and the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared. At Balasore there was a considerable increase in the number of vessels, but the tonnage remained almost the same.

5. The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	90,02,970	90,20,905	7,282	3,760	90,10,252	90,24,665
Imports	62,93,114	65,09,290	2,61,807	97,177	65,54,921	66,06,467
Total	1,52,96,084	1,55,30,195	2,69,089	1,00,937	1,55,65,173	1,56,30,532

There was a total increase in the value of both exports and imports. The increase in exports at Balasore is said to be due to the stimulus given to the rice trade with Calcutta and other Indian ports by the high prices ruling outside the district, and the increase in imports to the importation of machinery and hardware for the railway under construction, and also to larger imports of kerosine oil owing to its popularity in the interior of the district.

6. A steam service was maintained throughout the year between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Macneill & Co. Communication between Chandbally and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

7. The eastern limit of the port of False Point was extended in March 1897 to a line drawn from Prince Arthur's beacon to the fairway buoy.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

CLOSING OF RELIEF OPERATIONS IN BENGAL.

No. 1965 Agri.—(Fam.).—The 2nd November 1897.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 876T.R.—(Fam.), dated Darjeeling, the 26th October 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this Government's letter No. 751 ^{T.R.}_{Fam.}, dated the 17th September 1897, I am directed to submit, under section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code, the following report on relief operations and the condition of affected tracts in this Province during the four weeks ending the 25th September 1897. A statement of rainfall and the usual famine Statements A

• No. 1942F.G., dated the 22nd September 1897, with enclosures.

No. 2007F.G., dated the 14th October 1897, with enclosures.

† Bankura, Khulna and Champaran.

and B are hereto appended. I am also to submit copies of the two half-monthly reports* of the Commissioner of the Patna Division for the period above mentioned. Famine maps of the districts noted on the margin† are also enclosed. As relief works were open at the end of the period embraced

by this report in the district of Champaran only, a map of that district is submitted, and it is not considered necessary to submit the maps of the other districts of the Patna Division in which all relief operations have been closed.

2. PATNA DIVISION.—*Rainfall, prospect of crops, prices, &c.*—Copious rain fell at the beginning of September, and enabled the transplantation of winter rice to be completed throughout the Division. It was followed by fine weather varied by occasional showers. This weather, which continued till about the end of the period under report, was exactly what was required for the growth of the winter rice and the maturing and harvesting of the *bhadoi* crops. The rainfall was heavier in those parts of Champaran (western part of the Bettiah subdivision), Muzaffarpur (Sitamarhi subdivision), and Darbhanga (Madhubani subdivision) in which the previous rainfall had been insufficient. The heavy rain of the first week of September was followed by floods in the northern part of the trans-Gangetic districts, but they did much less harm to the *bhadoi* than good to the winter rice. The *Hathiya* asterism, which is the critical period for the great winter rice crop, commenced on the 25th September and closed on the 7th October. Towards the latter end of this period, from the 2nd to the 6th October, copious rain fell all over the Division in varying but sufficient volume. The Commissioner, writing on 14th October, says:—"In these circumstances nothing could be more prosperous than the present agricultural outlook. The *bhadoi* crop has proved more than an average all over the Division (except perhaps in the district of Patna), even though it was damaged by floods in South Bihar; the *aghani* rice bids fair to be well above the average, if not a bumper crop, everywhere, and the moisture for the *rabi* is everywhere ample and sowings have already begun." The heavy rain which has fallen since Mr. Bourdillon wrote may, however, have the effect of delaying the *rabi* sowings to some extent. On the whole, the climatic conditions and prospects of the crops are as good as they can well be, and far better than could have been reasonably anticipated.

Prices fell steadily, and on the 14th October the Commissioner wrote:—"Instead of being from 85 to 100 per cent. above the normal rate, they are now from 25 to 35 per cent. above the average. The coarser grains are cheap and plentiful, and the rise in exports in many districts shows that the *bhadoi* has been more than the people require for present consumption."

The following table shows the improvement in prices since the second half of August, the figures shown representing the quantity obtainable for a rupee:—

District and recording station.	28th August.		11th September.		25th September.	
	Indian- corn.	Marua.	Indian- corn.	Marua.	Indian- corn.	Marua.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Patna—						
City ...	10 to 11	14 to 15	10 to 12	14½ to 16	12 to 14	16 to 17
Barh ...	8½ to 9½	12	9½ to 11	10 to 15	10 to 12½	15 to 16
Bihar ...	5 to 8	8 to 13	8 to 11	8 to 13	8 to 12	10 to 13
Gaya—	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Sadar ...	9 4	13 0	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 8
Jahanabad ...	8 12	...	10 2	12 8	11 7	13 3
Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4
Nawada ...	...	12 8	12 4	14 0	11 8	13 0
Shahabad—						
Arrah ...	10 8	...	12 0	...	12 0	...
Buxar ...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	...
Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran—						
Chapra ...	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	19 0
Siwan ...	11 7	13 2	15 8	16 3	15 10	18 0
Gopalganj ...	13 3	15 6	19 5	17 8	18 2	18 2
Champanan—						
Motihari ...	10 8	...	13 0	...	19 4	...
Bettiah ...	12 8	13 8	12 8	...	19 0	...
Ramnagar ...	...	13 0	10 0	15 8	13 0	...
Bagaha ...	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	...
Muzaffarpur—						
Sadar ...	13 8	17 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	19 0
Hajipur ...	10 8	14 0	12 0	18 8	13 12	17 4
Sitamarhi ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	19 0
Darbhanga—						
Sadar ...	14 4	18 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	18 8
Samastipur ...	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...
Madhubani ...	16 15	17 8	17 8	19 8	16 4	17 8

3. The figures in the above statement show that except in a few places prices fell considerably, and since the rainfall during the *Hathiya* asterism there has been a further improvement in certain parts of the Division. The figures as to imports and exports for the two half-months, including the districts of Patna and Gaya, are given on the margin. Imports have fallen off, while exports from every district except Saran have begun to increase. This turn of affairs was most marked in the district of Champaran, which has at last resumed its normal state of being an exporting district, having

	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.
First half-month ...	2,54,165	67,054
Second " ...	2,24,401	87,001
Total ...	4,78,566	1,54,055

The figures for July and August are—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.
July ...	9,79,105	3,01,628
August ...	7,82,602	1,47,370

imported only 504 maunds in the first half of the month and nothing in the second half, while it exported 1,992 maunds during the former and 4,969 maunds during the latter period.

4. *Area and population affected, and numbers on relief.*—During the period under report Government relief operations were at first contracted and afterwards finally closed throughout the Division, except in certain parts of Saran and in the western part of the Bettiah subdivision of Champaran, where four sections of the Tribeni Canal were kept open for a few days. In this tract the crops were very backward. The Commissioner, who visited it recently, writes that he saw winter rice being transplanted there as late as the 12th September, and that what *bhadoi* there was other than *bhadoi* rice, was at least a fortnight behind that in the south of the district.

The following table shows the numbers in receipt of relief on the 11th and 25th of September in comparison with previous figures:—

DISTRICT.	29TH MAY.		12TH JUNE.		26TH JUNE.		10TH JULY.		31ST JULY.		14TH AUGUST.		28TH AUGUST.		11TH SEPTEMBER.		25TH SEPTEMBER.	
	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Shahabad ...	33,488	8.76	30,801	8.06	22,094	5.72	23,347	6.11	23,861	6.24	21,163	5.54	17,518	4.58	4,394	1.15	564	1.4
Saran ...	89,220	6.29	84,813	5.98	68,879	4.86	67,003	4.73	79,337	5.6	75,601	5.33	53,616	5.00	22,844	1.61	3,400	2.4
Champaran ...	192,975	10.37	194,927	10.47	142,283	7.84	116,253	5.92	65,989	3.54	48,839	2.62	41,449	2.22	20,685	1.11	2,008	1.4
Muzaffarpur ...	124,415	7.49	116,137	7.00	104,064	6.26	113,273	6.83	101,938	6.14	95,316	5.74	63,208	4.10	20,065	1.29	41	0.09
Darbhangha ...	270,961	12.12	279,354	11.56	234,623	9.70	245,266	10.97	174,521	7.81	129,525	5.79	105,480	5.14	61,242	2.84	739	0.3
Total ...	711,059	9.41	706,032	9.3	571,943	7.6	559,142	7.4	445,636	5.9	370,444	4.90	286,271	4.2	129,230	1.73	7,435	1.0

The percentages for the period now under report have been calculated on the population of the area previously shown as affected.

5. *Relief Works.*—Relief works in the district of Shahabad had been closed before the commencement of the period now under report. The following table shows the number of works open at the end of August in the four northern districts, and the dates when they were closed:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of works open on 28th August.	When the works were closed.	Number of works left open.
1	2	3	4
Saran ...	29	Closed during first half of the month ... 23 18th September ... 6	Nil
Champaran ...	35	Closed during first half of the month ... 20 Closed during second half of the month ... 11	4
Muzaffarpur ...	43	Closed during first half of the month ... 42 19th September ... 1	Nil
Darbhangha ...	53	Closed during the first half of the month ... 19 Closed during second half of the month ... 34	Nil
Total ...	160	156	4

As already stated, the four works kept open in Champaran consisted of four sections of the Tribeni Canal intended to afford relief to the needy in a backward tract in the Bettiah subdivision, from which distress had not yet disappeared. In order, however, to accelerate the departure of relief workers, the rate was reduced from Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet to Rs. 2-3 from the 15th September. A further reduction of 5 annas was made with effect from the 1st instant. As is shown by the telegraphic report for the week ending 11th October, all Government relief operations have since been closed in this Division.

6. *Piece-work system.*—With regard to the Tribeni Canal in Champaran, recently visited by him, Mr. Bourdillon writes:—"I found the piece-work system on the Tribeni Canal working admirably, whether among the full task people, the weakly gangs, or the intermediates. All were satisfied, the work was easily controlled and checked, and the cost was less than it would have been under similar conditions by the task-work system."

7. *Private relief works.*—The two Hatwa Raj works in Saran were closed on the 3rd September. The Darbhanga Raj relief works in the district of Darbhanga employed a daily average of 670 persons in the first week of the period under report, and 149 persons in the second: by that time in four of the seven circles of the Raj, works had been closed; and the remaining circles have since been closed. Although there have been no relief works in the district of Shahabad since the week ending 7th August, the numbers* employed on the Moghalsarai Railway have not risen considerably.

8. *Poor-houses and kitchens.*—The following table shows the number of poor-houses open at the end of August, with the dates on which they were closed:—

DISTRICT.	Number of poor-houses open at the end of August.	Dates of closure.
1	2	3
Shahabad ...	2	{ Sasaram poor-house closed on 11th September. Bhabhua poor-house transferred to the Charitable Fund on 22nd September.
Saran ...	2	One in the first half of the month, and the other on 21st September.
Champaran ...	7	Three on 15th and four on 25th September.
Muzaffarpur ...	6	One in the first half of the month, four in the beginning of the second half, and one on 26th September.
Darbhanga ...	8	Four at the end of the first half of the month, three by 18th September, and one on 25th September.
Total ...	25	

The numbers of inmates had gradually dwindled, and were very small when the poor-houses were closed. Those who remained up to the last moment received valedictory donations from the Charitable Relief Fund generally at Rs. 2 per adult and Re. 1 per child.

The following statement gives the figures of kitchen relief and the numbers who received gratuitous relief in other ways:—

DISTRICT.	Number of kitchens open.			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED GRATUITOUSLY IN EACH FORTNIGHT.						PERCENTAGES—					
				At kitchens.			In all ways.			Of total relieved at kitchens to total relieved.			Of children to total relieved at kitchens.		
	28th August.	11th September.	25th September.	28th August.	11th September.	25th September.	28th August.	11th September.	25th September.	28th August.	11th September.	25th September.	28th August.	11th September.	25th September.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Shahabad ...	4	14	12	408	697	295	17,879	4,397	564	2'2	15'8	52'3	37'0	60'2	43'7
Saran ...	48	41	29	8,435	6,523	3,414	45,864	20,854	4,485	19'2	31'2	76'12	98'2	95'9	92'41
Champaran ...	99	87	10	10,584	8,943	624	29,175	16,252	1,339	36'2	55'02	50'4	53'3	52'4	48'4
Muzaffarpur ...	73	43	2	13,273	5,089	108	47,971	19,790	282	27'6	25'7	38'2	88'1	86'1	38'3
Darbhanga ...	53	73	5	15,451	15,444	1,702	65,478	48,845	1,753	23'6	31'6	97'09	88'2	81'2	77'02
Total ...	277	258	58	48,161	36,696	6,143	204,367	110,136	8,323	..	...	...	...	...	...

Kitchen relief was finally closed in all the districts in the last week of the period under report.

9. *Gratuitous relief.*—The average daily numbers gratuitously relieved during the week ending 25th September have been shown in column 10 of the table given in the preceding paragraph. Most of them were persons relieved in kitchens. The distribution of dry doles was practically closed in Shahabad before the commencement of the period under report, while in Darbhanga no relief of this kind was given after the 18th September. In Champaran and Muzaffarpur all gratuitous relief ceased on the 25th idem. The only tracts in which the distribution of doles continued beyond that date are two circles near Darauli in the Siwan subdivision, and in the flooded tract and the Narwar circle in the Gopalganj subdivision of the district of Saran. All relief operations in this district were closed at the end of September.

10. *Public health and condition of cattle.*—Public health during August was not so good as in previous months. In the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad fever prevailed in a severe form. In Champaran a bad type of diarrhoea was prevalent, as well as dysentery reported to be due to the consumption of unripe fruit and raw grain. In Darbhanga fever prevailed in the south of the district. The condition of cattle was normal.

11. *Closing of relief operations.*—With the close of active relief operations, the special establishments entertained for famine relief have been for the most part discharged. The only work now in progress is that of adjusting the accounts and of preparing final reports for the preparation and submission of which full instructions have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor. With regard to the work of the Charitable Relief Committees, Mr. Bourdillon writes:—

“The operations of the District and Local Committees of the Charitable Relief Fund are almost complete, and they have been specially busy during the past fortnight in distributing valedictory doles in the shape of money, clothing and blankets, to those who were the very latest recipients of Government relief at kitchens and poor-houses, &c. This work is now almost done, and their accounts will soon be closed.”

12. *General remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor on administration of famine relief in the Patna Division.*—As the Commissioner, with the Lieutenant-Governor's consent, does not intend to submit any more fortnightly famine reports, and his final report will probably not be completed before the end of December, Mr. Stevens takes this opportunity to express his concurrence in the opinion already expressed on more than one occasion by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, namely, that the administration of famine relief in the Patna Division (which is in this respect out of all comparison the most important of all the Divisions in these Provinces) has been eminently satisfactory.

The salient points of the present famine relief administration and the more important conclusions suggested by it may be summed up here.

(1) That while it was made cause for reproach to this Government by the Famine Commissioners that the extent and intensity of distress were not gauged or foreseen with anything like approximate accuracy in the previous famines of 1866 and 1874, on the present occasion the areas likely to be affected, the extent and intensity of distress, were all forecasted with a very near approach to correctness. The cost of alleviating the distress has been well within the estimates.

The following table compares the forecasts of the numbers likely to require Government relief in the Patna Division, submitted to the Government of India in my letter No. 447Agri.—(Fam.), dated the 16th February 1897, with the actuals so far as now known:—

MONTH.					Probable daily numbers likely to require relief by Government according to estimates, in round numbers.	Actual maximum number, in round numbers, relieved in any one day.
1					2	3
December	1896	...	...	...	{ Actuals were { given.	69,000
January	1897	...	...	...		333,000
February	"	...	...	...	400,000	415,000
March	"	...	...	...	500,000	496,000
April	"	...	...	...	600,000	597,000
May	"	...	...	...	750,000	711,000
June	"	...	...	...	600,000	706,000
July	"	...	...	...	400,000	559,000
August	"	...	...	...	300,000	370,000
September	"	...	...	...	200,000	130,000

N.B.—The figures in column 3 are taken from the Commissioner's fortnightly reports, and those in column 2 from paragraph 6 of my letter No. 447Agri., dated the 16th February 1897.

(2) That though the rainfall was very nearly as short in 1895-96, and even worse distributed than in 1873-74, and though the failure of crops was consequently as great as in that year, yet the total cost of relief operations in the whole Province to Government to the end of September, as reported by the Accountant-General and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, has been less than one-sixth part of that incurred in the famine of 1873-74.

(3) That there has been no mortality from starvation, and the people have been kept in such good case that they were able to return, and did return, to their normal pursuits of their own accord, and without compulsory closing of works, as soon as the *bhadoi* harvest was reaped, and the prospects of the coming winter rice harvest were assured.

(4) That the greatly reduced cost of the present famine relief operations compared with that of the operations of 1874 is due primarily to the policy wisely adopted, and courageously persevered in, of absolute non-interference with private trade (which has thus been proved, for the first time and beyond question, to be capable of meeting any emergency that is ever likely to arise), and in a secondary degree to greatly improved methods and knowledge of famine relief administration, both in the exaction of adequate tasks on relief works as tests of distress, and in the careful selection of fit objects of gratuitous relief.

(5) That it has also been shown as one of the results of the operations now brought to a close, that by the extension of railways and the general advance in material prosperity during the past quarter of a century, the power of the people, even in Bihar, to resist calamities of season has greatly increased since 1874-75. Not only was the failure of local crops as great as any on record, but the general distress throughout India was unprecedentedly extensive, and prices were higher than had ever previously been known. The

power of resistance in these unfavourable conditions was surprising to those who knew the people best.

(6) That the zamindars of Bihar, the indigo-planters and other persons of affluence, and especially the Maharaja of Darbhanga, have been conspicuous for their unbounded liberality and charity, and willing co-operation with the officers of Government in meeting distress.

13. There has necessarily been much suffering among the people during the past year, which they have borne with most praiseworthy patience, but they have now emerged from the battle against starvation, if not without wounds, at least without deaths, and returned to their normal pursuits. They have the prospects of a bumper harvest before them, and, as the Commissioner of Patna remarks, "the strain, stress and anxiety of the last year will very soon be (if it is not already) no more than a dark dream almost obliterated by the pleasanter recollection of an ideal monsoon closed by a magnificent final downpour."

14. The hearty thanks of the Bengal Government are due to the Commissioner of Patna, to each and every one of the District Officers of the famine districts, to their subordinates, to the officers of the Public Works and Medical Departments and of the District Boards, to the indigo-planters and zamindars and other men of affluence in Bihar, who have all in their several degrees performed their duties under trying circumstances to the entire satisfaction of Government.

15. CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.—During the whole of the period under report the weather throughout the Chota Nagpur Division was all that could be desired, except that the rain which fell in the week ending 25th September was insufficient in Palamau and Singhbhum. In the rest of the Division the fall during that week was exactly what was wanted for the winter rice. In the two districts mentioned, however, there were heavy* falls of rain during the

	Week ending—	
	2nd October.	9th October.
	Inches.	Inches.
* Palamau—		
Sadar	54	2.40
Balumath	3.70	2.03
Hussanabad	...	2.97
Garhwa	...	5.80
Singhbhum—		
Chaibassa	.61	1.90
Kalikapu	.16	3.20
Ghatsila	.10	1.82

weeks ending 2nd and 9th October, and the prospects of the winter rice are now everywhere favourable. The *bhadoi* has been a full crop in all the districts of the Division, except Manbhum, where breaks in the rains in June and July had a very injurious effect, and some damage is also reported to have been done by insects in certain parts of the district. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Maguire, is

of opinion that the outturn of the *bhadoi* harvest has been generally good, and estimates the outturn of early rice at 15 annas over an area of 149,400 acres out of a total cultivable area of 1,347,118 acres in the district. The outturn of the ordinary *bhadoi* crops is estimated by him at $14\frac{2}{3}$ annas over an area of 198,800 acres. The Commissioner doubts the correctness of these estimates, which he thinks to be far above the truth. Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner, draws attention to the fact that the *bhadoi* crop represents but a comparatively small portion of the total food-supply of the Manbhum district. While in the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts, the areas under *bhadoi* crops were approximately 4.5 and 6.1 annas of the whole cultivated area, in Manbhum the *bhadoi* area came to only 2 annas.

There was a further steady improvement in prices throughout the Division. According to the telegraphic report for the week ending 25th September, the price of rice was 6 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee in Palamau, $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Manbhum, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Hazaribagh, and 8 seers at Ranchi, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 seers in the interior of the district of Lohardaga. The prices (in seers per rupee) of the new *bhadoi* food-grains quoted for the 25th September are—

	Indian-corn.	Marua (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>).	Gundli (<i>Panicum miliare</i>).	Sawan (<i>Panicum tormentaceum</i>).
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Manbhum	21 8	25 0	.....	.....
Palamau	26 0	20 0	24 0	28 0
Hazaribagh	17 0	18 0	.....	.....
Lohardaga (for 15th September)	16 8	11 7	21 4	.....

There was a very heavy increase in the death-rate in all the districts in the month of August, especially in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, as shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.			TOTAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE DISTRICTS.		
	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lohardaga ...	42	703	5,832	2.22	3.72	12.53
Hazaribagh ...	315	1,470	3,600	3.03	5.34	10.51
Manbhum ...	2,113	1,953	1,225	4.00	4.08	4.48
Palamau ...	749	1,088	1,314	3.59	4.17	6.43
Singhbhum ...	112	146	380	2.00	2.6	6.62

The increased mortality was chiefly due to an epidemic of cholera which was very severe in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. The Commissioner has reported by telegram that the epidemic and high mortality have now abated, and that remedial measures have been duly taken by the deputation of special medical officers, by the disinfection of wells, and by the distribution of medicines. Mr. Forbes, writes—“Independently, however, of cholera there has been a marked increase, as in Manbhum, for instance, where, although the deaths from cholera have notably fallen off since June, the death-rate has still been increasing. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the general lowering of system amongst the labouring classes owing to want of proper food, and the consequent diminished power of resistance against attacks of fever and other ordinary diseases. I fear that the effects of this will continue to be felt for some time to come.”

It was reported in paragraph 12 of my letter No. 751^{T.-R. Fam.}, dated the 17th September 1897, that Government relief operations in the district of Palamau had been closed on the 31st August. The Commissioner reports that no bad results ensued. In Lohardaga and Hazaribagh relief works and gratuitous relief by doles were closed on the 31st August and 4th September respectively. In the district of Hazaribagh two kitchens were kept open at Giridih and at Barhi on the Grand Trunk Road, and a poor-house at Hazaribagh. The kitchen at Giridih has now been closed, some 165 persons still continuing to receive cooked food at the other two places. In Lohardaga some kitchens were likewise left open, of which eight supported by Government and four from charitable funds were still open on the 25th September, attended by 1,022 and 1,093 persons respectively; but the Deputy Commissioner intended to close these on the 30th idem.

Relief works in Manbhum were tentatively closed by the Deputy Commissioner on the 31st August, but the principal works had to be reopened under the orders of the Commissioner. On the 11th September 4,647 labourers (including 649 on daily wages) were employed on 26 works which had been reopened at reduced piece-work rates amounting to Re. 1.4 per 1,000 cubic feet for soft and medium soil, and Re. 1.9 for hard soil, in place of Re. 1.14 and Rs. 2.3 in force previously. On the 25th September there were altogether 36 works open with 13,891 labourers, and on 31 of these the lower rate of Re. 1.4 per 1,000 cubic feet was in force. The rates have since been further reduced to an initial rate of 15 annas per 1,000 cubic feet, and the Commissioner writes that he cannot conceive that the people will continue to take work in large numbers at this rate any longer than they are forced by urgent necessity to do so. It is stated that the reduced rate was in force generally on the 29th September; the numbers on the works since that date have been—

2nd October	...	...	...	8,804
9th October	...	...	...	7,347

Mr. Forbes has thought it necessary to keep the works open until the upland rice harvest is in full operation, and new rice is available about the end of the third week of the present month. The distribution of doles of gratuitous relief was discontinued generally on the 31st August, but kitchens were kept open and were attended by 3,287 persons on the 25th September. The Lieutenant-Governor was at first doubtful regarding the necessity of keeping relief works open in Manbhum after they had been closed in other districts, and requested the Commissioner to visit the district and report on the subject after personal enquiry on the spot. The Commissioner accordingly reports thus—

“There is the broad fact that the *bhadoi* crop represents but a comparatively small portion of the total food-supply of the Manbhum district. This was pointed out in paragraph 21 of my last Annual General Administration Report for the Chota Nagpur Division, where I showed that while in the neighbouring districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, the areas under *bhadoi* in 1896 were approximately 4·5 annas and 6·1 annas of the whole cultivated areas in those two districts, the *bhadoi* area in Manbhum came to only about 2 annas, and had been even less than this (viz., 1·7 annas) during the three preceding years. In other words, the *bhadoi* in Manbhum, as a means of support to the people, goes less than one-half as far as in Hazaribagh, and not one-third as far as in Lohardaga.

“Taking these facts in conjunction with the shrinkage in the coal trade and the late great depression in the important lac industry in Manbhum (see paragraphs 46 and 49 of my last General Administration Report), I do not think that the large demand for work at this moment in that district is at all a matter for surprise; and I cannot agree with Mr. Maguire’s diagnosis of the present situation, nor do I think with him that the relief operations in that district can be peremptorily stopped with safety. As I have already informed Government, the rates have now been still further reduced to an initial rate of 15 annas per 1,000 cubic feet, and I cannot conceive that the people will continue to take work in large numbers at this rate any longer than they are forced by urgent necessity to do so. I may also mention that, in order to remove the possible expectation of a further grant of valedictory doles, I telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner on the 30th ultimo to say that no more doles would be allowed (except to persons on the kitchen lists and in the Pokhria Circle, where none have yet been given).

“The latest detailed reports that I have received from the Deputy Commissioner are for Monday, the 27th ultimo. They show that the reduced rate (of 15 annas) was introduced on that date at 8 out of the 36 works. There were then 12,657 persons (=11,412 male units) at work, showing a falling off of 1,234 persons (=1,107 male units) since the 25th idem. The reduced rate was probably in force everywhere by the 29th ultimo, and the opinion to which I still hold is that we must await the further result of this practically starvation wage before deciding on what date all operations can safely be closed. * * * To my mind the only reliable index to the necessities of the case is whether the people will accept work or not at a lower rate than has probably ever before been known in this district. I am fully aware of the desirability of not continuing relief measures a day longer than absolutely necessary, and of the responsibility I incur of now doing so in opposition to the expressed opinion of the District Officer, but I cannot shut my eyes to stubborn facts. What these during the past month have been is shown by the large attendance, on the reduced rates which have been in force during that month. For the present we can only await the result of the still further reduction. It is possible that, as suggested by Mr. Maguire, the works will have to be kept open until the end of the third week of the current month. If I find that I can close them safely sooner, I will of course do so.”

In view of the fact that large numbers have sought employment and remained on the works at the very low rate allowed of 15 annas per 1,000 cubic feet for earthwork, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot any longer doubt that Mr. Forbes was right in keeping them open as he did. As, however, the early rice is now being reaped, relief works are no longer required, and it has been ascertained by telegram they were closed on the 23rd instant.

16. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—Throughout the Presidency Division the rainfall has been sufficient and well distributed, and the prospects of winter rice are excellent, while the outturn of the *bhadoi* has been generally good. New *aus* rice has come into the market and prices have fallen. Public health was generally good. Relief operations were closed in the district of Murshidabad on the 31st August, and in Jessore on the 4th September.

In the district of Nadia, famine had practically disappeared at the end of August. Only one relief work was kept open after the beginning of September, and this was closed on the 11th of that month, when the number attending it had dwindled to 25. Except at four poor-houses, gratuitous relief was also closed on that date. It was considered safe not to close the poor-houses until it was certain that the

stopping of the doles would not lead to cases of starvation. It was, however, soon found that there was no marked increase in the numbers in the poor-houses, and they were accordingly closed on the 18th September, when the total number of inmates was only 23.

The outturn of the *aus* and jute has been good, but, as stated in previous reports, these crops are not of much importance in this district. The price of new *aus* rice is reported to have been 10 to 11 seers the rupee. The importation of Burma rice decreased, but there was no want of food-grains in the affected area, which at the close of the period under report stood at 367 square miles, with a population of 210,000. There were only two relief works open in the beginning of September, and these were not largely attended, and were finally closed at the end of the first fortnight. Gratuitous relief was continued, the average daily number gratuitously relieved in the week ending 25th September being 2,879; this number includes the inmates of six poor-houses which were kept open during the month mentioned. On that date the number of inmates of the poor-houses was 46 men, 293 women, and 521 children. Poor-houses were closed on the 20th instant.

17. BHAGALPUR DIVISION.—The *bhadoi* has been a good crop in the Bhagalpur and Sonthal Parganas districts, and the rain which fell in September and in the beginning of October has rendered the prospects of the winter rice secure. Prices have fallen considerably. In Madhipura and Supaul in the district of Bhagulpur, the price of *marua* on the 25th September was 25 seers the rupee, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, reporting on the 29th idem, says that Indian corn is now selling at 24 seers the rupee at Dumka, 17 to 22 seers at Deoghur, and 14 to 16 seers at Jamtara. Government relief operations had been closed before the beginning of the period now under report commenced; but during the period some relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was given in both districts.

18. BURDWAN DIVISION.—With good and general rainfall the prospects of the *aman* or winter rice in the district of Bankura were good, and the price of common rice fell from 8 seers 8 chittaks the rupee at the end of August to 10 seers 3 chittaks on the 25th September. Gratuitous relief from Government funds was closed in all the affected tracts on the 15th September, but relief works were continued in order to afford employment to needy labourers. Relief operations in the Sonamukhi charge, with an area of 141 square miles and a population of 75,489 persons, were closed altogether on the 24th September, and all relief works in the remainder of the district were closed on the 29th idem. There was then still a large number (7,817) of labourers on the works, but a colliery proprietor, Babu Ram Bandhu Chatterji of Kenchka in the Laltora outpost, who had spent over Rs. 5,000 upon works of relief, undertook to spend Rs. 6,000 more (either in cash or its value in rice) in carrying out further works during October and November, and thus rendering it possible for the Collector to close the Government relief works.

19. ORISSA DIVISION.—The prospects of winter rice in all the districts of the Orissa Division are good, and prices have fallen. The telegraphic report for the week ending 18th October shows that the prices of common rice in that week were—

			S. CH.	S. CH.	
Cuttack	13 13 to 15 12	per rupee.
Puri	9 0 to 13 0	"
Balasore	12 0 to 17 0	"
Angul	18 0 to 20 0	"

In Puri there was heavy and general rain, and crop prospects are excellent in all parts of the district. Eight relief works which were open in the beginning of the month were closed between the 10th and 13th September. On the 11th September the total number of relief workers was 2,082, but it appears that this comparatively large number was due to unnecessarily high rates of wages paid by the Collector, in spite of orders from the Commissioner and Government to reduce them. On that date the total number on gratuitous relief was 1,354. This form of relief was continued for another week, the number in receipt of doles on the 18th being 582, and was then stopped.

20. RAJSHAHI, DACCA AND CHITTAGONG DIVISIONS.—There is nothing of importance to report with regard to these Divisions. The rainfall has been generally sufficient, and prospects of winter rice are good.

21. *General remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor on administration of famine relief in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.*—As famine relief operations are now everywhere closed, the Government of Bengal does not propose, unless the Government of India direct otherwise, to submit any more monthly reports. All the final reports reviewing famine operations for their several Divisions are not expected from Commissioners before the end of the current calendar year, so that the final Provincial Report cannot in all probability be submitted to the Government of India before the end of January next.

By that time Mr. Stevens will have relinquished charge of the administration of these Provinces to the permanent Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. He therefore deems it his duty to say here that, as Member of the Board of Revenue, he had no share in initiating the administration of famine relief by Government, which, under the Famine Code, lies outside of the Board's functions. The organisation was full and complete and the greater part of the work had been done when he assumed charge of the administration. He has at the same time had exceptional opportunities of forming an unbiassed judgment both before and after he assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor; and he has no hesitation in recording his emphatic and decided opinion, that the administration of famine relief in these Provinces has been eminently successful. In operations of such vast extent, and with an agency hurriedly got together to meet a widespread calamity of the kind, it was inevitable that mistakes should be made, but, in Mr. Stevens' opinion, the mistakes made in the operations now brought to a close have been wonderfully few, and such as there have been were promptly rectified by the controlling authorities.

If the perfection of famine relief administration consists, as His Honour thinks it does, in saving life at a minimum of cost to the State, without demoralisation of the people, and without rendering them unwilling or unable to resume their normal occupations on the earliest advent of favourable seasons, Mr. Stevens believes that it has been attained in a high degree in the operations now brought to a close.

In paragraph 14 above the Lieutenant-Governor has specially recorded his high appreciation of the services rendered by the Commissioner of the Patna Division and of the officers who served under him, because it was in that Division that the calamity now tided over was most severely felt, and it was there that the strain of labour and anxiety was greatest; but His Honour desires me to say that the remarks made in that paragraph apply likewise to the other Commissioners and Collectors of districts in which relief operations were undertaken and to their subordinates, and that they too are entitled to the cordial thanks of Government for the ability, zeal and devotion with which they have performed their anxious duties in their respective charges. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, having laid down the general policy and plan of operations to be followed in meeting distress, left the execution in details largely to local officers, who reported progress in full fortnightly to Government. Their reports were carefully scrutinised by Government; when necessary attention was promptly called to defects, and instructions were issued to meet various contingencies as they arose.

Much reliance, however, was necessarily placed on the local officers, since it is obviously impossible that the central authority of a Province can adequately direct all the details of operations at once so vast and so minute as those of general famine relief. Under such circumstances, it is inevitable that some allowances must be made for the idiosyncrasies of individual officers. Making such allowances the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results have conclusively established the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Government. Zamindars and persons of wealth and influence in nearly all of the affected districts have been conspicuous by their charity and by their active co-operation with Government in meeting distress.

STATIONS.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Total.	Normal.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Saran	{Chapra Gopalganj Siwan}	0.09 0.13 0.35	0.30 0.33 1.15	0.31 1.31 4.10	0.13 1.44 ...	0.10 ...	...	...	1.13 ...	0.14 0.60	...	...	...	...	0.56 1.00	...	0.05 2.17	0.03 0.67	0.03 0.26	0.01 ...	...	...	0.47 3.63	0.02 0.22	0.02 0.91	...	0.04 0.87	...	...	...	...	...	2.15 12.79 10.27	6.94 7.28 8.57	
Champanan	{Motihari Bettiah Bagaha Raniganj}	0.08 1.00 0.03	0.33 4.13 3.01	0.05 0.25 3.00	0.85 0.11 0.25	0.10 0.10 0.04	0.09 2.74 4.42	0.08 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.99 3.09	0.81 0.43	0.21 0.57	0.03 0.05	0.18 1.82	0.09 0.05	0.09 ...	1.18 3.40	0.83 0.03	0.29 0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.94 14.02 20.25 21.02	9.45 9.58 10.99 ...		
Muzaffarpur	{Sadar Sitamarhi Hajipur}	0.19 0.07 0.22	0.09 1.50 0.26	0.82 0.63 0.10	0.32 0.21 1.05	0.32 0.20 ...	0.12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 ...	1.21 0.78	0.09 0.84	...	...	...	0.08 1.50	0.08 0.52	0.29 0.19	0.18 ...	0.04 0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.42 8.92 10.12 2.88	8.92 8.97 7.48 ...		
Darbhanga	{Sadar Samastipur Madhubani}	1.34 0.08 0.39	1.07 0.95 1.79	0.14 0.69 0.12	2.01 0.32 1.52	2.01 0.32 1.52	0.31 0.32 0.12	1.63 1.96 ...	0.05 ...	0.34 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43 0.82	1.25 0.13	...	0.41 1.10	...	...	...	0.06 0.06	0.12 0.04	...	0.41 0.05	...	...	...	...	...	9.63 8.94 9.61 8.93	8.94 8.10 9.61 9.33	
Bhagalpur	{Madhupura Sugaul Phagapur Banka}	0.00 0.18 0.95 0.15	0.63 0.83 2.71 4.15	1.53 0.74 1.98 0.40	0.90 2.00 0.96 0.95	0.76 1.61 0.01 ...	0.12 0.07 0.40 ...	0.28 1.01 0.35 ...	0.09 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45 0.01	0.03 0.40	...	...	0.80 0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.04 8.12 13.10 8.31	10.22 9.59 7.37 8.36
Sonthal Parganas.	{Dumka Rajmahal Gidda Pakaur Deoghur Jamtara}	1.28 2.05 2.63 2.60 0.80	0.75 3.52 2.40 2.73 ...	0.66 0.32 0.45 0.83 0.05	1.74 0.62 0.45 0.73 0.05	0.66 0.32 0.45 0.73 0.05	1.74 0.62 0.45 0.73 0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.19 14.33 10.71 13.13 9.04 6.95	9.53 11.13 8.87 12.28 8.33 7.69
Cuttack	{Sadar Kendrapara Jajpur Banki}	...	0.03 0.06 0.01	...	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	0.03 0.34 0.18	...	...
Puri	{Puri Khurda Bhaupur}	...	0.01 0.01 0.01	...	0.14 0.72 ...	0.35 0.24 ...	0.07 0.23 ...	0.04 0.25 ...	0.33 0.54 ...	0.17 0.93 ...	0.12 0.31 ...	0.10 0.32 ...	0.55 0.18 ...	0.67 0.18...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	{Sadar Giridih}	...	0.11 0.01	...	0.15 0.07	0.50 0.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loahardaga	{Ranchi Lohardaga}	...	0.12 0.08	...	1.05 0.58	0.09 0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamanu	{Daltonganj Batumath}	...	0.18 0.10	...	0.18 0.10	0.26 0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	{Purulia Gobindpur Raghunathpur}	...	0.02 0.75	...	0.52 0.82	0.30 0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	{Chaibasa Chakradharpur Ghatasila}	...	0.16 ...	...	0.03 0.33	0.33 0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Figures for these days not received.)

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 25th September 1897.

District.	Area.	Population in thou.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEEDS PER RUPEE.					MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.	
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Manna.	Barley.	Pear.	In the district.	In the affected area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Patna Division	Sq. miles		Sq. miles.																
	Shahabad	4,335	2,063	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	9 0	3 51	4 20	NIL.
	Siwan	2,051	2,466	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,483	10 0	16 6	18 4	.....	.....	.....	3 50	3 80	NIL.
	Champan	3,531	1,860	275	.....	1,328	.....	41	1,369	1,338	10 4	19 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	4 50	NIL.
	Muzaffarpur	3,005	2,713	1,660	.....	.....	.....	34	34*	882	9 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0	.....	2 40	4 15	NIL.
Total for the Division	3,335	2,801	2,940	2,417	.....	83	.....	20	108	1,763	9 8	15 0	18 0	.....	.....	3 6	3 3	NIL.	
	16,887	11,903	7,172	4,777	.....	1,410	.....	101	1,511	8,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NIL.	
Chota Nagpur Division, Manbhum	4,147	1,198	3,373	991	.....	13,891	.....	.....	13,891	3,400	8 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	4 48	4 78	NIL.	
	2,077	1,177	367	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,879	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 72	2 38	NIL.
	2,621	1,070	1,053	413	7,817	.....	.....	.....	7,817	.....	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 92	1 87	NIL.
	25,732	15,343	11,905	6,891	7,817	15,301	.....	101	23,219	14,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	NIL.
GRAND TOTAL																			

* The figures for 10th September 1907 are not being placed

* The figure is for 19th September 1897, all works being closed.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 25th September 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1897 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.	
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Patna Division	Shahabad ...	12,060	10,249	3,862	2,493	1,317	25th Sept.	Rs. 2,767	Rs. 1,62,322	Rs. 19,755	Rs. 51,267	Rs. Nil
	Saran ...	84,971	42,891	7,677	20,512	791	Ditto	1,65,975	3,14,859	13,860	2,31,806	Nil
	Champanan ...	130,000	212,606*	87,700	108,000	37,000	Ditto	7,22,774	5,26,415	5,869	1,92,395	Nil
	Muzaffarpur ...	300,000	79,006	95,919	66,280	39,345	Ditto	4,70,165	4,57,497	10,159	1,76,624	Nil
	Darbhanga ...	351,964	138,478	213,486	46,552	77,486	Ditto	17,78,660	8,28,173	18,448	Nil	Nil
	Total for the Division	878,935	484,124	408,644	243,837	155,939	.....	31,90,281	22,89,266	68,091	6,52,092	.....
Chota Nagpur Division.	Manbhum ...	120,000	52,379	69,325	(Not reported.)		25th Sept.	92,276	61,287	32,748	41,712	Nil
Presidency Division.	Khulna ...	10,480	.....	6,525	.....	1,846	Ditto	53,032	78,291	24,695	58,431	Nil
Burdwan Division	Bankura ...	24,770	35,921	303,783	10,990	97,002	Ditto	46,032	50,960	5,000	20,498	Nil
GRAND TOTAL		1,034,185	572,424	788,277	254,827	254,787	.....	33,81,621	24,79,804	1,30,534	7,72,733	.....

* This includes about 20,000 persons on railway embankments.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 2961 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during November 1897.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—			
	1st week of Nov. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Oct. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Oct. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Oct. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	...	...	...	...
Ultadanga	...	...	...	...
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat...	1,70,000	1,14,300	1,20,500	1,28,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	44,300	12,200	12,600	14,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	4,06,600	1,22,100	1,23,500	1,24,700
Minor bazars (1)	500	640	780	940
Other retail shops (1)	90,200	73,600	53,700	45,700
Ramkrishnapur	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
	.....	36,900	38,200	42,900
	4,365	2,956	4,204	210
Total	12,05,965	8,52,696	8,43,484	7,82,928
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.†	3,253 (on 3rd Nov. 1896).	7,623 (on 9th Oct. 1897.)	22,551 (on 16th Oct. 1897.)	55,261 (on 23rd Oct. 1897.)
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	37,423 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	4,372 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	24,158 (16th to 18th Oct. 1897.)	24,044 (23rd to 25th Oct. 1897.)
By Canal returns	10,355 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	9,726 (9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	9,570 (16th to 18th Oct. 1897.)	5,050 (23rd to 25th Oct. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	12,56,996	9,10,417	8,99,763	9,44,005
				9,01,002

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd November 1897.M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 2968 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending 14th October 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		8TH TO 14TH OCTOBER			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	19,480	26,514
„ Indian „	...	60,937	82,942	104,940	1,42,835
Total	...	60,937	82,942	124,420	1,69,349
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	47,793	65,051	70,068	95,370
„ Indian „	...	21,112	28,736	5,722	7,788
Total	...	68,905	93,787	75,790	1,03,158

Imports.—The staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the period are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		8TH TO 14TH OCTOBER			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	27,334	37,205	116,295	1,58,290
Paddy	...	19,910	27,100	3,298	4,489
Wheat	...	693	943	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	12,858	17,501	4,827	6,570
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	142	193	.....	.....
Total	...	60,937	82,942	124,420	1,69,349

Imports.—During the period under report, the imports of rice amounted to 116,295 cwts., against 27,334 cwts. in the week ending 14th October 1896. The amount imported from Burma was 77,460 cwts., and that from the Straits Settlements 19,295 cwts., both against nil in the corresponding period of last year. Imports of paddy fell from 19,910 cwts. to 3,298 cwts. owing to the receipt of smaller consignments from Chandbali and Balasore. The decrease under the head of gram and pulses amounted to 8,031 cwts., the amount imported from Coconada and Madras, being 3,452 cwts. against 10,017 cwts., while 185 cwts. were received from the Straits Settlements, against nil in the corresponding period of 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the second week of October 1897 is compared with that for the corresponding period of 1896:—

	8TH TO 14TH OCTOBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	55,140	75,052	58,422	79,519
Paddy	22	30	.....	.....
Wheat	443	603	3,182	4,331
Gram and pulses	10,925	14,870	12,976	17,661
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	2,375	3,232	1,210	1,647
Total ...	68,905	93,787	75,790	1,03,158

The exports of rice from Calcutta to foreign ports rose from 45,900 cwts. in the second week of October 1896 to 58,306 cwts. in the period under report. The port of Mauritius is credited with 28,957 cwts., against nil in the week ending 14th October 1896, but there were no exports to Natal and Muscat, which took 9,617 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. The despatches to Ceylon showed a decrease of 14,717 cwts., and those to the United Kingdom an increase of 10,244 cwts. The exports of gram and pulses rose from 1,731 cwts. to 10,232 cwts., and those of miscellaneous food-grains from 162 cwts. to 1,137 cwts. owing chiefly to larger shipments to Mauritius.

As regards Indian ports, the exports of rice during the second week of October 1897 amounted to only 116 cwts., against 9,240 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. The decline was chiefly due to the absence in 1897 of shipments to Bombay, to which place 8,219 cwts. were exported during the week ending 14th October 1896. The exports of gram and pulse declined from 9,194 cwts. to 2,744 cwts., the decrease being due to the cessation of exports to Bombay and to a decline in the quantities sent to Madras and Rangoon.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th October 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, bar- ley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4 .....	..... .....	4
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	693 .....	..... 1,091	..... .....	693 1,091
		Bimlipatam.	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	150	113	263
	{	Cocconada	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,901 .....	..... .....	..... .....	10,017 2,361	..... .....	13,918 2,361
		Calingapatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	181	29	210
	{	Negapatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 12	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 12
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 67,076	..... .....	..... .....	877 .....	..... .....	877 67,076
{		Moulmein	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 10,384	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 10,384
Balasore	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,496 268	1,994 33	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	5,490 301
			{	Chandbali	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	19,937 19,260	17,916 3,265	1,629 1,190	..........	39,482 23,715
	Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	27,334 97,000	19,910 3,298	693	12,858 4,642	142.....	60,937 104,940
	From Foreign Ports.									
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 19,295	..... .....	..... .....	..... 185	..... .....	..... 19,480
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	27,334 116,295	19,910 3,298	693	12,858 4,827	142	60,937 124,420

Statement No. 11, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th October 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	2,800 13,044	..... .....	..... .....	440 .....	..... .....	2,240 13,044
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	1,181 148	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,181 148
	Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	443 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	443
	Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	721 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	721
	Other ports	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	223 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	223
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... 28,957	..... .....	..... 147	..... 8,688	..... 1,100	..... 38,892
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	2,132 .....	..... .....	..... .....	265 .....	..... .....	2,397
South America—Surinam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 147	..... .....	..... 147
West Indies—Trinidad	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	660 .....	..... .....	..... 660
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	7,485 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7,485
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	30,874 16,157	..... .....	..... .....	942 530	147	31,963 16,687
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	9 .....	..... .....	..... 22	6 7	..... .....	15 29
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	32 .....	..... .....	..... 224	78 200	15 37	125 461
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... 393	1,731 10,232	162 1,137	47,793 70,068

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	8,219	22	...	2,638	955	11,834
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	4,225	486	4,711
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	189	1,675	...	1,864
		Negapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	74	...	74
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	978	...	403	2,056	772	4,209
			{ 1897 ...	96	...	2,592	780	73	3,541
		Akyab	{ 1896 ...	7	...	...	129	...	136
			{ 1897 ...	19	...	...	84	...	103
		Kyouk Pyoo	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			{ 1897 ...	1	...	...	1	...	2
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sandoway	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	36	...	...	4	...	40
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	135	...	135
Balasore	{	Balasore ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	25	...	25
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	60	...	60
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	...	...	40	41	...	81
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...				9,240	22	443	9,194	2,213	21,112
{ 1897 ...				116	...	2,789	2,744	73	5,722
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS. { 1896 ...				55,140	22	443	10,925	2,375	68,905
{ 1897 ...				58,422	...	3,182	12,976	1,210	75,790

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 2954 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri during the two weeks ending 14th October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	829	829	1,128
	...	{ 1897	.....	4,040	4,040	5,499
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	44	44	60
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	314	314	428
	...	{ 1897	.....	653	653	889
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	{ 1896	.....	1,143	1,143	1,556
	...	{ 1897	.....	4,737	4,737	6,448

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	254	254	346
	...	{ 1897	.....	294	294	400
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	95	95	129
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	88,263	88,263	1,20,136
	...	{ 1897	1,011	23,049	24,060	32,748
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	25,759	.....	25,759	35,061
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	{ 1896	3,086	107	3,193	4,346
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	{ 1896	28,845	88,719	117,564	1,60,018
	...	{ 1897	1,011	23,343	24,354	33,148

The total imports of rice into Chittagong during the two weeks under report amounted to 2,773 cwts., the whole of which came from Burma, against nil in the corresponding period of 1896. Owing to larger receipts of wheat, gram and pulse and other food-grains from Calcutta, the import trade of the Balasore ports improved by 339 cwts., and the remarkable decline of 64,203 cwts., in the export trade of those ports was due to smaller despatches of rice, paddy, and gram and pulse to Calcutta; however 1,011 cwts. of rice, were despatched to Mauritius, against nil in the corresponding period of 1896. Colombo, Mauritius and Galle, which received 28,845 cwts. of rice from False Point and Puri during the two weeks ending 14th October 1896, imported nothing from those ports in the corresponding period of 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	95	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	360	202	250	.....	43	314	653
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	360	202	250	.....	43	314	653

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	.....	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,011
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	46,035	17,643	35,775	5,001	.....	.....	6,453	405	.....	.....	88,263	23,049
Total	46,035	18,654	35,775	5,001	.....	.....	6,453	405	.....	.....	88,263	24,060

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack district to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

[illegible]

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Colombo	...	3,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,086	...
Indian Port.													
Bombay	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
Total		3,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,193	...

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 2966 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 23rd October 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 99,78,357 maunds. The destination of 97,68,664 maunds is specified. Of this quantity 31,85,038 maunds were carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 42,96,990 maunds to stations in Bengal, 15,17,011 maunds to the Central Provinces, and the rest, 7,69,625 maunds to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 25,895 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 38,472 maunds to Bihar.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 2nd November 1897.

M FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur Kidderpore Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway, from 1st January to 23rd October 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL.								
<i>Hooghly.</i>								
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...
Tarakeswar ...	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadreswar ...	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,928	...	...	339	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>								
Memari ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	1,094	...	389	232	...	102	...	...
Raniganj ...	9,653	3,972	1,572	2,143	559	203	406	...
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanu Junction ...	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mankar ...	...	99	61	...	...	...	...	...
Asansol ...	...	...	523	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,376	4,071	2,545	2,375	559	305	406	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>								
Murari ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	101	1,261	159	199	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	103	143	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hât ...	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadpur ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,366	101	1,364	302	199	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>								
Mirpur ...	7,218	965	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuadanga ...	3,998	3,670	378	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	17,613	2,841	...	347	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	5,275	2,202	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhairamara ...	6,407	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damukdia ...	9,349	10,244	924	1,973	...	...	...	...
Bagula ...	3,819	349	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumarkhali ...	3,236	378	...	382	...	...	...	...
Khoksa ...	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,743	21,650	1,302	2,702	...	...	...	...
<i>Jessore.</i>								
Jessore ...	1,014	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singia ...	2,478	12,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,492	13,528	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>								
Azinganj ...	6,277	3,018	1,929	761	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	1,930	3,770	1,503	383	...	...	...	...
Dhulian ...	...	747	2,638	...	...	...	...	...
Jangipur ...	...	378	377	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,207	7,913	6,447	1,144	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL— contd.								
<i>Rajshahi.</i>								
Malanchi ...	Mds. 1,413	Mds. 529	Mds. ...	Mds. 152	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 1,095
Atrai ...	...	...	2,083	923	375	717	1,255	...
Raninagar ...	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,413	529	3,326	1,075	375	717	1,255	1,095
<i>Dinajpur.</i>								
Dinajpur ...	373	2,417	343	...	196	...	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>								
Saidpur ...	767	829	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurigram ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmouir Hât ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ...	685	100	...	223	...	...	...	404
Kaunia ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliganj ...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mogal Hât ...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,759	929	...	343	...	...	...	404
Cooch Behar ...	20,763	378	754	304	...	...	895	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>								
Chilahati ...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
Dam-Dim ...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	207
Mandalghat ...	400	300	...	203	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	3,037	628	339	403	...	...	101	134
Jalpaiguri ...	25,224	13,448	1,820	6,477	366	1,603	2,219	1,203
Ramshai Hât ...	4,493	376	749	375	...	...	...	304
Mal Bazar ...	2,809	223	100	101	...	...	...	...
Belakoba ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,511	1,431	2,719	2,106	1,601	121	...
Total ...	36,064	16,586	4,439	10,652	2,472	3,204	2,441	1,848
<i>Darjeeling.</i>								
Sonada ...	522	2,038	215	102	...	...	598	...
Siliguri ...	5,395	7,067	1,724	3,691	2,561	2,540	900	1,504
Ghoom ...	2,611	2,631	349	1,172	...	1,128	...	281
Darjeeling ...	2,931	4,684	1,914	2,140	142	935	...	518
Kurseong ...	4,493	7,037	750	2,846	...	1,430	403	909
Rangtang ...	383	...	...	...	...	...	225	...
Gyabari ...	...	380	380	...	...	...	...	...
Mahanadi ...	...	...	386	...	...	473	...	...
Total ...	16,335	23,837	5,718	9,951	2,703	6,506	2,121	3,212
<i>Bogra.</i>								
Akelpur ...	...	2,855	2,118	1,268	...	...	1,082	276
Jaipur Hât ...	...	4,482	1,174	629	...	304	1,349	608
Jamalganj ...	...	2,072	100	408	...	101	415	200
Hili ...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	...	...	4,098	1,939	394	1,709	4,763	4,540
Total ...	...	9,539	7,490	4,244	394	2,114	7,609	5,624
<i>Pabna.</i>								
Sirajganj ...	6,295	...	760	1,146	142	...	...	...
<i>Dacca.</i>								
Munshiganj ...	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...
Total ...	380	1,591	...	131	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—								
<i>conold.</i>								
<i>Faridpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Pangsa ...	7,257	1,769	470	382	...	...	431	...
Rajbari ...	7,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalundo ...	11,414	2,300	2,532	1,814	...	...	...	...
Pachuria ...	1,374	377	...	2,986	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,616	4,446	3,002	5,182	...	...	431	...
<i>Backergunge.</i>								
Jhalokati ...	...	...	...	2,928	...	...	...	...
<i>Khulna.</i>								
Phultala ...	360	541	754	...	...	...	...	...
Nawapara ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...
Total ...	360	541	954	103	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL	1,98,470	1,08,056	38,444	42,921	7,040	12,846	15,158	12,183
CHOTA NAG-								
PUR.								
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>								
Giridih ...	16,434	5,681	1,116	107	402	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>								
Purulia ...	2,972	3,602	1,466	1,450	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	722	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	156	482	371	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	2,377	762	2,453	191	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anara ...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...
Adra ...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...
Kalubathan ...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,328	6,437	5,316	1,641	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>								
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR	22,793	12,118	6,432	1,748	402	...	...	...
BIHAR.								
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>								
Barharwa ...	7,097	6,838	5,368	...	...	...	...	...
Maharajpur Ghat ...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakour ...	3,011	1,890	6,465	...	...	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	43,325	13,427	11,239	151	...	...	...	...
Baidyanath ...	11,724	3,891	1,473	...	...	...	...	...
Madhupur ...	2,045	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal ...	1,205	1,919	2,288	...	...	...	...	38
Tinpahar ...	...	1,888	2,296	...	...	...	...	...
Kotal Pakour ...	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	...	...
Mihijam ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Jamtara ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,536	29,853	32,495	151	...	...	...	38

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
BIHAR—contd.								
<i>Purnea.</i>								
Kissenganj ...	Mds. 379	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...
Katihar Junction ...	4,509	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manihari ...	61	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonali ...	346	751	...	...	...	...	...	80
Kasba ...	370	740	370	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	2,751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,665	4,619	370	...	...	...	...	80
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>								
Nathnagar ...	5,339	1,532	1,134	...	...	...	...	...
Colgong ...	25,466	1,511	1,507	...	...	...	...	...
Pirpainti ...	13,947	6,048	762	...	...	...	...	...
Ghoga ...	2,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	66,546	19,769	10,343	1,141	812	...	...	...
Sultanganj ...	3,770	...	380	...	...	...	...	386
Raghupur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertabganj ...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaptiahi ...	...	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,18,060	31,122	14,126	1,141	812	...	...	386
<i>Monghyr.</i>								
Bariarpur ...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	9,517	3,386	4,975	...	386	...	...	...
Jamalgur ...	1,521	1,120	3,040	...	380	...	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	24,529	2,473	6,626	1,626	1,146	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	6,448	2,639	4,149	1,124	...	...	...	376
Garhara ...	36,145	9,843	7,618	492	...	...	...	...
Tegra ...	9,325	6,940	3,051	...	378	382	...	...
Jamui ...	4,203	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	3,031	3,768	3,384	975	...	...	...	...
Simultola ...	2,657	162	348	...	...	...	...	...
Nawadi ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	752	2,256	1,503	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99,752	32,587	35,828	4,217	2,290	382	...	376
<i>Patna.</i>								
Masaurhi ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khushrupur ...	23,700	12,553	6,822	2,381	...	...	...	...
Barh ...	18,905	9,109	6,409	3,025	...	1,138	1,512	...
Patna ...	1,97,224	83,104	48,290	33,998	8,759	6,973	6,465	13,705
Bankipore ...	3,372	4,920	2,647	4,975	1,144	1,141	1,906	379
Digha Ghat ...	49,331	18,339	10,657	9,596	1,135	1,528	3,047	2,656
Sadisapur ...	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	3,602	4,211	10,244	4,566	1,184	386	381	381
Mokameh ...	23,469	14,484	11,363	4,664	1,148	383	758	...
Dinapur ...	7,823	1,128	380	...	...	...	...	...
Buktarpur ...	5,698	12,176	15,988	8,394	381	383	...	...
Fatua ...	3,817	1,896	3,037	3,473	755	...	377	389
Total ...	3,38,068	1,61,920	1,15,837	75,072	14,506	11,932	14,446	17,510
<i>Gaya.</i>								
Gaya ...	66,331	17,080	28,726	21,426	6,514	4,544	3,860	3,427
Jahanabad ...	2,621	5,723	8,705	6,153	382	...	1,160	...
Bela ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	374	...
Mukdumpur ...	371	...	380	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,696	22,803	37,811	27,579	6,896	4,544	5,394	3,427
<i>Shahabad.</i>								
Bedadi ...	8,091	763	...	...	...	388	396	757
Raghunathpur ...	11,340	1,508	4,938	1,896	789	375	755	752
Arrah ...	23,071	15,691	16,933	5,052	1,971	2,651	3,902	383
Buxar ...	27,935	18,157	24,676	23,304	2,754	3,840	3,797	5,699
Dumraon ...	7,910	1,510	3,022	2,268	780	775	1,145	...
Bihia ...	...	...	764	1,525	...	...	...	375
Total ...	78,347	37,629	50,333	34,045	6,294	8,029	9,995	7,966

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Darbhanga.</i>								
Sakri ...	5,642	375	3,799	377	...	...	...	...
Tamaria ...	4,144	370	378	...	...	...	...	...
Samastipur ...	80,779	12,822	12,511	864	1,527	380	380	727
Dalsingh Sarai ...	39,098	14,717	14,115	1,515	1,518	769	...	...
Darbhanga ...	2,25,091	62,524	31,141	2,671	...	...	389	...
Kamtaul ...	1,857	3,435	1,540	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	4,543	1,141	381	...	...	...	...	...
Jhanjharpur ...	1,508	3,389	1,521	764	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,62,662	98,773	65,386	6,191	3,045	1,149	769	727
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>								
Janakpur Road ...	759	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarai ...	1,874	757	1,511	...	...	...	...	...
Bairagnia ...	2,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanti ...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,893	...	374	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,11,741	42,034	29,249	4,199	1,534	373	1,141	1,910
Bhagwanpur ...	6,996	2,263	3,036	376	...	...	...	...
Sitamari ...	57,756	21,033	4,229	370	...	...	...	...
Hajipur ...	22,362	7,659	12,585	4,187	386	387	756	378
Garaul ...	1,499	1,890	1,889	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,10,285	76,013	52,873	9,102	1,920	760	1,897	2,288
<i>Champaran.</i>								
Maesi ...	11,951	...	377	380	...	...	...	...
Segowli ...	9,694	1,127	380	...	...	...	...	...
Jindara ...	22,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ...	1,78,145	22,636	16,418	...	...	...	...	...
Bara ...	42,715	6,125	2,273	...	...	...	...	...
Motihari ...	86,241	12,445	3,003	...	...	...	...	...
Pipra ...	7,051	1,107	377	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,58,292	43,440	22,828	380	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>								
Dighwara ...	1,887	6,097	7,298	5,348	388	763	...	748
Ekma ...	12,775	9,428	8,688	1,895	...	365	755	1,889
Chapra ...	1,28,760	26,967	25,154	14,456	769	1,130	3,383	1,145
Goldenganj ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	34,771	9,041	4,887	764	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	1,67,819	46,099	24,553	19,815	384	760	759	760
Revelganj ...	1,11,822	33,297	26,739	10,272	...	752	...	752
Mairwa ...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Total ...	4,58,954	1,30,929	97,319	52,550	1,541	3,770	4,897	5,674
TOTAL OF BIHAR...	22,69,317	6,69,688	5,25,206	2,10,428	37,304	30,566	37,398	38,472
TOTAL OF PRO- VINCES UNDER THE LIEUTEN- ANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.	24,90,580	7,89,862	5,70,082	2,55,097	44,746	43,412	52,556	50,655
ASSAM.								
<i>Cachar.</i>								
Silchar ...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealtik ...	...	1,006	...	...	...	...	302	...
Total ...	347	1,006	...	...	...	...	302	...
<i>Nowgong.</i>								
Nowgong ...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	347	1,006	380	...	...	...	302	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>								
Dildarnagar ...	25,027	7,593	1,907	3,035	793	2,302	2,666	1,524
Guhmer ...	365	...	1,530	1,141	388	...	380	...
Tari Ghat ...	20,523	3,422	3,047	7,976	1,166	3,408	4,557	376
Ghazipur ...	...	757	...	754	...	382	...	...
Total ...	45,915	11,772	6,484	12,906	2,347	6,092	7,603	1,900
<i>Benares District.</i>								
Dhina ...	377	...	...	375	...	...	381	...
Shiupur ...	2,270	1,897	...	...	388	...	...	...
Zamania ...	38,357	3,445	2,657	2,657	799	2,181	3,398	1,141
Sakaldiha ...	4,160	...	378	...	...	...	375	...
Mogulsarai ...	3,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment	1,52,254	27,260	25,360	12,648	1,521	8,773	7,091	6,061
Total ...	2,00,823	32,602	28,395	15,680	2,703	10,954	11,245	7,202
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>								
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	3,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	3,753	745	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	10,612	2,288	1,131	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	7,987	4,567	3,782	...	...	...	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	5,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatpur ...	30,110	4,535	3,388	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61,177	12,135	8,301	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Basti District.</i>								
Khalilabad ...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti ...	11,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	4,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>								
Gonda ...	19,514	...	761	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	9,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,558	...	761	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>								
Naupara ...	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraich ...	4,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>								
Ahaura Road ...	22,227	4,501	2,667	125	...	...	...	381
Chunar ...	4,929	1,127	370	...	377	377	...	405
Mirzapur ...	84,654	7,960	17,413	768	750	1,501	764	1,908
Gainpura ...	3,045	748	380	...	...	381	...	388
Total ...	1,14,855	14,336	20,830	893	1,127	2,259	764	3,082
<i>Allahabad District.</i>								
Karchana ...	7,163	1,514	1,147	...	...	...	...	...
Naini ...	370	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	2,631	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasra ...	35,884	2,276	3,061	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	1,18,409	6,834	5,726	763	379	382	...	...
Nahwai ...	6,053	1,528	1,919	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,94,987	10,701	20,491	3,796	2,312	3,052	4,961	381
Bharwari ...	22,940	...	778	...	...	...	...	...
Sirathu ...	15,916	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiurajpur ...	12,433	754	1,555	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,17,162	24,708	34,677	4,559	2,691	3,434	4,961	381

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>								
Bahrampur ...	1,889	881	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khaga ...	4,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bindki ...	59,519	3,793	2,279	764	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	773	103	1,143	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,723	4,277	3,422	764	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>								
Cawnpore City ...	3,78,602	6,044	15,333	1,515	2,678	...	2,703	754
<i>Etawah District.</i>								
Phaphund ...	10,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharthna ...	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	46,658	1,148	370	...	...	...	381	...
Jasawantnagar ...	9,451	...	...	761	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67,874	1,148	370	761	...	...	381	...
<i>Farukhabad Dis- trict.</i>								
Fatehgarh ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>								
Kaurara ...	6,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shukohabad ...	6,497	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,940	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agra District.</i>								
Firozabad ...	24,396	377	379	...	...	...	772	...
Agra ...	1,09,626	11,341	5,266	8,398	1,462	1,470	4,535	5,674
Barhan ...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,34,282	11,718	5,648	8,398	1,462	1,470	5,307	5,674
<i>Sitapur District.</i>								
Sitapur ...	12,438	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>								
Kosi ...	1,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra ...	11,371	758	758	382	...	390	...	...
Brindaban ...	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,631	758	758	382	...	390	...	...
<i>Alighur District.</i>								
Harduaganj ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	82,104	9,427	1,784	1,153	772	...	...	...
Alighur ...	19,579	2,268	2,667	1,515	877	377	3,040	2,690
Total ...	1,03,191	11,695	4,451	2,668	1,149	756	3,040	3,466

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Bulandshahar Dis- trict.</i>								
Chola ...	1,504	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	5,289	...	752	756	...	...	...	...
Khurja ...	30,346	...	2,264	2,661	...	...	...	...
Dibai ...	4,913	...	754	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,052	...	4,151	3,417	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarnagar Dis- trict.</i>								
Muzaffarnagar ...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>								
Ghaziabad ...	5,135	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut ...	42,541	1,150	765	383	...	...	...	376
Total ...	47,676	1,524	765	383	...	...	...	376
<i>Banda District.</i>								
Badansa ...	4,530	...	375	...	...	...	...	...
Banda ...	37,553	3,802	4,934	753	386	1,152	...	...
Bargarh ...	11,332	784	391	...	...	...	...	378
Manikpur ...	7,919	1,142	1,178	...	...	...	...	...
Kurwi ...	43,218	...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...
Majhgawan ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,04,928	5,728	8,007	753	386	1,152	...	378
<i>Moradabad District.</i>								
Khanth ...	1,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	11,699	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Chundowsi ...	21,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35,380	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Azingarh District.</i>								
Shahganj ...	27,277	1,509	2,675	...	753	383	...	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>								
Nawabganj ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	7,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	47,274	2,311	1,520	1,905	392	754	...	...
Total ...	55,655	2,311	1,520	1,905	392	754	...	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>								
Jaunpur ...	65,666	6,855	5,859	1,531	1,875	1,914	...	1,922
<i>Shajehanpur Dis- trict.</i>								
Shajehanpur ...	20,082	380	762	...	...	383	...	...
Tilhar ...	16,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhi ...	11,030	380	381	...	...	...	...	...
Rosa Junction ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47,511	760	1,143	...	...	383	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Eta District.</i>								
Jaleswar Road ...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	4,146	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,532	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>								
Lucknow ...	1,02,370	3,044	4,186	7,340	1,539	377	...	...
Alamnagar ...	38,257	758	765	3,047	381	...	...	...
Kakori ...	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,44,401	3,802	4,951	10,387	1,920	377	...	...
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>								
Pilibhit ...	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>								
Burki ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	15,033	...	...	381	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,406	...	...	381	...	...	...	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>								
Sahwal ...	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	20,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	72,070	3,787	7,621	1,138	...	1,902	381	379
Ajodhya ...	10,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	3,788	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,08,406	4,161	7,621	1,138	...	1,902	381	379
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>								
Akbarpur ...	9,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>								
Bahramghat ...	7,166	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duryabad ...	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	14,417	769	...	...	...	...	...	...
Safdarganj ...	52,935	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76,793	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hardai District.</i>								
Balamau ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	21,328	374	381	376	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	14,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandila ...	5,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,649	374	381	376	...	...	...	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>								
Dhampur ...	8,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagina ...	9,081	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najibabad ...	10,568	709	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	2,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,959	1,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Unao.</i>								
Unao ...	...	...	881	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>								
Jhansi ...	6,425	1,532	375	383	385	1,153	...	381
<i>Lolitpur District.</i>								
Lolitpur ...	4,506	756	381	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>								
Lakshmipur ...	3,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>								
Mahoba ...	16,262	1,898	2,262	1,145	...	375	389	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>								
Hardwar ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>								
Ait ...	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpi ...	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>								
Haldwani ...	2,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	72,531	1,898	4,579	365	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	26,53,270	1,69,550	1,75,243	70,690	19,868	33,748	36,774	25,895
PANJAB.								
<i>Amritsur District.</i>								
Amritsur ...	740	...	...	382	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>								
Delhi ...	2,31,956	11,335	14,105	24,694	3,444	1,526	2,683	4,550
<i>Jullundur District.</i>								
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	386	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>								
Umballa City ...	17,863	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>								
Faraknagar ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewari ...	64,441	1,133	3,773	2,249	...	...	1,586	1,151
Total ...	66,709	1,133	3,773	2,249	...	...	1,586	1,151
<i>Rawalpindi District.</i>								
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	1,873	1,125	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	96,050	1,901	13,782	1,549	377	1,146	1,574	762
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB.	4,13,321	14,509	33,533	30,885	3,821	2,672	5,843	6,463

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PRO- VINCES	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	20,160	6,077	5,691	2,284	...	381	...	...
Katni ...	66,879	10,590	8,014	3,411	760	3,858	...	...
Jubbulpur ...	1,95,098	6,835	22,379	3,788	1,934	3,820	765	...
Peparia ...	41,578	2,361	2,649	1,141	...	...	...	...
Kareli ...	37,346	9,146	3,829	1,908	379	402	...	...
Nagpur ...	78,979	21,248	33,464	10,329	...	4,267	4,696	2,319
Other places ...	5,80,702	1,16,171	1,19,291	42,248	10,946	9,833	15,224	3,831
Total ...	10,20,742	1,72,428	1,95,317	65,109	14,019	22,561	20,685	6,150
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.								
Dholpur ...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	759	753	381	379	...	...	...	...
Sutna ...	1,06,401	11,429	14,810	2,640	...	...	763	...
Mhow ...	2,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	5,713	377	...	385	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	1,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypur ...	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bawal ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harphulpur ...	4,807	380	380	760	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	18,718	5,758	1,528	378	...	...	378	...
Total ...	1,45,639	18,697	17,099	4,542	...	...	1,141	...
Hyderabad ...	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.								
Badnera ...	383	...	...	402	...	773	...	372
Dhamangaon ...	2,934	1,062	...	382	...	...	...	...
Malkapur ...	433	385	...	379	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	2,418	...	763	...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	3,730	1,979	3,778	2,678	385	786	...	...
Amraoti ...	15,258	3,824	8,378	12,357	773	376	...	2,264
Total ...	25,156	7,250	12,919	16,198	1,158	1,935	...	2,636
Bombay ...	374	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified places	1,12,220	2,640	3,197	3,167	79	187	246	157
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,62,805	11,75,942	10,08,913	4,45,188	83,691	1,04,515	1,17,547	91,956
ABSTRACT.								
Total of Bengal ...	1,98,470	1,08,056	38,444	42,921	7,040	12,846	15,158	12,183
" " Bihar ...	22,69,317	6,69,688	5,25,206	2,10,428	37,304	30,566	37,398	38,472
" " Chota Nag- pur.	22,793	12,118	6,432	1,748	402	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	347	1,006	380	...	...	...	302	...
Total of the North- Western Pro- vinces and Oudh.)	26,53,270	1,69,550	1,75,243	70,690	19,868	33,748	36,774	25,895
Total of the Panjab	4,13,321	14,509	33,533	30,385	3,821	2,672	5,843	6,463
Total of Rajputana and Central India.	1,45,639	18,697	17,099	4,542	...	...	1,141	...
Total of Central Provinces.	10,20,742	1,72,428	1,95,317	65,109	14,019	22,561	20,685	6,150
Total of Hyderabad	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Berar ...	25,156	7,250	12,919	16,198	1,158	1,935	...	2,636
Total of Bombay ...	374	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Unspecified places.	1,12,220	2,640	3,197	3,167	79	187	246	157
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,50,605	11,75,942	10,08,913	4,45,188	83,691	1,04,515	1,17,547	91,956

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE
RAILWAY.

No. 2967 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 16th October 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 12,80,440 maunds. The destination of 12,76,203, maunds is specified. Of this quantity, 10,08,667 maunds were carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 94,428 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, 45,911 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,19,634 maunds to Assam, and the rest (7,563 maunds) to other provinces.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 2nd November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 16th October 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>24-Parganas.</i>							
Barrackpore ...	1,071	374	...	...	...	...	...
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	149	182	...	20	...	...	...
Kanchrapara ...	34	24	4	2	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobardanga ...	1,191	359	190	252	129	80	177
Akra Junction ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	9	4	6	...	...	3	...
Mugra Hat ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guma ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge-Budge ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogachhia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Habra ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Baruipur ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...	2,934	943	212	279	129	83	177
<i>Nadia.</i>							
Chakdaha ...	97	...	142	...	...	...	...
Ranaghat ...	785	131	81	6	...	...	116
Aranghata ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula ...	17,323	3,058	4	17	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	3,781	1,711	971	302	...	...	...
Banpur ...	608	148	126	...	6	...	...
Ramnagar ...	2,874	729	568	109	4	...	5
Jairampur ...	2,325	1,072	560	168	...	...	...
Chuadanga ...	17,306	5,264	1,117	200	10	...	26
Munshiganj ...	6,447	1,509	69	9	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	35,663	11,839	2,523	18	...	...	42
Halsa ...	2,339	483	...	503	193	...	...
Poradaha ...	2,340	245	15	...	...	...	...
Jagati ...	2,853	905	21	13	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	47,273	19,967	1,582	3,368	199	...	90
Kumarkhali ...	20,440	18,740	774	2,504	569	...	836
Koksa ...	6,567	3,583	637	234	2	330	101
Mirpur ...	20,759	2,519	148	15	60	...	1
Bhairamara ...	29,622	2,962	14	...	105	...	2
Damukdia ...	7,107	13,189	3,425	908	225	...	...
Gangnapur ...	32	20	61	...	...	...	...
Madanpur ...	9	88	...	28	...	...	...
Sibnibash ...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1
Total ...	2,26,600	88,192	12,838	8,402	1,374	350	1,220
<i>Jessore.</i>							
Chandpara ...	150	18	15	...	...	...	...
Bangaon ...	1,667	213	263	358	153	...	217
Gopalnagar ...	521	69	129	240	60	...	86
Benapol ...	296	268	69	26	20	20	4
Nabharan ...	634	227	129	40	16	...	...
Jhikargacha ...	7,048	1,635	1,004	312	348	61	42
Jessore ...	6,649	3,482	1,017	418	45	21	15
Rupdia ...	58	59	3	8	...	...	...
Singia ...	16,316	7,275	40	55	...	2	...
Narai ...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binodpur ...	1,056	110	...	...	...	...	...
Nohatta ...	328	77	2	...	4	...	...
Other places ...	2,529	250	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	37,510	13,733	2,676	1,461	646	104	364

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
<i>Khulna.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fakir Hât ...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...
Nawapara ...	1,535	876	51	10	2	...	2
Phultala ...	346	119	180	26	...	...	...
Daulatpur ...	148	20	30	75	4	...	...
Khulna ...	3,526	5,343	419	435	...	...	101
Bagir Hât ...	15	18	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatpara ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,578	6,376	700	546	12	...	103
<i>Rajshahi.</i>							
Malanchi ...	1,503	2,126	...	542	...	...	338
Gopalpur ...	73	260	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	498	1,873	1,294	2,363	312	205	...
Attrai ...	37	982	4,434	1,380	300	297	1,103
Raninagar ...	108	304	185	40	...	...	...
Alipur ...	14,912	3,108	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Boalia ...	1,348	3,594	1,862	...	68	102	...
Sara ...	493	301	4	3	80	...	...
Charghat ...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...
Madhanagar ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,972	12,996	7,879	4,328	760	604	1,441
<i>Dinajpur.</i>							
Parbatipur ...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...
Kangaon ...	6	883	400	...	...	...	...
Charkai ...	192	24	32	124	48	...	20
Phulbari ...	82	232	97	...	...	...	...
Raiganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	1,007	3,778	2,737	...	461	210	...
Kaliaganj ...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,288	5,415	3,266	124	509	210	20
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>							
Belakoba ...	632	150	...	...	...	...	288
Dam-Dim ...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilahati ...	70	300	332	1,069	100	120	100
Haldibari ...	24,726	7,041	3,081	14,029	3,787	1,651	7,715
Jalpaiguri ...	25,961	13,032	2,609	5,580	857	100	1,576
Ramshai Hât ...	9,716	5	400	378	...	...	...
Chalsa Road Ghât ...	1,220	...	203	1,401	246	...	...
Malbazar ...	1,981	165	...	...	...	...	...
Deomoni ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandal Ghât ...	713	520	...	235	...	140	300
Total ...	65,293	21,213	6,625	22,692	4,990	2,011	9,979
<i>Darjeeling.</i>							
Siliguri ...	5,857	887	41	1,644	487	100	440
Kurseong ...	4,097	14	6	412	...	...	...
Sonada ...	1,056	...	...	410	...	500	340
Ghum ...	4,465	1,175	713	651	160	784	123
Darjeeling ...	3,184	1,386	1,074	552	60	890	570
Mahanadi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tindaria ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...
Total ...	18,659	3,462	1,834	3,770	837	2,274	1,473

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
<i>Rangpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daroani ...	...	237	805	100	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	1,337	1,458	634	803	136	75	44
Kaunia ...	234	...	12	277	...	22	...
Badarganj ...	24	...	38	20	18	...	...
Saidpur ...	1,495	2,373	1,450	658	83	32	80
Nilphamari ...	236	505	868	663	18	461	6
Domar ...	8,097	5,191	1,359	7,691	2,935	2,134	6,176
Tista ...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	453	...	6	...	...	...	...
Magal Hât ...	200	...	356	56	...	...	...
Kurigram ...	964	55	127	449	30	...	...
Jatrapur ...	426	34	26	130	49	...	20
Porabari ...	680	29	81	520	...	...	172
Madarganj ...	4	...	20	91	20	121	200
Kamarjani ...	1,388	36	35	242	14	22	51
Chilmari ...	248	70	20	85	30	12	...
Rowmari ...	133	...	21	26	70	...	20
Shampur ...	100	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...	16,411	9,988	5,358	11,816	3,403	2,879	6,769
<i>Bogra.</i>							
Panchbibi ...	...	100	150	200	...	...	...
Jaipur Hât ...	16	1,493	583	994	...	200	918
Jamerbari ...	1,859	229	416	882	8	371	152
Sultanpur ...	170	953	4,148	2,769	500	1,895	1,180
Akkelpur ...	390	1,117	1,665	501	150	150	760
Hili ...	105	987	335	213	...	22	82
Jamalganj ...	507	1,274	722	120	...	...	200
Tilakpur ...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...
Nakhila ...	...	...	...	37	50	...	...
Total ...	3,047	6,261	8,019	5,716	708	2,638	3,292
<i>Pabna.</i>							
Nagarbari ...	1,263	201	300	801	...	152	18
Banagram ...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belkuchi ...	3,996	1,154	192	2,219	110	225	513
Serajganj ...	11,476	2,477	3,771	10,840	45	468	175
Pabna ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sthalchar ...	...	...	5	8	38	...	...
Bera ...	...	...	12	18	...	...	...
Total ...	16,824	3,832	4,280	13,886	193	845	706
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>							
Chaurh Hât ...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torsa ...	28,106	...	360	183	260	281	...
Other places ...	917	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,499	...	360	183	260	281	...
<i>Dacca.</i>							
Dorogram ...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...
Elashin ...	6	9	16	218	275	106	156
Narayanganj ...	1,436	104	520	4,425	100	...	...
Dacca ...	533	69	136	466	60	...	80
Kadirpur ...	22	28	327	253	...	...	2
Tarpasa ...	815	29	...	302	24	...	...
Kamalaghat ...	13	38	...	...	...	...	...
Bahar ...	13	...	...	387	...	...	...
Moynal ...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...
Postagola ...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniknagar ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Aricha ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	31
Sabhar ...	...	...	...	296	...	60	105
Elachipur ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Bishnandi ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Total ...	3,365	291	999	6,392	462	166	374

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
<i>Mymensingh.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	651	14	144	243	302	20	32
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	76	41	...	...
Bahadurabad ...	254	20	...	94	...	...	148
Hargilachar ...	336	121	22	32	...	...	...
Jagannathganj ...	1,186	25	63	165	213	111	250
Subarnakhali ...	2,559	264	102	171	...	...	70
Sadhuganj ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	5,043	444	331	783	556	131	500
<i>Faridpur.</i>							
Doomasa ...	...	...	...	127	46	...	...
Daulatdia ...	11,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lallgolla ...	4,469	2,730	1,275	6,776	3,012	724	122
Pangsa ...	34,805	12,914	984	1,829	426	14	49
Belgachi ...	8,279	300	103	424	106	...	12
Rajbari ...	13,341	1,124	495	327	204	202	...
Pachuria ...	19,465	8,746	6,355	5,531	45	823	...
Goalundo ...	19,895	4,304	2,818	6,353	1,332	...	1,506
Faridpur ...	21	...	2	19	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
Haserkandi ...	4	...	...	20	...	...	...
Nuria ...	...	30	456	856	130	...	...
Kartikpur ...	61	...	14	558	40	...	...
Jobsa ...	...	...	...	86	3	...	...
Total ...	1,11,692	30,148	12,502	22,911	5,344	1,763	1,689
<i>Backergunge.</i>							
Pirozpur ...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...
Jhalakati ...	920	...	1,232	2,147	...	...	...
Barisal ...	249	...	40	20	...	...	...
Total ...	1,169	5	1,272	2,167	4	...	...
<i>Tippera.</i>							
Azabpur ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Haziganj ...	20	...	...	120	...	...	20
Comilla ...	130	...	...	132	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	8	1	240	203	79	18	...
Akhaura ...	7	8	18	9	...	6	...
Nayanpur ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	165	9	258	477	81	24	20
<i>Noakhali.</i>							
Noakhali ...	471	...	...	1	...	...	...
Feni ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	471	...	...	4	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>							
Chittagong ...	54	284	345	613	70	...	106
<i>Burdwan.</i>							
Sitarampur ...	...	...	412	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	431	...	412	...	...	...	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>							
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Murshidabad.</i>							
Azimganj ...	312	375	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	375	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	5,66,344	2,03,967	70,166	1,06,550	20,338	14,363	28,233
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>							
Giridih ...	390	740	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>							
Purulia ...	937	740	927	360	...	...	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	740	1,667	360	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>							
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...
BIHAR.							
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>							
Deoghur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal ...	...	794	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	376	794	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>							
Colgong ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	370	4,100	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	4,100	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>							
Monghyr ...	370	...	370	...	...	...	...
Barowni ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	742	370	376	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	1,496	1,516	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	161	1,876	375	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	...	751	751	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,283	4,863	3,388	...	...	...	...
<i>Patna.</i>							
Barh ...	...	753	1,128	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,050	8,988	2,828	1,110	...	370	...
Diga Ghat ...	740	386	...	...	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	377	771	382	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	745	3,776	2,627	100	...	...	...
Khusrupur ...	...	2,655	375	...	...	...	...
Bankipur ...	...	375	751	370	...	370	...
Dinapur ...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
Total ...	2,912	18,075	8,091	1,950	...	740	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Purnea.</i>							
Barsoi ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Sonali ...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	1	1,466	...	...	...	...	...
Kasba ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Total ...	721	1,466	570	...	...	...	...
<i>Darbhanga.</i>							
Samastipur ...	895	3,004	1,499	...	...	...	...
Kamtaul ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalsingh Sarai ...	...	3,755	2,632	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,265	6,759	4,131	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahabad.</i>							
Buxar ...	...	...	...	1,852	...	...	...
Arrah ...	...	1,120	385	...	...	...	...
Raghunathpur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behea ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Dumraon ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
Total ...	370	1,120	755	2,222	...	...	...
<i>Gaya.</i>							
Gaya ...	370	...	11	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>							
Hajipur ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,628	2,281	380	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...
Garaul ...	...	376	375	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,738	3,032	755	...	...	...	...
<i>Champaran.</i>							
Bettiah ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>							
Ekma ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revelganj ...	1,870	1,857	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra ...	1,537	380	370	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	2,960	1,480	740	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	370	1,505	...	...	...	...	...
Digwara ...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,477	5,980	1,110	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH.	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172		740	...
<i>Ghazipur.</i>							
Dildarnagar ...	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarighat ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	1,491	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Benares.</i>							
Benares ...	370	...	...	...	...	375	740
Zamania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	370	...	...	...	...	375	740
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>							
Gauri Bazar ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...
Total ...	740	...	740	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 29th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH— <i>contd.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Mirzapur.</i>							
Mirzapur ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>							
Naini Junction ..	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,755	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Fatthapur.</i>							
Bindki ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>							
Cawnpur ...	7,965	...	...	...	...	381	...
<i>Etawah.</i>							
Etawah ...	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>							
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agra.</i>							
Firozabad ..	767	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>							
Muttra ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>							
Hatrass ...	3,832	1,144	379	...	...	...	...
Alighur ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,207	1,144	379	...	...	...	...
<i>Meerut.</i>							
Meerut ...	758	...	384	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>							
Moradabad ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bareilly.</i>							
Faridpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	1,143	...	...	81	...	...	...
Total ..	1,526	...	...	81	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>							
Jaunpur ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>							
Shahjehanpur ...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhee ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,416	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH—conold. Lucknow.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lucknow ...	1,901	374	...	...	...	...	...
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,302	374	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahar.							
Khurja ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad.							
Fyzabad ...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai.							
Hardai ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	2,255	...	370	...	...	...	...
Total of the North- Western Provin- ces.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	...	756	740
Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	...	...	740
Central Provinces ...	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.							
Sylhet.							
Fenchugunge ...	151	503	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	1,294	51	2	371	510	80	...
Badarpur ...	6,237	106	...	...	...	...	...
Balaganj ...	5,052	369	...	425	...	...	146
Karimganj ...	890	...	...	...	2	...	...
Chattak ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	836	1,070	327	...	...	20	106
Total ...	14,463	2,099	329	796	512	100	252
Cachar.							
Silchar ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	2,550	1,371	279
Goalpara.							
Dhubri ...	1,208	121	330	632	52	125	224
Goalpara ...	1,640	310	366	2,384	660	178	570
Total ...	2,848	431	696	3,016	712	303	794

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Kamrup.</i>							
Gauhati ...	673	3,258	2,876	13,257	1,447	822	1,082
<i>Darrang.</i>							
Tejpur ...	257	111	152	411	101	101	57
Mangaldai ...	18	160	...	1	56	...	...
Bishunath ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behalimukh ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...
Total ...	326	271	152	822	157	101	57
<i>Sibsagar.</i>							
Nigriting ...	1,826	...	...	13	40	60	10
Disangmukh ...	1,676	437	190	357	68	32	20
Dekhumukh ...	3,986	609	697	555	275	72	176
Kokilamukh ...	557	372	103	...	240	30	16
Other places ...	1,576	701	10	84	100	42	...
Total ...	9,621	2,119	1,000	1,009	723	236	222
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>							
Dibrugarh ...	14,366	875	1,887	4,620	1,150	166	918
Palasbari ...	2	20	...	103	...	6	...
Total ...	14,368	895	1,887	4,123	1,150	172	918
<i>Nowgong.</i>							
Silghat ...	558	...	...	61	162	145	200
Other places ...	115	26	400	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	56,819	15,021	7,601	24,432	7,413	3,250	3,804
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	...	20	100
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	27,751	19,129	33,617
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	5,65,086	2,03,931	70,166	1,06,550	20,338	14,363	28,233
Ditto Bihar ...	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	...	740	...
Ditto Chota Nag- pur.	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...
Ditto North-Wes- tern Pro- vinces and Oudh.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	...	756	740
Ditto Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	...	...	740
Ditto Central Pro- vinces.	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	58,077	15,057	7,601	24,432	7,413	3,250	3,804
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	...	20	100
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	27,751	19,129	33,617

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of September and the first fortnight of October 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of September and October 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 30th October 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th September.	30th September.	15th October.	15th September.	30th September.	15th October.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan ...	8 8	9 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0
Birbhum ...	8 4	9 0	9 6	12 0	12 0	11 4
Bankura ...	11 0	11 4	12 8	16 4	15 4	13 0
Midnapore ...	8 8	{ 9 4 (old.) 11 0 (new aus.)	{ 9 4 (old.) 11 8 (new aus.)	16 0	15 0	11 0
Hooghly ...	7 8	7 8	8 2	10 14	10 3	10 0
Howrah ...	7 10	7 11	8 4	12 5	12 4	12 0
24-Parganas ...	7 0	7 12	8 2	{ 11 0 to } 11 8		11 0
Calcutta ...	7 0	7 0	7 4	12 0	8 14	8 14
Nadia ...	8 0	8 10	9 1	11 7	12 0	11 0
Murshidabad ...	{ 8 0 (old.) 10 0 (new aus.)	{ 8 8 (old.) 11 0 (new aus.)	{ 9 0 (old.) 11 0 (new aus.)	{ 11 8 11 0	12 0	11 0
Jessore ...	10 0	10 10	11 0	11 0	11 10	11 0
Khulna ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	9 8	9 14
Rajshahi ...	{ 6 0 (old.) 9 12 (new aus.)	{ 6 12 (old.) 9 12 (new aus.)	{ 7 8 (old.) 9 0 (new aus.)	{ 9 0 9 0	9 0	9 8
Dinajpur ...	{ 6 4½ (old.) 8 1 (new aus.)	{ 7 3 (old.) 9 9½ (new aus.)	{ 8 6½ (old.) 9 9½ (new aus.)	{ 10 12 10 12	10 4	10 12
Jalpaiguri ...	8 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling ...	7 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	8 0
Rangpur ...	6 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Bogra* ...	{ 6 6 (old.) 7 8 (new aus.)	{ 7 2 (old.) 8 4 (new aus.)	{ 7 2 (old.) 8 10 (new aus.)	{ 9 12 9 12	9 0	9 0
Pabna ...	8 10	9 0	8 10	9 7	9 7	10 8
Dacca ...	6 14	7 0	10 8	8 12	9 3	10 8
Mymensingh ...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
Faridpur ...	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	8 8
Backergunge ...	{ 7 0 (old.) 9 4 (new aus.)	{ 7 2 (old.) 9 12 (new aus.)	{ 7 0 (old.) 9 12 (new aus.)	{ 8 14 10 2 (aus.)	{ 8 14 9 12 (aus.)	{ 8 14 8 0
Tippera ...	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 4	8 0	8 0
Noakhali ...	9 0 (aus.)	9 0 (aus.)	10 8 (aus.)	10 8 (aus.)	9 0	11 0
Chittagong ...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
Patna ...	9 8	9 8	11 0	12 0	12 4	10 12
Gaya ...	6 12	7 8	8 0	12 0	11 0	9 0
Shahabad ...	{ 8 0 & 8 4	{ 9 0 & 9 8	{ 9 0 & 9 8	{ 11 0 & 11 8	{ 10 12 & 11 0	{ 9 0 & 10 0
Saran ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0
Champaran ...	9 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	11 4
Muzaffarpur* ...	7 8	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	9 0
Darbhanga ...	9 8	11 12	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0
Monghyr ...	7 5½	{ 7 9½ to 8 14½	{ 8 11½ to 8 14½	{ 9 8 to 9 8	{ 9 0 to 9 8	{ 9 4 to 9 4
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 4	8 14	12 10	11 6	11 4
Purnea ...	9 0	9 0	11 11	11 0	11 0	10 0
Malda ...	9 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	...
Sonthal Parganas.	9 0	8 8	9 0	11 12	12 4	10 0
Cuttack ...	10 8	12 8	13 13	16 6	15 12	15 2
Balasore ...	11 8	12 0	{ 12 8 to 13 0	{ 16 0 to 17 2	16 0	16 0
Puri ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	17 2	17 0	16 0
Hazaribagh ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	9 0
Lohardaga ...	7 8	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	{ 9 0 to 11 0
Palamanu ...	10 6	11 0	11 13	9 9	11 4	9 0
Manbhum ...	9 8	9 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 8
Singbhum ...	9 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0

* Barua rice—
S. CH.
Bogra ... 8 10
Muzaffarpur ... 10 0
Shahabad ... 10 4

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th	30th	15th	15th	30th	15th
	September.	September.	October	September.	September.	October.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 0 and 11 8	10 0 and 10 8	8 12 and 9 0
Gaya ...	8 4	8 12	8 12	10 0	9 0	8 8
Shahabad ...	8 12 and 9 4	9 0 and 9 4	9 8 and 10 0	10 3 and 11 0	9 0 and 10 12	8 0 and 8 8
Saran ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Champaran ...	8 12	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 0	8 12
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 8	9 0
Darbhangha ...	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	8 0
Monghyr ...	8 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 3	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 8	9 0 to 9 8	9 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	9 8	10 11	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12
Purnea ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	9 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	16 0	15 0	15 8	17 8	16 0 to 17 8	15 0
Gaya ...	10 4	13 8	14 0	...	...	12 8
Shahabad ...	11 8	...	13 8	17 0	15 0	14 0
Saran ...	12 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	14 8
Champaran ...	13 8	20 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	16 0
Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	17 12	15 8
Darbhangha ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	16 0
Monghyr ...	12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 7	15 12	19 0	15 0	14 8
Bhagalpur ...	14 0	15 2	15 2	17 10	15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6
Purnea ...	13 0	13 0	10 4	16 0	16 0	16 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	21 0	22 0	15 0	29 0	24 0	18 0
Hazaribagh ...	16 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	12 0
Lohardaga ...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Palamau ...	15 12	20 4	18 9	20 4	20 4	13 8
Manbhum ...	17 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	...	16 0
Singhbhum ...	15 0	.....	...	...	16 0	14 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur* ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	7 12
Gorakpur ...	7 3	10 6	9 14	10 13	9 14	8 9
Mirzapur ...	No return.	7 14	8 4	8 7	8 4	7 5
Benares ...	6 14	6 14	10 0	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 15	8 13
Ghazipur ...	7 4	7 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8
Ballia ...	6 8	7 0	8 8	10 8	10 0	10 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 10	8 12	7 12
Gorakpur ...	8 2	8 0	8 2	9 14	8 8	7 3
Mirzapur ...	No return.	8 6	8 5	9 8	8 12	8 1
Benares ...	9 1	9 5	9 14	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 12	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghazipur ...	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 8
Ballia ...	8 8	8 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	9 0

* Burma rice 9 seers.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 14th October 1897:—

	Week of report.	Preceding week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar ...	7 4	7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hailakandi ...	7 7	7 7	8 8
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar ...	8 0	8 0	8 4
Chhatak Bazar ...	7 8	7 8	9 0
Sunamganj ...	7 0	7 0	7 0
Habiganj ...	8 0	8 0	9 0
Karimganj ...	9 0	8 8	9 3
Maulvi Bazar ...	9 12	9 12	9 8

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 1st November 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* in ear; will be a bumper crop. *Rabi* crops being sown. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Prospects all round excellent. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9 to 11
Kalna	...	8 to 10
Katwa	...	9 to 12
Raniganj	...	10½

per rupee.

Birbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather rather cloudy. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Common rice (new) sells at Bankura 13½ seers and Vishnupur 13¾ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospect of paddy good. *Rabi* still being sown. Insects doing damage to crops in a few villages in the Ghatal subdivision. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9
Contai	...	9 to 13
Tamluk	...	10½
Ghatal	...	9½ to 10½

per rupee.

Hooghly.—Prospects of standing crops favourable. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. No cattle-disease.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather setting in. Prospects of *aman* very good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool at night and in the morning. Prospects of crops good. Sowing of *rabi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	8 to 9½
Barasat	...	7½
Basirhat	...	9½
Diamond Harbour	...	9

per rupee.

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder ample. Price of old rice varies from 7 to 9 seers, and of new rice from 10 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman*, sugarcane and mulberry favourable. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	10
Jangipur	...	10½
Kandi	...	10½

per rupee.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather fine and clear. Prospect of *aman* good. Ploughing and sowing of winter crops still continue in places. Steeping of jute going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Bagirhat 60, Satkhira nil. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops has begun. Prospect of *aman* excellent. Water and fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9½
Bagirhat	...	9½
Satkhira	...	10½

per rupee.

Numbers relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund—men 144, women 1,536, children, 702; total 2,382. Final doles given.

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells from 7½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Condition of winter rice excellent. Steeping of jute continues. Preparation of land and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Price of rice—*bhadoi* 12 seers and *haimanti* 9 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Steeping of jute going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—wheat and barley being sown; *bara marua*, *haimanti*, *kalai*, *bhutmas*, and *phaphur* progressing favourably. *Terai*—*Haimanti* doing well; ploughing for mustard and potatoes going on. Prices of coarse rice:—

	Srs.				
Hills	6 to 8
Terai	7 to 9½
					} per rupee.

Bhutia (old) 15 seers and (new) 34 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Washing of jute going on. Sowing of potatoes and transplantation of tobacco commenced. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 5 to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice continue good. Fodder and water ample. Prices of common rice—*aman* 7 seers 5 chitaks, *aus* 8 seers 9 chitaks, and Burma rice 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather cloudy and cool. Crop prospects good. Price of rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee, and of jute Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-6 per maund. Fodder plentiful. No cattle disease.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·85, Manikganj ·09, Munshiganj and Narainganj nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Netrokona 4·20, Kishorganj ·02. Elsewhere no rain. Weather getting cooler. *Aman* doing well. Spring crops being sown. Price of common rice ranges from 7 seers at Tangail to 12 seers per rupee at Netrokona.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·23, Madaripur 1·23. Weather cold and clear. Prospect of crops good. Rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Comilla and Brahmanbaria nil and at Chandpur ·16. Weather hot with cool nights. Harvesting of jute still continues. Prospects of crops reported fair from Brahmanbaria subdivision; elsewhere prospects good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.				
Comilla	9½
Brahmanbaria	10
Chandpur	10
					} per rupee

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Feni ·80. Lands for *rabi* crops being prepared. Some damage done to paddy in Sandip owing to cyclonic storm. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice—*aman* 8 seers and *aus* 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather somewhat hot. Standing crops damaged by cyclone and storm-wave water become stagnant in places. Fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* crops and poppy being sown. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane continue excellent. Prices stationary. Common rice selling in Patna at 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Burma rice sells at 9½ seers and country rice at 7½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Paddy and sugarcane doing well. *Rabi* crops being sown. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Saran.—Prospects of paddy excellent. *Rabi* sowings progressing satisfactorily. Common rice sells at 11 seers 14 chittaks per rupee.

Champanan.—No rain. *Bhadoi* harvest over. Prospects of winter rice very favourable except where floods occurred. Prices almost stationary. New country rice 12½ seers, against normal 17½ seers and maize 18½ seers. Numbers relieved from Charitable Fund—men 14, women 15, children 146; total 175.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Rice coming into ear. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Prospects good. Prices are—Burma rice 10 seers, common rice 8 to 12 seers, wheat 8 to 9½ seers, *makai* 15 to 16 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 9 to 9½ seers, rahar 10 seers, and *marua* 17 to 18 seers.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Paddy in ear at Samastipur. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr nil, Begusarai 72, Jamui nil. Weather bright, clear and cool. Prospects of winter rice good. Last week's rain will cause a decrease in outturn of rice. Sugarcane doing well. *Rabi* sowings going on. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	7 to 10	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	7 to 10½	
Jamui	...	...	...	9½	

Bhagalpur.—Weather getting cooler. Rainfall at Banka 35. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Standing crops doing well. Fodder available. Cattle-disease reported from all parts of the district except Madhipura subdivision. Coarse rice sells at 8 seers 14 chitaks per rupee at Sadar.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved from Charitable Fund ...	236	511	186	933

Purnea.—No rain. Condition of *aghani* paddy good. Sowing of *rabi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10	
Araria	...	...	...	11	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Winter rice continues to promise very well. *Kalai* crop also coming up well. Ordinary rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain except 35 at Jamtara. Weather clear and cool. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Prices are:—common rice 8 to 12 seers and maize 14 to 24 seers.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara (29th October)—				
Relieved from Charitable Fund	162	321	707	1,190

Cuttack.—Rainfall .09. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *beali* in progress. *Laghu sarad* attaining maturity. *Guru sarad* in ear. *Rabi* growing on in places. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	13 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	15 12
Kendrapara	...	...	...	17 1
Banki	...	...	...	16 12

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. *Beali* and jute crops being harvested. *Sarad* crop flowering and is in ear at places. Damages by insects reported in small areas. *Rabi* crops being sown. Sugarcane growing well. Price of rice varies from 13 to 17 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 14½ and 20 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul nil, Khondmals 58. Sowing of oilseeds still continues. New rice sells at 20 seers per rupee at Angul and 18 seers at Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri nil, Khurda 18. *Laghu* being reaped. *Sarad* growing well and in ear in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Puri	...	...	...	11 9	} per rupee.
Khurda	...	...	...	10 8	
Interior	...	...	...	10 to 14 0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and dry. Prospects of standing crops good. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Rice 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Subdivision Hazaribagh (Saturday, 30th October)—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In poor-houses ...	46	34	70	150

Lohardaga.—Sowing of *rabi* commenced. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 11 seers per rupee and in the interior from 10 to 24 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in full swing. Harvesting of paddy going on. Winter rice and other standing crops doing well. Average price of rice 13 seers, and of *makai* and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground excellent. Early paddy being cut. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 11 seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.







Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful. Price 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There were a few scattered showers during the week; but no general rainfall; the weather is cool. Winter rice and other standing crops continue to promise well, except, as previously reported, in the flooded tracts of Champaran, and in Chittagong and the South Lushai hills, where considerable damage has been done by the recent cyclone and storm-wave; these also caused heavy loss of life in Kutubdia and Mojsal islands off the Chittagong coast. Damage from insects is reported from small areas in Midnapore and Balasore. The sowing of the *rabi* crops is everywhere progressing satisfactorily. Jute-steeping is still going on. There was a fall in the price of common rice in some districts. All Government relief operations have been finally closed in all districts, but in Hazaribagh it is reported that 150 persons (men 46, women 34, and children 70) were in poor-houses on the 30th October. Relief is still being given from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in the following districts:—

Khulna	...	2,382	(men 144, women 1,536, children 702).
Champaran	...	175	(men 14, women 15, children 146).
Bhagalpur	...	933	(men 236, women 511, children 186).
Sonthal Parganas	...	1,190	(men 162, women 321, children 707).

Total ... 4,680, against 6,229 in the preceding week.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th October 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	24th	144.0	2.0	29.695	78.3	84.4	9.2	75.2	71.1	0.666	67.1	69	N by W, N N W, and W by N.	155	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	25th	142.3	7.7	.765	75.4	82.9	12.7	70.2	68.5	.605	64.4	69	W and W N W ...	107	"	Chiefly cloudy, o,  .
"	26th	138.9	10.2	.914	74.0	83.2	18.2	65.0	65.9	.530	60.6	63	W N W and calm	30	"	Clear,  .
"	27th	137.2	9.8	.952	73.6	83.3	19.9	63.4	66.7	.563	62.3	68	N N W and calm	46	"	Clear,  .
"	28th	135.5	9.1	.915	74.2	82.8	17.4	65.4	67.5	.585	63.4	69	W N W and calm	31	"	Chiefly clear,  .
"	29th	146.5	6.9	.920	75.5	83.0	15.5	67.5	69.8	.653	66.6	74	N E and calm ...	20	"	Partially cloudy,  .
"	30th	136.2	6.4	.957	76.2	83.8	15.4	68.4	70.4	.667	67.2	74	N E and calm ...	31	"	Partially cloudy,  .

The mean pressure of the seven days 29.874

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.871

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 52.1

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 79.5

The mean temperature of the seven days 75.3

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 79.1

The extreme variation of temperature 21.0

The maximum temperature 84.4

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 10

The mean relative humidity 69

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 77

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th October 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 1.47

The total fall from 1st January to 30th October 1897 58.33

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 64.35

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.


The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; , dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 1st November 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th October 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	24th	29.752	80.2	85.5	10.7	74.8	80.6	72.4	.687	68.1	65	0.04
"	25th	.816	77.0	85.0	16.1	68.9	77.4	69.6	.620	65.1	66	.....
"	26th	.970	74.9	86.7	21.6	64.1	79.6	68.6	.547	61.5	55	.....
"	27th	30.017	74.9	85.6	21.2	64.3	80.6	71.4	.647	66.3	61	.....
"	28th	29.968	74.9	84.9	20.0	64.9	80.6	68.6	.539	61.1	51	.....
"	29th	.973	76.5	85.2	17.5	67.7	81.6	72.0	.681	67.8	63	.....
"	30th	30.013	76.5	84.5	16.1	68.4	80.8	72.6	.691	68.2	66	.....

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.930

The mean temperature of the seven days 76.4

The extreme variation of temperature 21.6

The maximum temperature 85.7

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 61

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th October 1897 Inches. 0.04

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 1st November 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.			TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	868 14 0	5,892 5 9	902 9 9	16,051 11 8		
Kendrapara ditto	9,485 9 1	50,140 14 7	8,945 1 8	38,959 8 5		
High Level Canal, Range I	1,783 8 0	6,227 2 6	1,695 1 6	7,850 0 6		
Ditto, " II	236 13 3	752 13 9	303 3 6	1,909 3 3		
Ditto, " III	58 12 0	204 7 3	154 14 6	940 3 6		
Jajpur Canal	33 1 3	97 7 0	31 7 9	132 15 6		
Total Orissa Circle ...	12,468 9 7	63,315 2 10	12,032 6 8	65,843 10 10		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	10,646 15 0	57,994 4 3	11,520 0 0	61,978 15 3		
Hijili Tidal Canal	8,566 13 0	49,043 0 0	11,129 6 6	44,168 12 0		
Total South-Western Circle ...	19,213 12 0	1,07,037 4 3	22,649 6 6	1,06,147 11 3		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	1,330 0 6	10,597 1 9	1,571 13 0	10,184 12 0		
Arrah ditto	2,454 15 6	15,407 12 3	874 9 0	8,834 6 0		
Buxar ditto	644 9 6	4,437 1 0	703 10 6	4,296 13 6		
Total Sone Circle ...	4,429 9 6	30,441 15 0	3,150 0 6	23,315 15 6		
GRAND TOTAL ...	36,109 15 1	2,00,794 6 1	37,831 13 8	1,95,307 5 7		

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total ceipis.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total ceipis.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total ceipis.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total ceipis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	6,547	105	4,840 7 0	21,451	4,577	15,985 2 1	2,225	229	2,487 14 3	14,437	2,203	13,117 10 7
Total Orissa Circle ...	6,547	105	4,840 7 0	21,451	4,577	15,985 2 1	2,225	229	2,487 14 3	14,437	2,203	13,117 10 7

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1897-98.			EARNINGS, 1896-97.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals	17,307 0 7	79,300 4 11	14,520 4 11	78,961 5 5		
Midnapore Canal	10,646 15 0	57,994 4 3	11,520 0 0	61,978 15 3		
Hijili Tidal Canal	8,566 13 0	49,043 0 0	11,129 6 6	44,168 12 0		
Sone Canals	4,429 9 6	30,441 15 0	3,150 0 6	23,315 15 6		
Total	40,950 6 1	2,16,779 8 2	40,319 11 11	2,08,425 0 2		

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.		TOLLAGE, 1896-97.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	17,964 10 0	90,009 7 0	21,074 2 3	99,267 5 9
Tolly's Nala ...	5,422 9 3	24,512 7 0	6,273 13 0	27,841 3 0
Total ...	23,387 3 3	1,14,521 14 0	27,347 15 3	1,27,108 8 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,399 7 0	33,062 6 0	6,813 6 9	37,639 10 3
Nadia Rivers ...	15,202 14 0	33,591 1 3	19,789 14 0	42,137 6 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	44,989 8 3	1,81,175 5 3	53,951 4 0	2,06,885 9 3

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd October 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH OCTOBER 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	219	21,940	251	388	42,675	627
Jute ...	493	1,81,895	3,251	614	1,44,830	2,607
Firewood ...	112	73,975	1,088	182	92,275	1,390
Other articles ...	797	1,84,670	2,495	942	1,94,300	2,855
Total ...	1,621	4,62,480	7,085	2,126	4,74,080	7,379

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th October 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 31ST OCTOBER 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	184	19,590	219	363	27,165	287
Jute ...	506	1,26,640	2,594	752	1,96,075	3,502
Firewood ...	82	50,250	798	148	94,525	1,410
Other articles ...	1,095	2,20,935	2,803	915	2,04,860	3,189
Total ...	1,867	4,17,415	6,414	2,178	5,22,625	8,388

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	8	323	8	457	390	465		135
Pepper								
Ginger								
Chillies								
Cardamoms	8	2	5	95	10	100		90
Others								
Lime and limestone	2	6	4		8	4	4	
Sugar—	5		20		5	20		15
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	19		12	59	19	71		52
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	4	213	49	132	217	181	36	
Tea—								
Foreign	2							
Indian								
Timber	52	4	77	6	2	83	2	27
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	72	20	86	50	92	136		44
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	445	802	372	292	1,247	664	583	
Total	2,674	7,744	3,921	9,484	10,416	13,355	671	3,608

CALCUTTA, the 29th August 1897.

A. Y. KELSON,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1897 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILE RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 281,281	(a) 3,17,981 5 0	37,14,409 10	7,40,845 12 0	17,885 0 0	10,76,712 1 0	92,368	1,50,865	223,233
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	186 12 5	.....	435 2 7	10 8 1	632 7 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year ...	* 4,147,668	* 42,38,000 1 0	† 5,22,30,640 30	1,01,42,045 4 0	† 3,14,948 0 0	1,46,35,083 5 0	1,323,901½	2,036,717½	3,360,709½
Total for 15½ weeks ...	4,428,899	45,56,071 6 0	5,59,45,059 0	1,08,82,891 0 0	3,32,833 0 0	1,57,71,795 6 0	1,416,359½	2,167,582½	3,583,942½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	306,357	3,47,604 4 5	35,23,362 0	7,86,066 0 11	25,779 4 0	11,59,449 9 4	92,790	141,171	233,961
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	204 5 5	.....	462 1 5	15 2 6	681 9 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	4,544,983	45,51,475 0 2	4,86,71,670 20	92,11,248 0 0	3,03,064 9 11	1,40,65,787 10 1	1,295,015	1,858,478	3,153,493

* Deducted number of passengers 6,084 and added Rs. 17,746 }
 † Added maunds 1,01,288 and deducted .. 10,864 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st August 1897.
 ‡ Deducted .. 796 }

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 1,702·46 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	276,508	3,47,409 15 0	38,30,684 30	7,69,537 13 0	18,430 0 0	11,55,377 12 0	92,790	138,411	231,201
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	204 1 0	.....	463 12 2	10 13 3	678 10 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year ...	* 4,428,662	* 45,42,361 6 0	† 5,60,45,361 0	† 1,08,89,905 0 0	13,36,010 0 0	1,57,68,276 6 0	(a) 1,419,664½	(a) 2,158,933	3,578,597½
Total for 16½ weeks ...	4,705,170	48,89,771 5 0	5,98,76,045 30	1,16,79,442 13 0	3,54,440 0 0	1,69,23,654 2 0	1,512,454½	2,297,344	3,809,798½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	283,341	3,49,805 12 11	34,75,087 30	7,48,342 8 9	27,825 7 9	11,25,973 13 5	84,903	143,376	228,279
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	205 10 2	.....	439 14 7	16 5 9	661 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	4,828,324	49,01,280 13 1	5,21,46,718 10	99,59,890 8 9	3,30,890 1 8	1,51,91,761 7 6	1,379,918	2,901,854	3,381,772

* Deducted number of passengers 237 and Rs. 13,710 }
 † Added Mds. 1,00,302 and .. 7,014 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 28th August 1897.
 ‡ Ditto .. 3,177 }
 (a) Miles 3,305 added to coaching and 8,649½ deducted from merchandise on account of difference between the Approximate and Audited figures from week ended 28th August to 2nd October 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,128	4,470 10 0	9,251 0	401 11 0	6 0 0	4,878 5 0	1,108	111	1,219
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	201 1 0	.....	18 1 1	0 4 4	219 7 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year ...	* 283,830	* 66,392 11 0	† 1,20,107 30	† 5,084 15 0	† 96 0 0	71,573 10 0	15,933	1,266	17,199
Total for 15½ weeks ...	301,958	70,883 5 0	1,29,358 30	5,486 10 0	102 0 0	76,451 15 0	17,041	1,377	18,418
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,086½	5,860 12 7	7,391 20	365 4 0	4 6 6	6,230 7 1	1,000	69	1,078
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	263 10 3	.....	16 6 11	0 3 2	280 4 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	317,623	74,472 13 5	1,25,400 0	5,524 9 0	145 3 3	80,142 9 8	17,607	895	18,502

* Deducted No. of passengers 323 and Rs. 417 }
 † Ditto maunds 189 and .. 9 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 21st August 1897.
 ‡ Ditto .. 5 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 18,784	(a) 4,493 1 0	12,135 20	470 0 0	4 0 0	4,967 1 0	1,128	140	1,268
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	202 1 10	.....	21 2 3	0 2 11	223 7 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year ...	*301,896	*70,578 5 0	†1,31,059 30	†5,552 10 0	†91 0 0	76,221 15 0	17,041	1,377	18,418
Total for 16½ weeks ...	320,680	75,071 6 0	1,43,195 10	6,022 10 0	95 0 0	81,189 0 0	18,169	1,517	19,686
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,708½	5,907 3 1	10,768 30	452 7 0	14 15 0	6,374 9 1	934	100	1,034
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	265 11 8	.....	20 5 8	0 10 9	286 12 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	341,331½	80,380 0 6	1,36,168 30	5,977 0 0	160 2 3	86,517 2 9	18,541	995	19,536

* Deducted number of passengers 62 and Rs. 285 }
 † Added Mds. 1,701 and " 66 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
 ‡ Deducted " 11 } 28th August 1897.
 (a) The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,505	17,092 12 0	68,739 10	14,438 15 0	85 0 0	31,616 11 0	7,832	4,297	12,129
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	106 8 3	.....	89 15 8	0 8 6	197 0 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year ...	*236,524	*2,50,515 9 0	†9,97,694 30	†1,71,785 1 0	†1,095 0 0	4,32,395 10 0	117,121	60,684	177,805
Total for 14½ weeks ...	252,029	2,76,608 5 0	10,66,434 0	1,86,224 0 0	1,180 0 0	4,64,012 5 0	124,953	64,981	189,934
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,646½	17,488 13 6	1,02,230 20	12,124 0 0	98 3 3	22,711 0 9	7,221	3,863	11,084
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	108 15 9	.....	75 8 10	0 9 10	185 2 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	264,933½	2,32,895 3 1	10,98,905 30	1,31,054 4 0	924 1 1	3,54,873 8 2	104,626	51,152	155,778

* Deducted No. of passengers 2,348 and Rs. 6,252 }
 † Added Mds. 7,743 and " 545 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 16th
 ‡ Ditto " 11 } August 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,770	16,584 12 0	1,01,659 30	16,294 12 0	80 0 0	32,959 8 0	7,384	3,201	10,585
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	103 5 7	.....	101 8 9	0 8 0	205 6 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year ...	*250,985	*2,81,759 5 0	†11,52,099 0	†1,88,877 0 0	†1,181 0 0	4,71,817 5 0	124,953	64,981	189,934
Total for 16½ weeks ...	265,755	2,98,344 1 0	12,53,758 30	2,05,171 12 0	1,261 0 0	5,04,776 13 0	132,337	68,182	200,519
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,062½	18,582 11 10	71,644 10	9,382 7 0	81 13 0	28,046 15 10	6,862	3,341	10,203
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	115 12 10	.....	58 7 6	0 8 2	174 12 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year ...	282,936	2,41,477 14 11	11,70,550 0	1,40,436 11 0	1,005 14 1	3,82,920 8 0	111,488	54,493	165,981

* Deducted number of passengers 1,044 and added Rs. 5,151 }
 † Added Mds. 85,665 and " 2,653 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd
 ‡ Ditto " 1 } August 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 817 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	156,360	86,600 0 0	10,69,000 0	2,92,330 0 0	12,220 0 0	3,91,150 0 0	31,500	40,358	80,858
Or per mile of railway ...	191	106 0 0	1,308 0	358 0 0	*2 0 0	*466 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year† ...	2,573,875	12,05,671 0 0	1,44,62,963 0	31,14,732 0 0	2,29,646 0 0	45,50,049 0 0	483,114	623,050	1,106,764
Total for 16 weeks ...	2,730,235	12,92,271 0 0	1,55,31,963 0	34,07,062 0 0	2,41,866 0 0	49,41,199 0 0	514,614	673,008	1,187,622
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	198,613	97,006 0 0	12,90,620 0	2,92,066 0 0	14,952 0 0	4,04,024 0 0	32,800	52,001	84,801
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	244	120 0 0	1,586 0	359 0 0	3 0 0	492 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,298,642	14,52,998 0 0	1,78,56,039 0	37,95,464 0 0	2,62,975 0 0	55,11,337 0 0	514,247	694,113	1,208,360

* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 28th August 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,140	7,150 0 0	56,450 0	5,130 0 0	130 0 0	12,410 0 0	2,200	2,422	4,622
Or per mile of railway ...	211	83 0 0	656 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year* ...	309,245	1,01,389 0 0	5,43,094 0	41,368 0 0	2,926 0 0	1,45,683 0 0	38,620	20,286	58,906
Total for 16 weeks ...	327,385	1,08,539 0 0	5,99,544 0	46,498 0 0	3,056 0 0	1,58,093 0 0	40,820	22,708	63,528
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,578	6,026 0 0	49,143 0	4,786 0 0	97 0 0	10,909 0 0	2,033	2,280	4,313
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	204	70 0 0	571 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	127 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	359,522	1,15,609 0 0	5,22,691 0	47,679 0 0	3,474 0 0	1,66,822 0 0	38,009	22,315	60,324

* Audited up to 28th August 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 16th October 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Totalearnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ...	96,870	(a) 43,240	351,000	(b) 45,960	(a) 16,850	(a) 1,06,050	19,100	(c) 19,742	38,842
Or per mile of railway ...	118'86	53'06	430'67	56'39	20'67	130'13	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year (d) ...	1,461,063	5,34,767	54,33,849	6,43,682	1,79,345	13,57,794	264,967	285,558	550,525
Total for 15½ weeks ..	1,557,933	5,78,007	57,84,849	6,89,642	1,96,195	14,63,844	284,067	305,300	589,367
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	83,301	36,408	437,598	51,699	9,878	97,985	13,549	(e) 19,299	32,848
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	110'19	48'16	578'82	68'38	13'07	129'61	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,460,236	5,43,728	55,98,594	6,76,659	1,54,235	13,74,622	217,041	261,103	478,144

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.

(b) Decrease is chiefly due to the goods traffic in the corresponding period having been higher than usual owing to the movement of food-grains.

(c) Includes 3,690 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 14th August 1897.

(e) .. 286 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th October 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,871	11,327 0 0	93,986 0	10,621 0 0	91 0 0	23,039 0 0	3,807	4,816	8,623
Or per mile of railway ...	207	90 0 0	752 0	85 0 0	1 0 0	176 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year* ...	411,684	1,61,966 0 0	18,09,359 0	1,67,656 0 0	2,895 0 0	3,32,517 0 0	61,344	65,453	126,797
Total for 15 weeks ...	437,555	1,73,293 0 0	19,03,345 0	1,78,277 0 0	2,986 0 0	3,54,556 0 0	65,151	70,269	135,420
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,050	12,561 0 0	1,17,644 0	10,955 0 0	176 0 0	23,692 0 0	3,774	3,277	7,051
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	280	100 0 0	941 0	88 0 0	1 0 0	189 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	513,210	1,61,126 0 0	15,91,483 0	1,54,687 0 0	2,823 0 0	3,18,636 0 0	56,937	55,990	112,927

* Audited up to week ending 31st July 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,514	11,355 0 0	1,31,734 0	14,166 0 0	63 0 0	25,584 0 0	3,807	4,816	8,623
Or per mile of railway ...	220	91 0 0	1,054 0	113 0 0	1 0 0	205 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year* ...	439,586	1,72,415 0 0	18,64,288 0	1,76,924 0 0	3,011 0 0	3,52,350 0 0	65,406	70,014	135,420
Total for 16 weeks ...	467,100	1,83,770 0 0	19,96,022 0	1,91,090 0 0	3,074 0 0	3,77,934 0 0	69,213	74,830	144,043
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,605	10,002 0 0	1,12,514 0	10,195 0 0	465 0 0	20,662 0 0	3,802	3,145	6,947
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	237	80 0 0	900 0	81 0 0	4 0 0	165 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	542,815	1,71,128 0 0	17,03,997 0	1,64,883 0 0	3,287 0 0	3,39,298 0 0	60,739	59,135	119,874

* Audited up to week ending 7th August 1897.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd October 1897 ...	Rs.	A.	P.
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	15,772	0	0
Increase ...	15,721	1	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd October 1897 ...	309	4	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1896 ...	308	4	1
Increase ...	1	0	0
Receipts from 1st July to 23rd October 1897 ...	2,35,485	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	2,36,361	0	0
Decrease ...	876	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 1st November 1897.

RESOLUTION.—No. 3252.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1896-97.

The Report was due to Government on the 15th August 1897, but was submitted on the 2nd September. The delay is due partly to the non-receipt of complete Returns from the district of Patna, and partly to the extra work thrown on the Collectors of North Bihar and Shahabad by famine relief operations.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

2. *Financial results.*—The current demand of the Land Revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following comparative table:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Permanently-settled estates.	Rs. 3,22,63,793	Rs. 3,22,65,896	Rs. 3,22,61,833	Rs. 3,22,82,525	Rs. 3,23,02,286
II. Temporarily-settled estates.	27,10,912	28,10,713	28,21,520	28,35,046	28,94,880
III. Estates held direct by Government.	33,97,627	34,08,777	34,84,498	35,25,890	35,55,897
Total ...	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,386	3,85,67,851	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063

The total current demand shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,602. There was an increase in all three classes of estates, the largest being in class II and mainly due to new settlements and resettlements of land in the Sunderbans and of tea estates in Jalpaiguri. The increase in class III is caused by new settlements, resettlements and revision of khas mahal rent-rolls in the districts of the Chittagong Division, as well as to the re-adjustment of the accounts of the Panchannagram Estate in the 24-Parganas.

3. The demands, collections and balances of Land Revenue for the same period of five years are shown below:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1892-93	Rs. 3,83,72,332	Rs. 15,04,778	Rs. 3,98,77,110	Rs. 3,70,21,785	Rs. 11,46,319	Rs. 3,81,68,054	Rs. 86,556	Rs. 13,33,767	Rs. 2,88,733	Rs. 16,22,500	95.71	99.46	96.43
1893-94	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,39,748	3,84,43,253	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	95.87	99.89	96.66
1894-95	3,85,67,851	15,66,005	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	88,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95.95	99.54	96.43
1895-96	3,86,43,461	12,72,403	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,320	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	96.63	99.81	97.25
1896-97	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,106	9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	96.07	99.30	96.78

4. *Collections, balances, and remissions.*—While the current demand shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,602 over that of the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 87,510 in the current collections. The percentage of current collections on current demand decreased slightly from 97.23 in 1895-96 to 96.73, but was still higher than in any other year of the quinquennial period. The decrease was mainly in Government estates and was due to the bad harvests. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 9,96,831, representing 76.55 per cent. of the arrear demand (Rs. 13,02,152), against 78.55 in the previous year. The arrear balances have fallen from Rs. 2,10,620 to Rs. 1,85,644. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the results of the year are, on the whole, very satisfactory, considering the abnormally deficient harvests.

As the Board remark, the punctuality shown in the payment of Government revenue during the year in spite of general shortness, and in extensive areas almost total failure of crops, is a satisfactory indication of large reserve resources in these Provinces.

The total amount of Land Revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 1,73,202, Rs. 1,62,239 of which was due from estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 88,151, and were chiefly granted in the districts of Midnapore (Rs. 50,352), the 24-Parganas

(Rs. 17,362), Shahabad (Rs. 6,328), Cuttack (Rs. 6,109) and Backergunge (Rs. 3,741), to the tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops and poverty of some of the raiyats. The remissions of right amounted to Rs. 38,603. Rupees 12,926 were remitted in Puri mostly on account of loss of crops, but this sum is shown under remissions of right partly because in some cases the leases provide that remissions are to be granted for loss of crops. The nominal remissions amounted to Rs. 46,448, the largest, amounting to Rs. 33,612, having been granted in Gaya. The amount of remissions and suspensions of revenue found to be necessary was remarkably small.

5. *Permanently-settled estates.*—The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,99,161, of which Rs. 3,23,82,148 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, was 99·21 per cent. as against 98·91 in the preceding year and 98·32 in 1894-95. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in 13 districts, but 7 of these collected more than 98 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that collections in Purnea show much improvement, the percentage of current collections during the year being 99·94 per cent. as against 97·57 in 1895-96. The collections in Saran and Muzaffarpur (98·20 and 97·68 per cent.) were good, considering that those districts suffered severely from famine. The districts which collected less than 98 per cent. of the current demand were Muzaffarpur, Lohardaga, Shahabad, Palamau, Puri and Darjeeling. In Darjeeling the demand is fictitious; a sum of Rs. 474 was as usual remitted, leaving no balance. In Puri the collection of the balance of Rs. 1,456 was suspended, with the sanction of the Board, owing to the loss of crops by flood and drought. In Palamau, out of a balance of Rs. 2,392, due from certain *jagirdari* tenures, which have recently been raised to the status of estates, Rs. 765 have been realised since the close of the year, certificates have been filed for sums of Rs. 5 and upwards, and the remainder is in course of realisation. The balance in Muzaffarpur amounted to Rs. 22,204, of which Rs. 7,665 were collected during the year, but could not be credited into the treasury before its close, and Rs. 1,763 have been since realised. In Shahabad, the percentage of current collections was 94·79, against 96·09 and 86·76 in the two preceding years. In parts of this district, also, the rice harvest failed, but the failure was not so complete or widespread as to justify the heavy outstanding balances in it.

In 13 districts less than 99 per cent. were realised on the arrear balances. Among these, the collections in Noakhali exceeded 98 per cent., and the arrears in the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Patna, Bhagalpur and Darbhanga were each less than Rs. 1,000. The whole of the arrears in Backergunge were remitted. The arrear collections in Muzaffarpur were good considering the circumstances of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, as the prospects of the crops are now excellent, the arrear balances in that district, and in Shahabad, Saran and Champaran, which are reported to be in process of realization, will be collected in the course of the current year.

The total amount due from Wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 7,192 as against Rs. 12,243 in 1895-96 and Rs. 7,579 in 1894-95. The largest amounts were due from estates in Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Midnapore, but are all satisfactorily explained. In Muzaffarpur Rs. 1,763 out of a balance of Rs. 2,393 has been realised since the close of the year, and steps have been taken for the recovery of the remainder. The sum of Rs. 1,989 outstanding in Shahabad was due from the Mahula Ward's estate, the manager of which has been called upon to pay the amount due. In Midnapore the sum of Rs. 1,674 remained due from the Malighati estate for want of sufficient funds. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the increased punctuality in the payment of Government revenue by Wards' estates.

6. *Temporarily-settled estates.*—The estates in class II are temporarily-settled estates consisting of (a) estates settled for certain periods with the proprietors, (b) private estates leased to farmers for certain periods, and (c) Government estates leased to farmers for certain periods. The total demand, current and arrear, of these estates amounted to Rs. 31,31,078 against Rs. 31,11,110, and the total collections to Rs. 28,51,637 against Rs. 29,03,555 in 1895-96. The

percentage of total collections on the total demand was 91·08 against 93·32 in the previous year and 91·06 in 1894-95. The table below shows the results of collections in each subdivision of this class for the year under report as well as for the preceding year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a)				
Settled for periods with the proprietors.	1895-96	97·51	94·46	97·31
	1896-97	94·99	81·84	94·38
(b)				
Private estates leased to farmers for periods.	1895-96	78·94	76·62	78·45
	1896-97	81·73	90·51	83·44
(c)				
Government estates leased to farmers for periods.	1895-96	83·51	71·56	81·75
	1896-97	82·62	75·18	81·48
Total ...	1895-96	94·15	84·85	93·32
	1896-97	92·01	79·67	91·08

The current and arrear collections in class II (b) show some improvement, but the results are poorer than in the preceding year in all respects for classes II (a) and II (c), except as regards the arrear collections in class II (c). The standard prescribed for collections of all three sub-classes is 95 per cent. This was reached or exceeded in 17 districts, and of these 7, namely, Birbhum, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum, realised the demand in full. In respect of private estates leased to farmers, the current collections were exceedingly bad in Burdwan, Hooghly, Dacca, Faridpur, Gaya and Muzaffarpur, being less than 30 per cent. of the current demand in all these districts, except in Dacca, where they were 48·40 per cent. The percentage was so low as 12·17 in Muzaffarpur, 15·83 in Faridpur and 18·50 in Hooghly. The results of the collections of the Government estates leased to farmers in these districts were also decidedly bad. The amounts due from estates of this class are, it is true, not very large, but this is no excuse for want of punctuality in payment of them. The Lieutenant-Governor desires again to call the special attention of the Board to this matter. As remarked in last year's Resolution, the farming system ceases to have any merits whatever, if it fails to secure the punctual realisation of revenue. Steps should therefore be taken to cancel the leases of farmers who habitually default.

7. *Estates held direct.*—The estates in class III are held direct by Government and include (a) estates managed by Government for proprietors, and (b) estates owned by Government as proprietor. During the year under report there were altogether 2,653 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,411 were Government estates and 242 were private estates managed by Government. Though the total number of estates decreased from 2,833 to 2,653, the current demand increased from Rs. 35,25,890 to Rs. 35,55,897, and the total demand from Rs. 41,68,987 to Rs. 42,24,976. The total collections, however, fell off from Rs. 34,41,669 to Rs. 32,49,152, that is, from 82·55 to 76·90 per cent. An unrealised balance of Rs. 8,13,585 was left after remissions to the

extent of Rs. 1,62,239 as against Rs. 6,44,462 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,69,123. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 79·34 against 85·01 in 1895-96 and 85·74 in 1894-95.

The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors ...	1895-96	67·28	66·62	67·07
	1896-97	80·27	53·29	72·12
(b) Owned by Government as proprietor ...	1895-96	88·19	70·87	86·35
	1896-97	79·12	69·24	77·91
Total	1895-96	85·01	69·09	82·55
	1896-97	79·34	63·92	76·90

There was an improvement in current collections in estates managed for proprietors, but current and arrear collections in Government estates and arrear collections in both classes of estates show a falling off. These results are due to the bad harvest. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections in both classes was reached or exceeded in 12 districts, while in five other districts it was reached or exceeded in one class of estates only. The results were exceedingly poor in Muzaffarpur, where the percentage of current collections on the current demand was only 21·99 in the estates managed for proprietors, and so low as 2·52 in the Government estates. It is stated that in the principal estate the raiyats have combined to refuse payment in order to resist the assessment of fair rent in the settlement proceedings, while in the second estate the balance is due to an over-assessment of the *bhao'i* lands which had to be revised after the close of the year. In Midnapore there was a considerable and most satisfactory improvement, 79·52 per cent. of the current demand having been collected in estates managed for proprietors and 73·49 per cent. in Government estates as against 49·11 and 71·13 per cent. respectively in the previous year. In Jalpaiguri only 50·73 per cent. of the current demand in Government estates was collected against 87·32 in 1895-96, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,84,406, out of which Rs. 43,159 has been realised since the close of the year. The current collections in these estates were between 41·52 and 59·90 per cent. in Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Shahabad, Balasore and Palamau. Having regard to the depressed condition of the raiyats owing to short crops, the Lieutenant-Governor considers the results on the whole to be very satisfactory, and has no doubt that the outstanding balances will be very materially reduced during the current year.

8. *Sale of Government lands.*—Out of 941 petty Government estates which it was, in 1894-95, decided to sell, 29 were sold in that year and 451 in 1895-96 at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the annual rental. In addition to these, 48 estates were sold during the year under report with an area of 1,489 acres and an annual rental of Rs. 3,592. The price realised was Rs. 32,713, or more than nine times the annual rental.

9. *Particulars of estates held direct.*—As has been stated already, there were 2,653 estates held direct by Government, against 2,833 in the previous year. Of these, 2,411 were Government estates and 242 private estates managed by Government. The following statement exhibits the number of these estates

by Divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	256	64,573	5	2,36,595	261	3,01,468	25,433	8'43	2,38,912	79'34
Presidency	216	3,43,193	40	12,458	256	3,55,651	16,590	4'66	2,78,989	78'44
Rajshahi	71	5,36,011	32	13,891	103	5,49,902	40,340	7'33	3,53,483	64'28
Chittagong	234	6,67,955	29	17,267	263	6,85,222	64,896	9'47	5,74,469	83'88
Dacca	609	3,83,008	106	1,20,019	715	5,03,027	27,257	5'41	4,39,058	87'28
Patna	500	2,18,628	20	25,579	520	2,44,207	27,869	11'41	1,65,021	63'47
Bhagalpur	119	2,74,116	5	15,496	124	2,89,612	9,134	3'15	2,24,498	77'51
Orissa	697	4,02,499	5	73,712	702	4,76,211	20,445	4'29	4,32,487	90'81
Chota Nagpur	9	1,50,597	...	...	9	1,50,597	4,682	3'10	1,14,509	76'03
Total	2,411	30,40,880	242	5,15,017	2,653	35,55,897	2,36,646	6'65	28,21,426	79'34
In 1895-96	2,687	29,74,891	246	5,51,499	2,933	35,25,890	2,33,668	6'62	29,97,361	85'01

In ten districts, namely, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Bogra, Pabna, Noakhali, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Darbhanga, against eight in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand. The Board have carefully scrutinized the establishments, and are doing all that is possible to reduce their cost to the minimum consistent with efficiency.

10. *Road and Public Works Cesses.*—As requested by Government in last year's Resolution, the Board have submitted a brief summary of the Road and Public Works Cess operations. The subjoined statement shows the figures of the year under report, as compared with those of the two preceding years.

YEAR.	NET DEMAND AFTER EXCLUDING REDUCTIONS AND REMISSIONS.			Collections (including advance collections).	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894-95	83,21,993	14,58,413	97,80,406	82,58,755	99'2	15,17,286	15'5	27,571
1895-96	84,88,612	14,80,123	99,68,735	82,58,761	97'2	17,27,671	17'3	84,859
1896-97	86,61,682	17,24,415	1,03,86,097	86,16,072	99'4	17,91,576	17'2	63,283

There has been an increase of Rs. 3,39,689 in the current demand in two years, due chiefly to the revaluation of the district of Darbhanga and the partial revaluation of the districts of Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Patna, Backergunge and Monghyr. Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force: 99'4 per cent. of the current demand were realised during the year under report, as against 97'2 in the previous year. The percentage of balances on the gross demand shows a slight reduction from 17'3 to 17'2. It is satisfactory that the total collections and the percentage of collections on the current demand were higher than in the two preceding years.

11. *Revenue and rent money-orders.*—The number of money-orders for the payment of revenue and cess increased from 188,019 to 189,366, and the amount covered by them from Rs. 17,17,084 to Rs. 17,21,882. The average value of each order was Rs. 9-1-5, against Rs. 9-2 in the previous year.

The system of payment of rent by money-orders is in force throughout the Lower Provinces, except in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore and in

the Chota Nagpur Division. The number of payments by money-order and the amounts remitted by them are gradually though slowly increasing. Revised rules of the Postal Department relating to these money-orders were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* during the year.

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system since 1st July 1891:—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	Rs. 5,07,819	12,544	Rs. 1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 (ditto)	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 (ditto)	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 (ditto)	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97 (ditto)	47,929	7,37,164	14,169	1,74,311

12. *Operation of the Sale Laws.*—The following statement shows the working of the Sale Laws during the last five years:—

YEAR.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	SOLD.				Percentage of column 6 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Interests.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892-93	16,913	960	395	.....	1,355	8'01	Rs. 1,38,912	Rs. 47,640	Rs. 10,06,773
1893-94	16,239	991	438	.....	1,429	8'7	1,43,689	45,661	10,72,584
1894-95	15,275	950	516	.....	1,466	9'6	1,93,872	72,624	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	966	539	2	1,507	9'2	2,93,332	2,38,931	12,85,081
1896-97	20,272	1,114	492	1	1,607	7'9	2,00,650	83,003	9,89,406

Out of 20,272 estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue, 1,607, or only 7·9 per cent., were actually sold as against 9·3 per cent. in 1895-96. The amount realised by sale was 4·9 times the revenue demand on the properties sold. Two hundred and sixty-eight appeals against sales were made to the Commissioners, by whom 78 sales were annulled. Recommendations for the annulment of sales were made to Government in 25 cases on the ground of hardship. The Board remark and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the law was administered with moderation and leniency.

Defaults were most numerous in Shahabad (4,817), Patna (1,358), Muzaffarpur (1,221), Mymensingh (1,220), Saran (1,102) and Cuttack (1,049). Shahabad again had the largest number of defaults, larger even than in the previous year when the number was 3,330; the proportion of sales to defaults was again very low, being 1·5 per cent., the same as in 1895-96. The increase in defaults is attributed by the Commissioner to the bad harvest, but the Board consider that the law has been worked with undue leniency in this district, and that its Tauzi Department demands the closest attention of the local officers; the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board. Regarding the Patna Division as a whole, the Commissioner thinks that the leniency shown may be one of the causes of the large number of defaults, but that a change of policy cannot be carried out without hardship. No doubt the year under report was not a fitting one for the rigid enforcement of the sale law in the Patna Division, but in ordinary years there is no excuse for unpunctual payment of revenue in that Division, where revenue is so low compared with rents. In the realisation of revenue as in that of rent, if the demand is fair and moderate, unnecessary leniency in the realisation of it is in the opinion of Government misplaced kindness. The Lieutenant-Governor is

glad to observe that in Midnapore, where vigorous measures were taken in 1895-96 to enforce punctuality, the number of defaults has fallen from 1,298 to 455. The numbers have, however, increased in all other districts, except the 24-Parganas and Gaya. The proportion of sales to defaults was largest in Backergunge, where it was 40 as against 18·1 in the previous year; the increase was due to the sale procedure of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 being applied to tenures. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that the repeated orders of Government enjoining that the sales for one kist should be effected before the date of the next were not carried out in many districts. In Patna and Burdwan no sale took place after the March kist till February and January 1897, respectively. There was also very great delay in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Chittagong, Cuttack and Balasore, which is generally attributed to the difficulty felt in preparing the accounts according to the new tauzi system. The Board do not accept this explanation as sufficient; as they remark, the rules of the Tauzi Manual have been in force for two years and are working smoothly in most districts, and there need be no more difficulty in following them in some districts than in others. His Honour agrees with the Board, and trusts that the great delays observed will not be allowed to recur. A Special Deputy Collector, Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, was appointed to audit the district accounts. He completed the audit of accounts in three districts within the year, and in four more after the 1st April, but no material defects have been detected.

13. *Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895.*—The Certificate Act, I of 1895, was amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1897, which came into force on the 31st of March 1897.

The annexed statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands.

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	250	1,254	1,504	1,145	97	262	359
II.—Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (e), section 7 ...	4,928	18,392	23,320	18,090	566	4,754	5,320
III.—Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873 ...	2,612	4,533	7,145	5,708	544	893	1,437
IV.—Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	444	3,757	4,201	3,944	15	202	217
V.—Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 ...	36,107	104,822	140,929	88,413	11,661	40,915	52,576
VI.—Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (f), section 7 ...	5,634	8,969	14,603	7,601	3,908	3,124	7,032
VII.—All other demands under section 7 ...	9,327	32,815	42,142	30,214	4,273	7,655	11,928
Total ... { 1896-97 ...	59,302	174,572	233,874	155,065	21,004	57,805	78,809
... { 1895-96 ...	65,133	125,939	191,072	131,857	15,064	44,151	59,215

NOTE.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in column 8 of that year's report, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that report.

There was an increase of 48,633 in the number of certificates filed, the increase being most marked under class V, "Cesses" (104,822 as against 66,984) and class VII, "All other demands" (32,815 as against 20,377). The increase is due to (1) certificates being filed during the year under report for the arrears of 1895-96, when the preparation of the arrear lists was delayed by the introduction of the new tauzi system; 2) the improved working of the Arrear Collection Department, and greater regularity in filing certificates after each kist; and (3) the issue of orders by the Board that certificates for petty arrears should not be deferred until they are about to be barred by limitation, but should be filed after the March kist, in each year, whatever their amount. The percentage of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal shows a decrease, being 66·3 against 69·0 of the previous year. This is said to be due to the large number of institutions towards the close of the year. The Burdwan Division shows the lowest proportion of disposals, namely, 54 per cent., a fact which is attributed chiefly to bad work in the Certificate Department in Hooghly, where, out of 13,193 certificates, only 4,729 or 35 per cent. were disposed of. In Burdwan, out of 5,749 cases, only 2,494 were disposed of, or considerably less than one-half.

The results in this Division are equally unsatisfactory as regards the duration of pending cases; 48 per cent. were pending more than six months, while in no other Division was the percentage higher than 26 per cent. In Bankura over 79 per cent. of the cases had been pending for over six months at the end of the year. These results are attributed to the scarcity and consequent leniency in realising advances, but scarcity was less in Burdwan than elsewhere. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the serious attention of the local officers to the bad state of the certificate work in this Division.

Mr. Stevens is glad to notice that there has been a further decrease in the certificates filed on account of water-rate, which is no doubt due to an improvement in the working of the Irrigation Department. The figures given below show the institutions in the Orissa, Patna and Burdwan Divisions during the year under report, as compared with the two preceding years:—

					Filed in 1894-95.	Filed in 1895-96.	Filed in 1896-97.
1					2	3	4
Districts of the Orissa	Division ...	...			5,683	2,497	1,989
Ditto Patna	ditto ...	...			2,506	1,253	1,111
Ditto Burdwan	ditto ...	...			651	410	657
Total					8,840	4,160	3,757

The number of certificates filed for the realisation of embankment dues decreased from 7,022 to 4,533, the fluctuations being most marked in Midnapore with an increase of 695, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga with a decrease of 1,745 and 1,337 respectively. The certificates filed for recovery of cesses rose by 37,838. The institutions exceeded 5,000, in Hooghly (7,839), Midnapore (5,073), Gaya (13,081), Shahabad (6,404), Saran (8,954), Muzaffarpur (5,383) and Darbhanga (6,171). The number of certificates filed for the recovery of demands of the Court of Wards rose from 8,613 to 8,999, showing an increase of 386. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon mere service of notice showed a satisfactory increase from 35,585 to 50,542; this number was 21·5 per cent. of the whole number of cases filed, but the Board show that in 1882-83 the proportion was so high as 31·5 per cent., and they observe that the effect of the preliminary notice tends to become weaker. The figures given in paragraph 60 of their report do not, however, appear to fully warrant that conclusion.

14. *Compulsory measures for realisation.*—The number of cases in which it was found necessary actually to sell property rose from 3,266 to 4,814, the increase being most marked in the Dacca (905 as against 314) and the Patna Divisions (1,917 as against 1,179). The Collector of Backergunge reports that the provisions of section 19 of Act I (B.C.) of 1895 have been largely taken advantage of by judgment-debtors and have rendered certificate sales unpopular. He writes:—

“It was always difficult to induce people to attend such sales, and in many cases an attempt at realisation by such a procedure had to be given up for want of bids and bidders. People argue that estates sold go back to their owners within 30 days, and they have to spend money and to hang about the Courts to receive back purchase-money paid by them.”

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in the opinion that it is too early to pronounce a judgment on the working of that section.

The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands decreased from 58 to 37, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt from 40 to 27. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper (*i.e.*, exclusive of amounts due to wards' estates, cesses, &c.) was 21 against 9 in the preceding year. In 7 cases only was the debt realised. In the Presidency Division the Commissioner has

advised Collectors that in cases of fraudulent transfer or concealment of property by defaulters it should be considered whether, instead of being imprisoned in the civil jail, they should not be prosecuted under section 206 of the Indian Penal Code.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

15. *Management of Government Estates.*—In Government estates a grant of one per cent. of collections is made for education and is administered by the Director of Public Instruction; and a grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for communications is administered by District Boards; $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the collections is allotted to (a) management proper, (b) sanitary improvements and (c) agricultural and miscellaneous improvements; this latter grant amounted to Rs. 4,20,000 during the year under report, and the expenditure against it is shown below:—

	Allotment, 1896-97.	Expenditure, 1896-97.	Allotment, 1895-96.	Expenditure, 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant for (a) management proper, (b) sanitary improvements, and (c) miscellaneous and agricultural improvements.	4,20,000	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2,36,646(a) \\ 35,633(b) \\ 1,11,236(c) \end{array} \right\}$	4,12,600	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2,33,668(a) \\ 53,989(b) \\ 1,06,895(c) \end{array} \right\}$
Total ...	4,20,000	3,83,515	4,12,600	3,94,552

The Lieutenant-Governor again observes that the allotments made were not fully utilised, and that even less use was made of them than in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 2,36,646 from the grants of Rs. 4,20,000 on account of the costs of management, Rs. 1,83,354 was left available for miscellaneous and sanitary improvements, out of which the Board made allotments for the purpose which ultimately amounted to Rs. 1,63,889. The amount expended, however, was only Rs. 1,46,869. The Board remark that it is not possible to ensure full advantage being taken of the grants throughout the province, as allotments are made to divisions and in some cases they are exceeded, and in others are not fully spent, so that they have subsequently to be adjusted by transfers. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that this explanation is sufficient. When allotments are made to particular District Officers which they do not require or are unable to spend, they should at once inform the Board of the fact, so that the surplus over and above their requirements may be transferred to other districts. It is reported for example that in the Rajshahi Division Rs. 12,739 and in the Patna Division Rs. 6,453 were left unspent, and no explanation is given; and it seems that there ought to have been no difficulty in a year of distress in spending these or larger sums in suitable improvements.

The Board have given details, as requested in last year's Resolution, of the administration of the grants for education and maintenance of roads. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board in thinking that the allotment for education, which is chiefly spent in grants-in-aid to schools on or near Government estates, is properly spent for the advantage of the tenants. The Board, however, remark that there is a want of personal interest in the administration of this grant among District Officers. As regards the grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for communications made over to District Boards the Board have had some difficulty in ascertaining whether any return is made for the money in the shape of special works on the Government estates, and in distinguishing between the expenditure on roads made from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. grant and that made from the grants for miscellaneous sanitary and agricultural improvements.

The Board intend to request Commissioners to distinguish more clearly between these classes of expenditure in future. His Honour trusts that Collectors will see in future that the sums allotted are spent with due regard to the purpose for which they are allotted.

16. *Inspection of accounts.*—Among the Commissioners, Messrs. Westmacott, Nolan and Oldham, and among the Collectors, Messrs. Shirres, Beatson Bell, Inglis and Savage made the largest number of inspections of the registers and accounts of the Government estates. No material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to light except at Kalimpong, where it was found that the manager had been in the habit of realising money from raiyats in commutation of service without crediting it in any form capable of check. The matter is under enquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the Board have issued a revised set of rules for the management of Government estates, drafted by Mr. Westmacott, which it is hoped will conduce to their more efficient administration.

17. *Condition of the raiyats.*—The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates was generally less satisfactory than in ordinary years owing to the failure of the crops. In Birbhum and Midnapore the tenants of Government are said to be better off than those of private zamindars. In the 24-Parganas the raiyats suffered from successive failures of crops in the last four years, and large remissions of rent had to be made. In Tippera the raiyats were compensated to some extent for the poor outturn of grain by the high prices they obtained for their jute and for any surplus of paddy that they could spare for sale. In Monghyr and Purnea the raiyats are said to have been generally well off. In Cuttack, Balasore and Puri the poorer classes suffered considerably from loss of crops by floods and drought. They suffered also from failure of crops in the Chota Nagpur Division and in the Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur districts.

18. *Survey and settlements.*—The survey and settlement work in Bengal for the survey year ending the 30th September 1896 was reviewed at length in the Government Resolution No. 1207, dated the 18th March 1897, and, as usual, only the principal figures of the financial year under review are reproduced in this Resolution. The annexed table exhibits the progress made in the settlement of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the year.

Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rent.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Outack (all temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled estates) ...	2,268'00	4,923	.....	2,268'00	4,004	112	Rs. 1,70,646
Puri (temporarily-settled estates and Ekraja lands) ...	1,000'43	2,009	.....	1,000'43	2,067	.....	75,220
Khurda Government estates ...	913'00	1,342	.....	913'00	431	.....	38,249
Balasore (temporarily-settled estates) ...	1,733'00	3,736	.....	1,733'00	3,736	203	93,848
Chittagong—							
Chittagong District ...	1,923'00	1,037	12'71	1,923'00	1,037	568	1,40,417
Noakhali ...	71'93	5	64'00	64'00	.....	.....	14,194
Chota Nagpur—							
(Palamau Government estates) ...	294'00	400	1'00	294'00	400	400	23,477
Singbhum (Kolhan Government estates) ...	1,406'00	914	623'00	1,406'00	914	914	66,382
Jarjeeling Terai jotes and 30-year grants ...	230'37	910	7'41	230'37	907	.....	10,222
Midnapore—							
Patanpur estates ...	54'70	96	.....	54'70	96	.....	10,372
Majumutha test survey ...	.....	.....	3'00	3'00	.....	.....	503
Jaipur Government estates in Bogra ...	55'50	166	.....	55'50	223	7	10,023
Backergunge Government estates ...	69'24	32	4'57	69'24	31	4	16,540
Gaya ditto ...	102'50	110	10'85	102'50	115	106	1,077
Shahabad ditto ...	18'75	20	.....	18'75	20	.....	1,217
Total ..	10,230'43	15,789	728'54	10,225'04	14,901	2,313	6,81,231

Survey-settlement of Private Estates, excluding Wards' Estates.

Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
North Bihar ... { Muzaffarpur district	3,054'00	4,500	5'00	3,054'00	4,488	2,578	1,87,967
Champanan "	3,265'00	2,804	58'00	3,265'00	2,140	745	1,66,581
Saran "	2,622'00	4,298	296'00	1,883'01	1,874	219	1,78,323
Darbhanga "	3,335'00	3,440	550'00	555'03	.....	.....	73,652
Chakla Boshnabad in Tippera ...	555'65	1,511	*01	555'65	1,326	111	62,665
Palpara in Tippera ...	3'19	11	.....	3'19	11	11	353
Gangamandal in Tippera ...	3'09	4	1'93	3'09	4	2	799
Chaurasi in the 24 Parganas ...	33'00	50	.....	33'00	50	50	8,565
Tantibunia in Khulna ...	19'95	8	.....	19'95	8	8	6,150
Chiknikandi in Backergunge ...	27'24	17	.....	9'61	9	.....	2,796
Umania taluks in Backergunge ...	14'06	31	.....	14'06	31	31	.....
Taluk Krishna Ram Sen in Backergunge.	14'84	11	14'84	14'84	.....	.....	917
Tater Kati in Backergunge ...	1'56	4	2 villages.	2 villages.	.....	.....	60
Total ...	12,948'38	16,687	923'78 and 2 villages.	8,910'43 and 2 villages.	9,960	3,753	6,85,828

The current settlement of the Majnamutha and Jalamutha temporarily-settled estates in Midnapore will expire in the year 1900, and a test survey was held during the year in order to determine whether, instead of incurring the expense of a complete survey and record of rights with a settlement of rents, it would not be sufficient to make a revision survey and a correction of the records, with perhaps some readjustment of rents. As a result of this survey, the Board have recommended a resurvey of the estates and a revision of rents where necessary; and this recommendation has been approved by Government.

Mr. Craven completed during the year the settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in Singhbhum, the only work remaining to be done at the end of the year being the issue of the pattas and of copies of the record of rights. A considerable increase of rent is reported to have been obtained by the settlement, but the amount has not been definitely ascertained. In the Palamau Government Estate the settlement of rents was completed, the existing rents having increased from Rs. 57,070 to Rs. 74,482, or by 30 per cent. An additional assessment of Rs. 3,296 has been made on *mahua* trees and a temporary settlement for one year of Rs. 10,070 on *palas* and *kusum* lac-bearing trees. Collections have been made amounting to 70 per cent. of the new demand, but the realisation of the balance has been retarded by the failure of crops.

As regards the ghatwali lands in Bankura, which are being resumed and settled, up to the close of the year rents had been settled for 67 square miles, and the measurement of a further area of 181 square miles had been completed.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions:—

	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in acres during the year under report.	Total area surveyed in acres up to the end of the year under report.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government estates in the districts of the 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali and Monghyr.	99,538	390	20,411	71,279	171	147	Rs. 6,851
Private estates in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Noakhali.	86,382	267	1,706	89,975	248	170	19,368 This figure includes the cost in certain cases from the commencement of the operations.

In the forecast of increases of revenue expected from revision of settlement and other causes, a total increase of Rs. 1,51,039 was anticipated, but the actual increase obtained was Rs. 1,09,602 against an increase of Rs. 75,610 in the previous year.

The Board report that several instances have come to their notice during the past year of settlements having been seriously delayed by the want of supervision on the part of the District Officer and by the inexperience of the Settlement Officer, and in other cases mistakes made in previous years have delayed the conclusion of settlements; but they believe that both District and Settlement Officers are paying greater attention to settlement work than they have hitherto done. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that District Officers and Commissioners will continue to give sustained attention to this subject. Avoidable delay in completing settlements not only adds to the cost of them, but deprives the State for some time of that increase of revenue to which it may be entitled on the expiration of the term of an existing settlement.

19. *Land Registration.*—The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each division from the commencement of the operations, the number of mutations effected during the year, and the percentage on the total number of interests registered for the past three years:—

DIVISION.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 42 FILED DURING THE YEAR—			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage during 1895-96.	Percentage during 1894-95.
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	50,055	1,893	1,759	3,657	7.3	7.2	6.2
Presidency ...	63,056	2,447	1,683	4,130	6.5	4.8	5.6
Rajshahi ...	26,990	1,411	668	2,079	7.7	7.0	6.6
Dacca ...	99,486	6,729	4,836	11,565	11.6	11.2	12.0
Chittagong ...	184,623	3,234	4,944	8,178	4.4	5.0	5.7
Patna ...	287,642	12,451	12,581	25,032	8.7	8.4	7.5
Bhagalpur ...	99,172	2,168	1,835	4,003	4.0	3.0	2.9
Orissa ...	160,739	6,603	5,877	12,480	7.7	6.6	5.7
Chota Nagpur ...	4,214	81	141	222	5.2	4.8	8.5
Total ...	975,977	37,022	34,324	71,346	7.3	6.9	6.7
Total for 1895-96 ...	973,326	35,876	31,296	67,172	6.9	...	...

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows an increase from 6.9 to 7.3 per cent. This is reported to be due partly to the measures to secure registration taken by District Officers, who were prompted thereto by special causes, such as settlement and revaluation proceedings. In last year's Resolution it was pointed out that if 6 per cent. of the interests registered change hands in a year, it would follow that all proprietary interests pass into fresh hands by succession and transfer in the course of 16 or 17 years. The Board's attention was specially invited to this subject and they were asked to report what these percentages really represented. The Board have consulted the Commissioners and are of opinion that no accurate conclusion can be based upon these percentages as to the number of years in which a proprietary interest changes hands. In some cases the number of interests has increased greatly since the initial registration, while in others interests were incorrectly recorded at first, and the mistakes have been brought to light by cess revaluation proceedings. As regards the number of applications, it is pointed out that many are either unsuccessful or are for the subdivision of interests. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the special report promised by the Board on this subject.

The agency of village panchayats and chaukidars was utilised in the Dacca Division to obtain the names of the holders of unregistered holdings, and post-cards were issued to the persons so traced, with the result that they

generally applied for registration. The proportion of applications to interests in Backergunge has risen from 4.42 to 12.9 per cent. The number of cases in the province disposed of during the year was 67,596 as against 69,467 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,871.

20. *Partitions.*—The statement below shows the number of partition cases instituted, disposed of and pending in the three divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur and Dacca, where this branch of work is heaviest:—

DIVISION.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,229	1,052	258	296	1,467	1,348	435	349	999
Bhagalpur	132	181	39	24	171	155	40	31	124
Dacca	382	430	153	192	535	622	105	147	475

The number of cases instituted increased in the Patna Division by 38, and in the Dacca Division by 39. The number of disposals fell short of the institutions in the Dacca Division, but exceeded them in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. In Monghyr the Batwara Department was grossly mismanaged by the Deputy Collector in charge, who has since been transferred. In the four North Gangetic districts proceedings have been kept in abeyance in 127 cases pending completion of the cadastral survey. In Darbhanga the oldest case, that of Sripur Momon, instituted in 1872, has been remanded by the Board on appeal. The long-pending Bhowal case in Dacca is still pending.

The average cost per acre of partitions concluded during the year varies not only in different Divisions, but also in the different districts of each Division; for example, it was Re. 1-14-7 in Patna and Re. 1-8 in Bhagalpur. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that this difference in cost rates has attracted the attention of the Board, and hopes that an attempt will be made to secure a greater uniformity in this direction. His Honour also approves of the action taken by the Board in revising the scale of charges prescribed in the rules for the Estates Partition Fund, in order to guard against the accumulation of large balances.

The Bill to amend the Partition Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876 has been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council since the close of the year 1896-97. Its objects are to simplify and cheapen procedure as well as to impose a limit below which partitions are not to be allowed.

21. *Land Acquisition.*—The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the cost of acquisition and the department for which it was acquired:—

Purpose for which land was taken up.			Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	125 3 39	42 1 0	93,127 14 8
Irrigation	325 1 16	212 3 8	57,404 0 1
Municipalities	45 2 11	41 11 7	1,27,462 11 0
Railways	638 1 13	125 0 8	1,85,831 6 10
District Boards	538 2 29	98 10 1	56,710 3 1
Chaukidars' jagir lands	0 2 8	0 12 2	90 2 4
Total	1,674 1 36	520 7 2	5,20,626 6 0

The average cost per acre was Rs. 311. This high rate was due to the acquisition of 55 acres of land in Calcutta and the Suburbs at a cost of Rs. 2,71,689. Excluding these projects, the average cost per acre was Rs. 154 as against Rs. 138 in the previous year. The most important of the projects carried out during the year were those for a hostel for female students in the Sealdah Campbell Hospital, a hostel for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, a pipe road between Kumedan Bagan and Circular Garden Reach Roads, a new road at No. 261, Upper Chitpur Road, the Alipore branch line, and a transshipment yard at the Mokameh ghat station. Though less land was actually acquired than in the previous year, land acquisition work increased considerably in consequence of the extension of railways and the necessities of famine relief. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for—

- (1) the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway,
- (2) the South Bihar Railway,
- (3) two tramway schemes in the Hooghly district,
- (4) five short railways in North Bihar,
- (5) the Rajbari-Faridpur branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway,
- (6) the branch railway from Sultanpore to Kaligunge *via* Bogra,
- (7) extension of the Presidency General Hospital in Calcutta, and
- (8) a building for the Military students of the Calcutta Medical College.

22. *Kanungoes and patwaris.*—Nothing new is reported on this subject.

23. *Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.*—The total amount applied for by Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, was Rs. 6,95,690, and a sum of Rs. 5,75,814 was allotted to them for distribution. The amount actually disbursed was Rs. 3,46,171. It is to be regretted that full advantage was not taken of the amount available for loans in this year of distress. In order to encourage landholders in tracts affected by famine to excavate tanks and execute other works in their villages so as to provide employment for the poor, modified rules for the grant of loans without interest for this purpose were made and promulgated under the Land Improvement Loans Act on the 5th January 1897.

The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal <i>plus</i> interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal <i>plus</i> interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
5,53,395	81,812	58,101	71.01	953	22,758

The following amounts were advanced during the year under the modified rules:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Khulna	... 18,870	Saran	... 9,952
Nadia	... 16,100	Muzaffarpur	... 3,100
Murshidabad	... 3,650	Darbhanga	... 1,413
Rajshahi	... 1,400	Hazaribagh	... 300
Pabna	... 1,000	Manbhum	... 9,696
Shahabad	... 2,850	Palamau	... 11,101

24. *Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—Rs. 2,61,017 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as against Rs. 15,762 in the previous year. This large increase in advances was due to distress. In Midnapore advances were refused because local resources had not been exhausted and the local money-lenders were willing to come forward to the assistance of the raiyats. No advances were made in Jessore, although an allotment of Rs. 25,500 was sanctioned during the year. In Pabna it was decided not to grant loans except in very exceptional cases and to tenants in Government estates; but no sum was actually advanced during the year as the bonds could not be executed before its close. No advances were made in Chittagong. In Murshidabad the amount originally allotted was Rs. 10,000, but a further grant of Rs. 25,000 was applied for and loans were made in anticipation of sanction. The amount advanced in Noakhali was Rs. 23,000; in July and part of August relief was given from charitable funds to the people of the island of Hatiya which had been swept by a cyclonic wave, while Rs. 7,473 was advanced to tenants to help them in the purchase of seed paddy and seedlings. The balance of Rs. 15,527 was distributed in small sums among tenants impoverished by a succession of bad seasons, the loss of the betelnut crop and other causes. In the Patna Division the amounts advanced were Rs. 610 in Patna, Rs. 10,235 in Gaya, Rs. 24,083 in Shahabad, Rs. 31,974 in Saran, Rs. 46,589 in Champaran and Rs. 28,571 in Muzaffarpur, making a total of Rs. 1,42,062. The Collector of Darbhanga did not make any advances as he thought that there was no necessity for this class of loans within the year under report. Rupees 3,661 was advanced in Monghyr for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Rupees 575 only was advanced in Bhagalpur out of an allotment of Rs. 1,300, while in Purnea the whole allotment of Rs. 1,626 was distributed. No loans were given in Malda. In Orissa, where the crops were damaged by the heavy floods and subsequent drought, Rs. 15,597 was advanced in Cuttack and Rs. 6,181 in Balasore; in Puri Rs. 17,822 was advanced in small sums to raiyats to help them in buying seed paddy and seedlings. The Agriculturists' Loans Act was extended to Angul in November 1896, and in March 1897 advances of Rs. 834 were made under it. Rupees 477 was advanced in Palamau and Rs. 310 in Manbhum.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year are shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal <i>plus</i> interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal <i>plus</i> interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at close of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 3,75,298	Rs. 1 32,029	Rs. 52,164	39.5	Rs. 1,425	Rs. 78,440

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna Division is responsible for Rs. 56,516, or 72.04 per cent., the collection of agricultural loans having been suspended under Government orders in the four North Gangetic districts on account of the distress prevailing there. Large balances are also due in Bankura (Rs. 11,867) and Puri (Rs. 4,729). Certificates had been filed for the collection of the balance in Bankura; but in consideration of the depressed condition of the people, proceedings were suspended in the subdivision of Vishnupur with the sanction of the Board. Suspensions of collections had to be made for similar reasons in Puri.

RENT.

25. *Relations between landlord and tenant.*—Except in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, the relations between landlords and tenants in the

Lower Provinces were, with occasional exceptions, satisfactory during the year. In Midnapore the disputes between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his Nayabasan tenants have not been yet settled, as the parties did not agree to arbitration. In Contai the raiyats of a landholder belonging to an ancient family have arranged to subscribe to pay off his debts, and are doing so regularly, depositing the money with the Subdivisional Officer in his private capacity. The conduct of one of the zamindars of Gobardanga in the 24-Parganas is unfavourably reported upon as regards his treatment of his tenants in the Basirhat subdivision. In Murshidabad the raiyats of Beldanga complained of oppression and over-assessment on the part of the agents of Maharani Surnamoyi, of Kasimbazar, but made no specific statements of their grievances, and the quarrel remains unsettled. In Jessore reports of oppression by the tahsildar of the zamindars of Narail are common, and relations between landlords and tenants are generally strained. The zamindars in Khulna have done nothing to assist their tenants in distress. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between the tenants and landlords are reported to have been peaceful. The raiyats did their best to pay their rent, while the zamindars did not press unduly, and in many instances extended timely help. In Dacca the raiyats of Mr. Gregory Pogose, an Armenian zamindar, combined against him and murdered him on account of his alleged oppressions. Most of the zamindars in Mymensingh are said to have assisted their raiyats during the recent hard times. It is also reported that several zamindars in Backergunge helped their tenants with loans on easy terms to enable them to buy seed, and that there are signs of a growing desire among zamindars to have a record of rights made in their estates under the Tenancy Act. In Tippera a zamindar was punished under section 155 of the Indian Penal Code for being concerned in a riot accompanied with murder arising out of the eviction of a raiyat. The tenants of the Sarail Ward's estate have combined to oppose the enhancement of rent due to the survey and settlement proceedings, but recourse to the certificate procedure has to some extent broken down the combination. There was a further dispute in this estate owing to the settlement of some pasture lands with particular tenants, as the general body of tenants claimed to have exercised the right of pasturage from time immemorial. This dispute led to a serious riot, in which some five hundred villagers took part; one person was killed and fourteen were wounded. The quarrel between the Murla Indigo Concern and its tenants in Champaran, mentioned in last year's Resolution, was settled early in the year, but a considerable number of cases are still pending between the proprietors and some of their tenants. The relations between Raja Rameswar Singh in Darbhanga and his raiyats are reported to be unsatisfactory. Several landlords of Monghyr have shown consideration to their tenants during the present season of scarcity and distress by suspending collections of rents, granting large remissions, and giving work on embankment. The Maharaja of Gidhour has suspended collections, while the Raja of Khaira has remitted large amounts of rents. The Banaili Estate, the Maharaja of Gidhour, and Babu Tarini Pershad are specially mentioned as having provided work for their tenants. On the north of the river Ganges, in the Bhagalpur Division, the starting of new indigo factories caused some disturbance, but the disputes are believed to have been settled. In the Manjhaul Indigo Concern a dispute ended in a riot accompanied with murder. There were also serious disputes in the Banka subdivision of the Bhagalpur district, but the Commissioner has taken action to prevent further conflicts. In Purnea one of the patwaris of Babu Dharam Chand Lal was found lying in his house murdered, it is believed, by refractory raiyats. In Cuttack matters seem to be improving in the estate of the Raja of Al, who has followed the Collector's advice and appointed a competent manager. In those parts of Balasore in which assessment work was in progress, it is reported that the relations between landlord and tenant were strained. But, as pointed out by the Board, it is difficult to reconcile this report with the fact that existing rents are being settled as fair rents for more than 50 per cent. of the tenants and that moderate enhancements are being accepted by the rest without dispute. The Raja of Parikud gave his tenants employment, and provided against the future by constructing a system of protective embankments on

his estate. The relations between landlords and tenants in the Chota Nagpur Division are reported to be generally unsatisfactory. In Hazaribagh the raiyats are said to be oppressed by their landlords, chiefly on account of the system of short farming-leases and of the *kamia* system of serfdom, involving a life-long servitude in return for a paltry sum, which is there prevalent. Nearly every zamindar in Lohardaga is said to be at feud with his tenants on questions of predial services and of payments in kind for upland cultivation. It is hoped that recent legislation will have the effect of improving the relations of landlord and tenant in this district.

26. *The Bengal Tenancy Act.*—The Bengal Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner of Rajshahi, observes:—

“The principal results of the Bengal Tenancy Act are such as escape notice, being of a preventive character only. Agrarian disputes have become rare, the rapid enhancement of rent has been arrested, the raiyats are in many ways better protected, the use of the prescribed form of rent receipts is silently preparing a record of rights in Bengal”

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province:—

Province:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
DIVISION.	TRANSFER OF TENURES.			Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisal or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common manager under section 93.	Applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158.
	(a) Voluntary, section 13 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
Burdwan	4,158	145	304	124	11	57	...	29	...	...	5	...	4
Presidency	5,414	210	436	...	2	14	...	9	...	...	3	...	...
Rajshahi	480	83	60	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	19	...	7
Dacca	1,975	1,384	429	...	...	22	...	17	...	...	...	...	14
Chittagong	2,452	1,102	395	...	...	28	1	7	...	...	4	...	24
Patna	1,010	...	2	37	283	114	...	515	...	...	...	...	6
Bhagalpur	1,103	6	9	...	51	11	...	44	...	1	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1896-97	16,592	2,930	1,635	161	347	251	3	632	...	1	36	...	55
Ditto for 1895-96	15,238	2,570	1,425	22	319	207	5	985	2	...	48	...	22

Sections 7, 40, 52 and 192 of the Act were extended to Orissa in October 1896

27. *Rent suits.*—The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 is shown in the annexed statement:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	43	54	11	.....
Jalpaiguri	3,229	3,406	177	.....
Cuttack	3,471	4,149	678	.....
Puri	2,247	2,146	.....	101
Balasore	2,199	2,201	2	.....
Hazaribagh	2,723	2,581	.....	147
Lohardaga	7,732	6,863	.....	869
Singhbhum	385	538	153	.....
Manbhum	5,933	6,222	289	.....
Palamau	387	371	.....	16
Total	28,354	28,531	1,310	1,133

The increase in Cuttack is ascribed by the Commissioner to the fact that zamindars were compelled to bring suits in 1896 for arrears of rent to save their demands from being barred by limitation, as their raiyats had fallen into arrears on account of the poor harvests of the preceding years. The Collector, however, ascribes the increase to the institution of collusive suits by the proprietors against imaginary tenants, in order to prevent their real tenants being recorded in the settlement papers as well as to substantiate claims to produce-rents. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report on the subject which the Board have called for from the Director of Land Records. In Lohardaga, in accordance with the orders of Sir Charles Elliott, such of the suits as were of an intricate nature were tried locally by Babu Krishna Kali Mukerjee, a Deputy Collector specially selected for the purpose. One case in Jalpaiguri, 3 in Hazaribagh, 68 in Lohardaga and 205 in Manbhum were pending for more than six months.

28. *Miscellaneous*.—There were 820,918 cases of all kinds instituted during the year, and 790,533 disposed of. The figures for the previous year were 674,297 and 702,150.

29. *Training of Junior Civilians in Survey-Settlement work*.—It was not possible to put a large number of junior Civilians through a course of training in Survey and Settlement work, as many were employed on famine relief. Eight Civilians who are of less than seven years' standing were employed on the Settlement staff.

30. *General*.—Bearing in mind the fact that the year was one of widespread distress entailing a great extra strain of labour on Revenue Officers of all ranks, that practically no abnormal suspensions or remissions of revenue were allowed, and that yet the collections equalled those of ordinary years, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results of the year's administration were eminently satisfactory and creditable alike to the Revenue Officers and to revenue-payers of the Province. The Board's report is an excellent one. The paragraphs relating to the several District and Subordinate Officers mentioned as deserving of special commendation will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 4th November 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 3212.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1896-97.

THE report was delayed in submission to Government owing to the district reports having been submitted to the Commissioner late and in an incomplete form. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that District Officers will not allow these irregularities to recur.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., was in charge of the Division from the beginning of the year to the 16th January 1897, when he was relieved by Mr. H. G. Cooke, who submits the report. The districts of Cuttack and Balasore and the subdivisions of Kendrapara and Khurda were each in charge of a single officer throughout the year, and Puri district and Jajpur and Bhadrak subdivisions were each held by two officers; thus the continuity of administration was almost unbroken.

2. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Commissioner was 113 days on tour in the Regulation districts and the Tributary Mahals; and the District and Subdivisional Officers spent sufficient periods in camp, but it is not stated whether these periods were prescribed by the Commissioner under the recent orders of Government. Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, spent 144 days in camp. The attention of all officers when on tour was largely occupied with enquiries into the effect of the floods and drought on the crops, into food-stocks, and into water-supply; and also, in Cuttack and Puri, with arrangements for the relief of distress. The tours of the Subdivisional Officers appear to have been more than ordinarily useful in these respects.

The Commissioner remarks that the estimates of deficits in food-grain stocks made by local officers as the result of their tours and enquiries proved to be very incorrect, and that the fact shows how imperfect is the agency for collecting information on such matters, and goes far to justify the appointment of patwaris, if their appointment implies the creation of a really efficient agency for the purpose, on which point he entertains doubts. It is true that the local officers inferred from their enquiries that there would be a large deficit of food-grain in Orissa during the year under review, but the conclusion to which Government came from an examination of their reports was that there would be no deficit—a conclusion which events since have justified.

Except that the Commissioner did not inspect the district offices and treasury at Cuttack, all the prescribed inspections of offices were made; and Government and Wards' estates were visited and inspected in all three districts.

3. *Weather and Crops: Material Condition of the People: Public Health.*—The average rainfall of the Division was 64·01 inches, which is more than the normal average by 4·46 inches, but it was extremely ill-distributed. In June, July and August the rain was so heavy as to cause floods which destroyed almost the whole of the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops in tracts not protected by embankments. The embankments also were breached in many places. The floods were slow in subsiding, but when they did subside efforts were made to replant; the rains, however, ceased entirely in the latter part of September, and this, as Mr. Cooke remarks, "gave the finishing stroke in many places to what had escaped or been replanted after the floods;" it was also the cause of great injury to the *rabi* crops. The only crops which yielded more than an 8-anna outturn were cotton and *dalu* (summer) rice. The latter crop is reported to have been cultivated on a somewhat more extensive scale than in the previous year, and to have yielded an outturn of 12 annas. The harvests of the two previous years had been good, and it was this that enabled the people of the Division to bear up against the calamities of flood and drought. There was no importation of rice, but on the contrary a considerable increase in exports. Prices were extremely high in the second half of the year, but it was not until the end of October 1896 that they rose to the same level as in Bengal and Bihar. The classes that suffered most were, as the Commissioner points out, those depending on fixed incomes, the small cultivators, the landless labourers, and those who ordinarily depend on private charity. Happily the railways in course of construction gave employment to a large number, as did the works which were undertaken by the Public Works Department and District Boards to

repair the damage done by floods. Prices of food-grains were higher than in any year on record, excepting that of the great famine of 1866. Wages of unskilled labour remained much the same as in the previous year, and emigration fell off owing to the fact that employment was to be had in the Division in the East Coast and Bengal-Nagpur Railways throughout the greater part of the year. It was found necessary to open relief works, in the strict sense of the term, only in parts of Puri. Those who were unable to work were supported by private charity or by the Famine Fund, or were gratuitously relieved by Government.

The recorded figures of mortality for 1896 show a large increase over those of 1895, especially in Balasore, but are lower than those of 1894. The average death-rates per mille of these three years were 28·81, 27·30, and 33·5 respectively, but the returns on which they are based are open to considerable doubt. The district of Puri would appear to have been peculiarly healthy in 1896, in spite of epidemics of cholera and small-pox. The health of municipalities appears to be improving (except at Balasore), and the registration of births in municipal areas is becoming more complete.

4. *Manufactures: Trade and Commerce.*—The output of salt increased from 1,78,428 maunds to 1,95,000 maunds; but the quantity sold declined from 74,635 maunds to 46,224, owing, it is said, to the cheap rates at which salt can now be imported by rail from Madras.

The total value of the sea-borne trade during 1896-97 amounted to nearly 157½ lakhs of rupees against 156½ lakhs of rupees in 1895-96. The exports of rice and paddy by sea, aggregated about 2½ million cwts., as compared with nearly 2½ million cwts. in the previous year; but the value rose from 74½ lakhs of rupees in 1895-96 to 76½ lakhs of rupees in 1896-97, owing to the rise in prices. The exports of rice and paddy along the canals by country boats amounted to 7¼ lakhs of maunds, against about 4½ lakhs of maunds in the preceding year. Deducting the amounts imported, the nett export of food-grains from the Division was 40,86,096 maunds in 1896-97, against 38,87,769 in 1895-96.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of suits disposed of in all classes of Civil Courts was 16,057, slightly less than in 1895; and the number of witnesses examined decreased from 14,279 to 12,466. The percentage of witnesses detained more than two days on the whole number examined in Munsifs' Courts shows an increase, however, from 9·2 to 13·3, a fact for which it is difficult to account, seeing that the number of witnesses examined in these Courts decreased from 13,558 to 11,917. In the higher Courts the percentage showed a decrease. The number of rent-suits disposed of by Deputy Collectors rose from 4,210 to 4,984; and the number of witnesses examined rose from 9,142 to 6,447. The unnecessary detention of witnesses in these suits was commented upon in the Resolution on last year's report; and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice that the proportion of the whole number examined who were detained for two days or more decreased from 2·93 to 1·66 per cent. in the year under review.

6. *Crime: Police: Criminal Justice.*—There was an increase in the numbers of both cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported; in the former from 6,106 to 6,474, and in the latter from 5,808 to 6,461. The total number of offences (12,935) was, however, less than in 1894, when it was 13,876. Among cognizable offences, the number of true cases under the head "Serious offences against property" decreased from 803 in 1895 to 709, and under the head of "Minor offences against property" the number of cases was practically stationary at 2,578; so that the scarcity and high prices did not lead to any serious increase of crime. Indeed, the increase in cognizable offences appears to have been mainly in prosecutions for the breach of sanitary laws. No explanation is offered of the increase in non-cognizable cases. The circulation of counterfeit coins in the district of Cuttack is said to have ceased with the conviction of three members of a gang of coiners, natives of Hyderabad. The detection and conviction of these persons reflect great credit on Mr. F. C. Daly, District Superintendent of Police in Angul. The police refused enquiry in 564 cases against 713 in 1895. Two hundred and twenty complaints of cognizable offences were declared false; prosecutions were instituted in 37 of these cases, and were successful in 13 cases only. The number of cases in which compensation was awarded against complainants was 51 against 40 in 1896, but there is, as the Commissioner observes, much room for improvement in this direction.

Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine cases were brought to trial against 6,635 in 1895: 4,956 cases were disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates, and they examined 16,428 witnesses against 18,093 in the previous year. In spite of the

observations made on this subject in the Resolution on the previous year's report, and in spite of the smaller number of witnesses examined, the proportion of the whole number who were detained for more than two days shows a continued increase, from 2·3 to 3·9 per cent. The proportions at Balasore (Sadar) and Puri (Sadar) were as high as 6·7 and 7·9 respectively; but at Jajpur and Bhadrak subdivisions no witnesses were detained more than two days. The number of police cases remanded six times or more increased from 64 to 99. The Commissioner has not noticed these facts in his report, but they indicate that the administration of criminal justice in the Division requires his unremitting attention and that of the District Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 1,871 cases and examined 3,251 witnesses, of whom 2·9 per cent. were detained more than two days; this is a better result than that obtained in the previous year, when the proportion was 3·5 per cent. Out of 62 police cases tried, only 2 were remanded six times or more. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates appears to be fairly regular; but it is found that in Cuttack they often take their seats so late in the day that they have no time to do any work. Thirty-five cases were tried at the Sessions Court, and 25, or 71·4 per cent., resulted in conviction. Here, again, the results of the year compare unfavourably with those of the previous year; in 1895 the proportion was 83·0 per cent.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 35,601 were imposed during the year; Rs. 32,156 were collected on this account and Rs. 5,388 remitted. The outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 17,372 to Rs. 15,430.

Little is said about the conduct of the police, but it appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, with a few exceptions which are mentioned. It was decided during the year to extend the Village Chaukidari Act to Orissa as soon as the settlement now pending shall have been completed, and preliminary arrangements were made for this purpose. The numbers of chaukidars rewarded and punished show a slight decrease.

7. *Land Revenue.*—The total current and arrear demand in the Regulation districts of the Division on account of Land Revenue, Road and Public Works and Zamindari Dâk Cesses was Rs. 22,46,549; of this amount, Rs. 20,83,258 were collected, or 92·7 per cent. Rupees 19,840 were remitted.

The whole current Land Revenue demand on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 1,51,701 only; 99·03 per cent. of this sum was collected. The following were the percentages of current collections on current demand in the other two classes of estates as compared with the standard percentages:—

		Temporarily-settled estates. Per cent.	Estates under direct management. Per cent.
Standard	...	95	90
Cuttack	...	98·84	76·28
Balasore	...	99·99	41·52
Puri	...	73·23	95·27

These collections must be considered satisfactory in view of the exceptional circumstances of the year; the result obtained in the Puri Government estates is especially good, and reflects credit on the Collectors (Messrs. Lee and Bell) and on the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta. But in view of the fact that it was found possible to collect 95 per cent. of the demand from raiyats in estates under the direct management of Government, it is not apparent why more than 73 per cent. of the demand was not realised from the proprietors of temporarily-settled estates in this district. The collections in estates under direct management in Cuttack and Balasore were poor; in the latter district only Rs. 11,954 were collected out of a current demand of Rs. 28,789. The percentage here attained was unsatisfactory in the previous year also, and the matter should receive the Collector's special attention. A sum of Rs. 12,275 was expended in Government estates on sanitary and miscellaneous improvements. One-thousand three hundred and forty-two estates, or shares of estates, became liable to sale for non-payment of Government revenue, almost double the number that became so liable in the previous year; only 27 were actually sold. There appears to have been some delay in the disposal of certificate cases; the number filed was considerably less than in the previous year (8,945 against 12,781), but the number pending at the end of the year showed an increase. A large amount of land acquisition was done in connection with the railways now under construction. Sections 40, 52, 70, and 192 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to the Division during the year. The settlement work of the Division appears to have proceeded smoothly during the year. In the Cuttack district the existing rents were raised in the aggregate, according to the Commissioner's

report, by 14·8 per cent., in Balasore by 22 per cent., and in the temporarily-settled estates of Puri by 11·7 per cent., and in the Khurda Government estates by 21·78 per cent.

8. *Wards' Estates.*—There were six Wards' estates in the charge of the revenue authorities, one of which (Kujang in Cuttack) forms part of the Burdwan Raj. The total arrear and current demand of these estates on account of rent and cesses was Rs. 5,90,011; and the total collections were only Rs. 1,97,014. This poor result is attributed to the failure of crops from floods and drought. The Kujang estate had an arrear demand considerably greater than its current demand; and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was nearly twice the current demand. Steps should be taken to reduce this large balance by collections or remissions, and the Collector should see that this is done without further delay. Rupees 41,025 were spent on improvements in the three Cuttack estates, but it is not stated what works were executed. There was no expenditure under this head in Balasore or Puri.

9. *Excise: Stamps: Income-tax.*—The total excise revenue increased to Rs. 6,27,769 from Rs. 6,00,293 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly under opium, ganja and bhang, and country spirit. The revenue derived from *tari* has been practically stationary during the past three years. The incidence of the excise revenue on the population was 2 annas 7·08 pies per head.

The receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 4,31,375, against Rs. 3,93,595, in 1895-96. The increase was shared by all kinds of stamps (except notarial and hundi stamps, the sales of which are very small), but was greatest in the case of court-fee stamps, the revenue derived from which rose from Rs. 2,80,519 to Rs. 3,09,963. The receipts from impressed sheets, though slightly greater than in 1895-96, were less than in 1894-95, and the same statement is true of the number of documents registered; it would appear, therefore, that the agricultural depression did not during the year lead to any abnormal increase in mortgages and transfers of holdings.

The final demand on account of income-tax was Rs. 57,748, and Rs. 56,132 were collected from 2,687 persons, rather less than in the previous year. Only two sales for realisation of income-tax took place.

10. *Railways and other Public Works.*—A portion of the main line of the East Coast Railway was opened for traffic as far as Barang in the district of Cuttack, as also was the branch to Puri. The construction of the Midnapore-Cuttack section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway made good progress during the year. As already observed, these works were of great value in furnishing employment to the labouring classes. As Mr. Cooke points out, a necessity for feeder-roads has arisen with the construction of railways, and the District and Local Boards should now consider how best to meet this want. In consequence of the drought there was a large increase in the area irrigated by the Orissa canals from 123,232 to 205,600 acres. The revenue collected from the canals was Rs. 2,46,778. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 4,597 only.

11. *Education.*—There were 7,503 schools in the Division with 115,577 pupils; the number of schools was less by 228 than in the previous year, but the number of pupils was slightly greater. In Balasore there was a decline of 231 schools and 2,485 pupils. The Collector attributes the decrease to the bad harvests, but, as Mr. Cooke observes, this explanation is insufficient, seeing that no relief measures were required in Balasore, as they were in Cuttack and Puri. The Commissioner quotes remarks of the Inspector of Schools concerning the system of primary instruction, whose opinion coincides with his own. These remarks, as well as those upon the Ravenshaw College, will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration and report. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 4,54,599, about half of which sum was derived from fees; District Boards contributed Rs. 86,055, and Municipalities Rs. 5,752. The cost of primary education was Rs. 2,78,381. The proportion of boys at school to the total number of boys of a school-going age was 40·6 per cent.—a proportion which is extraordinarily large for what is usually regarded as one of the most backward Divisions of these Provinces.

12. *Dispensaries and Hospitals.*—There were, as in the previous year, 20 hospitals and dispensaries; 123,781 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 38,643. The Commissioner remarks that District Boards and Municipalities do not contribute a fair proportion of the cost. The General Hospital at Cuttack treated 6,620 patients during the year, and 30 students passed out of the school attached to it; but its financial position is unsatisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares the hope expressed by Mr. Cooke that the charitable public will follow the

example of Srimati Priya Pati Mahadei, widow of the late zamindar of Kanika, and of Rai Harry Ballabh Bose Bahadur, in contributing towards the institution.

13. *Local Self-Government Institutions.*—The three municipalities at the head-quarters of districts are constituted under the elective system, and general elections were held in them during the year. There are also municipalities at Jajpur and Kendrapara, which are not elective. The Commissioner remarks that none of these municipalities has a thoroughly satisfactory water-supply. On the whole, however, the Municipal Commissioners appear to have taken much interest in municipal affairs, and the municipal administration to have been successful, especially in Puri, where the admirable conservancy system instituted by Dr. Banks is maintained in efficiency under his successor.

As regards District and Local Boards, there appears to be considerable irregularity in the holding of meetings and in attendance. Mr. Cooke inserts in his report extracts from his notes of inspection at Balasore and Puri, in which he deals with this matter and comments particularly on the delay which the Financial Committees allowed to occur in the audit of accounts. All the District Boards spent large proportions of their income on education; on sanitation the Puri District Board expended Rs. 2,308, the Cuttack District Board Rs. 47, and the Balasore District Board nothing. The formation of five Union Committees in the Balasore district was sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1896, but it is not stated how they worked during the time they were in existence.

14. *Conduct of Zamindars.*—The Raja of Parikud, whose estate is in the tract of the Division that was most affected by scarcity, did his best to give relief to his raiyats, and has made improvements for their benefit. "Though the necessity was not so great in their estates," Mr. Cooke writes, "Raja Baidyanath Pandit, Raja Baikunthnath De Bahadur, Kumar Jadunath Das, Rai Harry Ballabh Bose Bahadur, and Babu Behari Lal Pandit liberally subscribed and heartily co-operated in the movements for famine relief. Others, such as the zamindars of Balarampur and Sukinda, Chaudhuri Kurtibas Das of Bhingarpur, Babu Rajnarayan Das of Balasore, Babu Balaram Bhramarbar Rai of Kendrapara, Babu Lakshminarayan Rai Chaudhuri of Cuttack were not wanting in liberality according to their circumstances. The zamindar of Haripur is said to have made arrangements to help his own raiyats. It will not, perhaps, be out of place to note here the liberality and readiness with which the Chiefs of the Tributary States responded to the appeal for famine relief purposes, the Raja of Mayurbhunj and the Maharaja of Athmalik being the foremost among them."

Other zamindars did not behave so creditably, and some are reported to have filed numerous applications for the execution of rent-suit decrees—a course which, as the Commissioner remarks, is much to be deprecated in a year of distress.

15. *Political.*—The report for the first time includes a chapter on the administration of the non-regulation district of Angul. Mr. H. P. Wylly and Babu Narayan Chandra Naik were in charge of this district during the year. Their tours lasted for 223 days, and it is reported that they were well distributed. The crops did not yield a full outturn, but they appear to have been on the whole better than in the Regulation districts, and though prices rose to some extent, the material condition of the people was not much affected; the Khonds, who form a considerable proportion of the population, are reported to be able to subsist entirely on jungle produce for a season or two. Registration of documents relating to land transfers was made compulsory during the year; and the operation of the Agriculturists' Loans Act was extended to the district. The number of civil suits for disposal during the year was only 339, and the number of offences reported only 525. The current demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 64,074, of which sum all but Rs. 1,103 was collected. The excise revenue fell from Rs. 27,336 to Rs. 25,302. There were 159 schools with 3,006 pupils, rather more than in the previous year, and two dispensaries.

16. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Messrs. Cooke and Dutt for their careful and successful administration of the Division, and to Mr. Cooke for his clear and thoughtful report, from which the following extracts are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Extracts from the Annual General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1896-97.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

37. Appendix I shows the average and the total rainfall, and Appendix II the outturn of crops, in the prescribed forms. The actual rainfall, month by month, in each district, as returned by the registering officers, is shown in the following table in which the normal average rainfall compiled from the *Calcutta Gazette* is also compared:—

MONTH.	CUTTACK.		BALASORE.		PURI.		AVERAGE FOR DIVISION.		REMARKS.
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April 1896 ...	0.39	1.08	0.48	1.62	0.10	0.41	0.33	1.03	
May " ...	3.55	4.57	3.74	5.12	2.41	3.35	3.23	4.34	
June " ...	15.48	9.92	16.27	8.97	12.21	8.36	14.65	9.08	
July " ...	14.11	11.77	17.25	12.09	11.19	10.94	14.19	11.60	
August " ...	15.12	12.34	12.90	11.50	19.60	12.08	15.87	11.97	
September " ...	9.49	10.26	10.59	11.22	6.83	10.74	8.97	10.74	
October " ...	0.03	5.85	...	5.09	0.31	6.91	0.11	5.95	
November " ...	0.07	2.09	0.06	1.41	0.08	3.03	0.07	2.18	
December " ...	...	0.33	...	0.20	...	0.44	0.00	0.32	
January 1897 ...	...	0.37	0.02	0.35	0.01	0.30	0.01	0.34	
February " ...	2.84	0.73	3.33	1.02	2.56	0.71	2.91	0.82	
March " ...	3.80	1.20	4.49	1.46	2.72	0.87	3.67	1.18	
Total ...	64.88	60.51	69.13	60.05	58.02	58.14	64.01	59.55	
Total for 1895-96	66.71	57.19	57.77	59.53	66.32	58.45	63.60	58.41	

38. During the year under report the rain gauge at one of the stations in the Puri district had to be removed to another place. The recording of rainfall was in consequence interrupted for a time. Owing partly to this interruption and partly to the neglect of the officer in charge of this station, complete figures for the whole year not being available, the station has been omitted for the year under report and the years before for the sake of comparison.

39. The average rainfall in the Division was 64.01 inches during the year under report, or .76 inches and 4.52 inches more than in 1895-96 and 1894-95 respectively. It was also more than the average of the Division by 4.46 inches and more than the rainfall of the preceding year by 5.60 inches. The largest rainfall recorded was at Chandbally in Balasore, being 82.91 inches. The lowest fall was at Satpara in Puri, where it reached only 34.78 inches.

40. Taking district by district, the actual rainfall was the largest in Balasore, being 69.13, or 9.08 inches more than the normal of the district. It was 4.25 inches more than in Cuttack and 11.11 inches more than in Puri, in which latter district it almost reached the normal, being only less than that by .12 inches.

41. It is thus seen that the quantity of rain which fell was not deficient. It was the untimely distribution which led to the unsatisfactory results for the year. There was heavy rain in June, July, and August, and almost complete cessation of rainfall from the latter part of September to the close of January. The consequence of these abnormal conditions was that there were successive and heavy floods followed by drought. The heavy floods almost totally destroyed the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops in almost all tracts not protected by embankments which were also breached in many places. Extensive tracts lay under deep water for many days. Endeavours were made on the subsidence of the floods to repair the damages caused by fresh planting, but the entire cessation of the rains from the latter part of September gave the finishing stroke in many places to what had escaped or been replanted after the floods.

42. Want of rain in September and October was equally injurious to the *rabi* crops, the outturn of which was not satisfactory.

43. These adverse conditions naturally led to the extremely bad agricultural results of the year, which will appear from the following figures showing the outturn of the different crops as compared with the two preceding years:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Beali	...	12	13	8
Saradh	...	14	15	7
Pulses	...	13	12	8
Cotton	...	12	13	11
Oilseeds	...	11	13	7
Laghu rice	...	14	15	8
Sugarcane	...	12	13	8
Mandia	...	10	12	5
Dalua paddy	...	13	12	12

44. The only favourable exception observable in the above table is dalua rice. As a necessary consequence of the loss of the main staple crops, the cultivation of this paddy on a somewhat more extensive scale than in the previous year was resorted to. Heavy rain and strong gales at the time of harvesting, however, affected the cultivation and reduced the outturn to 12 annas, which was on a par with the results of the preceding year. The Collector of Cuttack is of opinion that the outturn of his district is rather under-estimated.

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V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

61. It is very difficult to make a correct estimate of the condition of the people during a year like the one under review. It was preceded by two years of good harvest. In the preceding winter the export of rice was larger than had been known for many years past; prices were comparatively low and there was plenty of work for the labouring class at the beginning of the year. But soon after the close of the first quarter of the year, the Division began to suffer from calamities of the seasons. All the big rivers rose high almost simultaneously, and the greater part of the country was under deep water for a considerable time. Some lost their houses and property, and there was more or less distress in all the tracts open to the ravages of the floods. Very little of the *bhadoi* crop was reaped. For the winter rice the fields had to be resown late in the season to the loss of the cultivating class who form the bulk of the people. It was no doubt the good harvest of the two preceding years which enabled the people to face the calamity with little help from outside. This was unfortunately not all. Their difficulties were aggravated by the loss of the principal crop, the winter rice, in consequence of the drought that lasted from about the middle of October till about the end of December last. The people did their best to meet the loss by raising dalua and other special crops. But prices rose high and there were signs of local distress. It was necessary to resort to measures of relief in some places before the close of the year. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the state of things was not so bad as was apprehended.

62. The loss from the high floods and the drought was to a great extent made good by the railway works in progress from one end to the other of the Division. These gave employment to a large number of the labouring class. This was supplemented by the works of the Public Works Department and the District Boards in connection with the repair of the damages caused by the floods. Some special works were started for the sole purpose of relief. Some money also passed into the hands of the people in connection with the settlement work as in the preceding few years.

63. Notwithstanding the low outturn of crops, the Division had not to import rice. On the contrary there was an increase in the export of rice from Balasore, that from the other two districts was not small, though a decrease is shown.

64. This export of rice at a time of high prices outside the Division means that cultivators received good prices for such surplus stock as they possessed, though much of the profit doubtless went to middlemen. The calamities of the year have resulted in making some people rich, while others have been reduced to the necessity of taking relief. The classes that suffered most were those depending on fixed incomes, including the *bhodrolak*, whose circumstances were straitened by high prices though I have heard of no instance of acute distress requiring relief in the class named; the landless labouring classes suffered badly, but their wants were supplied by relief works in Puri and by the exceptional activity in railway and public works, and where necessary by district works that answered the purpose of relief works. Small cultivators were similarly provided for.

65. The case of the very low castes and of those who ordinarily depend on private charity was the worst, the former being very poor felt the pinch most acutely, for the ordinary recipients of private charity, where private charity was exhausted, gratuitous relief was afforded, so that the apprehended general scarcity has so far been quietly tided over and the Division has not for the present anything that can be called famine; this has been effected by a cautious vigilance on the part of local officers, any indiscretion on whose part might at one time have created a famine, and it is a matter of congratulation that the forecasts of the deficit in grain stocks for the Division which were made in December last have proved incorrect, I may say very incorrect, as exports since then have been considerable. The above facts show how imperfect is the agency at our disposal for collecting information on such matters, and go so far to justify the appointment of patwaries, if their appointment implies the creation of a really efficient agency, on which point it is permissible to entertain doubts.

66. The condition of the people varied greatly according to their positions in life, but with the exception of a few localities it may be said that though generally reduced, it was not so reduced as to render them incapable of taking advantage of exceptional opportunities for finding work to meet the difficulty without suffering distress, except in the case of the poorest and most helpless for whom provision was timely made.

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VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

73. Appendices III and IV show the prices of food-grains and wages of labour which prevailed in each of the district head-quarters of this Division during the last fortnight in March 1897, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding two years.

74. Owing to the unusual and prolonged floods and subsequent drought the year under review was one in which exceptionally high prices ruled, that for common rice, the staple of the Division, having risen from 25 seers 12 chitaks in 1895-96 to 13 seers 8 chitaks, or over 45 per cent. and nearly one-third or (31·3) per cent. over the normal price deduced from prices-current during the previous 10 years. The price has even been higher than in 1878-79 (14 seers) and 1891-92 (15 seers 5 chitaks), in which prices were the highest reached in any year since the great famine of 1866, the recorded price of which period is 9·76 seers. Fortunately, however, there was no general scarcity except in limited areas, and these were confined to the district of Puri; elsewhere the railway and ordinary works sufficed to supply the demand for labour, and some gratuitous relief and a liberal grant of takavi advance was all that was necessary.

75. The wages of labour remained much the same as in the previous year. Cuttack shows an increase of half an anna in the wages of common masons, and Balasore the same increase in the wages of women, which the Collector attributes to the greater demand there was for their labour in pounding bricks for masonry works on the railway line. From a subsequent report received from Cuttack it appears that towards the close of the year, skilled masons and bricklayers were able to command as much as 8 annas each as wages per diem in the neighbourhood of railway works, and that foreigners were paid from Re. 1 to Re. 1·6 each per day.

76. In Puri the wages of unskilled labour fell, it is said, owing to reduced demand for labour and general lowering of prosperity over a considerable part of the district.

XIII.—CRIME.

112. The following table compares the number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences in each district during the years 1895 and 1896 :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack	2,388	2,510	2,420	2,611	4,808	5,121
Balasore	1,529	1,772	1,896	2,065	3,425	3,837
Puri	2,189	2,192	1,492	1,785	3,681	3,977
Total	6,106	6,474	5,808	6,461	11,914	12,935

113. There was an increase both in cognizable and non-cognizable offences including those against sanitary laws, and the increase is shared by all the districts. But the year under review does not compare unfavourably with 1894, in which the total number of offences was 13,876. The variations either in classes of crime or in comparing district with district, do not call for any special remarks.

114. The table below shows the fluctuations in each class of offences :—

CLASS OF CRIME.	1895.		1896.		Increase or decrease of true cases.
	Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases reported.	True cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I (offences against the State) ...	103	94	129	108	+14
" II (serious offences against person) ...	208	192	222	209	+17
" III (serious offences against property) ...	834	803	762	709	-94
" IV (minor offences against person) ...	...	106	122	112	+6
" V (ditto ditto property) ...	2,715	2,584	2,743	2,578	-6
" VI (other offences not specified above) ...	2,132	2,123	2,496	2,487	+364
Total	6,106	5,902	6,474	6,203	+301

115. It will be seen that there was an increase in the number of cases reported under all but classes III and V. It occurred in classes I, II and IV in Cuttack, in classes I, V and VI in Balasore, and in all but class VI in Puri. The fluctuations do not call for remark, except as noted below.

116. In the district of Cuttack the decrease in classes III and V was due to a falling off in burglary, cattle-poisoning, theft and house trespass, and the increase in class VI was the result of more attention having been paid by the town police to nuisance cases.

117. In the district of Balasore the decrease in class III was due to the preventive measures taken against habitual bad characters under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code; the increase in class V is ascribed partly to the bad harvest of the year and partly to the free reporting of paddy-cutting cases to which the attestation gave rise; and the increase in class VI was due to prosecutions under the Arms Act for not taking out licenses in time and to more strict watch kept on the work of the town police.

118. In the district of Puri the decrease under class VI was mainly in cases under the Arms Act and public nuisance cases. The former was due to the license-holders renewing their licenses punctually in consequence of the

exemplary punishments inflicted in the preceding year, and the latter to a smaller number of pilgrims visiting Puri during the year under review.

119. With regard to the circulation of a large number of counterfeit coins noticed in the last year's report, Mr. Daly, the District Superintendent of Angul, took special interest in the matter and traced the coins to some natives of Hyderabad. Three members of a gang were caught in the act of passing counterfeit coins at different places in the district of Cuttack and convicted. Three more of the same gang were prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, but escaped conviction; the Collector of Cuttack reports, however, that the circulation of such coins has practically ceased.

120. There was one rioting case which deserves notice. It took place in the town of Cuttack on the night of the 23rd August 1896. The Collector of Cuttack describes it thus:—

"Some privates of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, since transferred from the station, made a raid on the northern part of the town which adjoins the cantonments and indiscriminately assaulted whomsoever they came across. About 40 people were hurt. What led to this was friction between two factions of Telenga weavers, one of which employed some bad characters amongst the sepoys to help their side. These sepoys were attacked in the row which followed, and it was immediately rumoured in the Lines that sepoys were being attacked, and this led to a large body turning out to rescue and revenge their comrades; some of the sepoys were identified and sent up along with some weavers. The case ended in conviction."

121. During the year under review there were only two murder cases in Cuttack and three in Puri, against two in each of the districts in the preceding year. The offender could not be traced out in one case, while one in Cuttack and two in Puri ended in conviction.

122. There were three cases of dacoity in Cuttack and two in Puri during the year under review, against one and two respectively in the preceding one. They do not call for remark.

123. There were 66 bad livelihood cases during the year under review against 34 in the preceding one. The increase is contributed by Cuttack and Balasore, but it has not been accounted for. It is satisfactory to note that the District Superintendents of Police of all the three districts paid personal attention to such cases, and that 16 cases in Cuttack and an equal number in Balasore were tried locally. The Magistrate of Cuttack appears to take great interest in such cases.

124. It is satisfactory to note that there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases in which police enquiry was refused during the year under review as compared with the preceding one, and the decrease is shared by all the districts as shown below:—

					1895.	1896.
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	208	199
Balasore	...	...	...	...	206	170
Puri	...	...	...	...	299	195
Total	...	...	...	...	713	564

125. There was an increase, as in the preceding year, in the percentage of cases declared false to cases reported in Cuttack and Puri, and a decrease in Balasore. Though the percentage has been increasing during the last two years, no special reason can be assigned for it. There was, however, a decrease in the divisional percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained, Cuttack and Puri showing an increase, and the percentage being unaltered in Balasore as shown in the table below:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of cases reported.		Number of cases declared false.		Percentage of cases declared false to cases reported.		Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained with the percentage of conviction.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack	2,388	2,510	91	118	3·8	4·7	21	17	11 or 52·3 ...	9 or 52·9
Balasore	1,529	1,772	73	62	4·7	3·4	14	12	4 or 28·5 ...	2 or 28·5
Puri	2,189	2,192	40	40	1·8	3·8	6	8	2 or 33·3 ...	2 or 66·6
Total	6,106	6,474	204	220	3·3	3·3	41	37	17 or 41·4 p. c.	13 or 35·1 p. c.

126. There was an increase in the number of cases in which compensation was allowed under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, as shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases in which compensation was allowed.	
	1895.	1896.
1	2	3
Cuttack	10	13
Balasore	24	24
Puri	6	14
Total	40	51

There is no doubt much room for improvement, considering the increase in the number of cases declared false. I have already invited the attention of Magistrate in this direction.

127. During the year under review, the percentage of convictions in cases of classes I to V investigated by police in each district was—

	1895.	1896.
Cuttack	41·6	37·0
Balasore	27·4	30·1
Puri	25·4	25·0

128. With reference to this, I quote the following from my crime report for the year under review:—

“The unsatisfactory result in Cuttack is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police mainly to the trying Magistrates. But it is to be borne in mind the result in 1895 did not compare favourably with those of 1894 and 1893. The Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Dutt, did not accept the explanation offered for the unsatisfactory result in 1895. As regards the result of the year under review, the Magistrate does not agree with the District Superintendent of Police and says: ‘I consider the station officers as a class in the district are wanting in energy and intelligence, and we certainly require more and better sub-inspectors.’ But I am inclined to think that the station officers alone should not be held responsible. All their energy and intelligence will avail little if the Court Sub-Inspectors and others relieved now of all other duties to enable them to look after police cases are inclined dishonestly or incompetent to conduct the prosecution properly. Low paid as they are, a great deal depends upon the character of the Court Sub-Inspectors.”

I have already invited the attention of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to this.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

239. During the year under review the part of the East Coast Railway between the Khurda Station and Barang in the district of Cuttack and the branch line to Puri were opened for traffic. As regards the Orissa branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the work is making good progress. In the district of Cuttack all major bridges were completed except those across the Brahmini and the Byturni, which were progressing fairly, and the bridges over the Kuakhai, Katjori, Mahanadi and Birupa, the materials for which have been ordered out from England. Minor bridges were completed along 40 miles of the section and others were under construction. Earthwork was completed on 40 miles of the railway in the Cuttack district, and about one-fourth of the earthwork is finished in the remaining 25-mile section in the Cuttack district.

240. In the district of Balasore 10 or 12 major bridges were started, and 30 minor bridges were under construction and show fair progress. In the northern part of the district earthwork was nearly completed and rails were laid as far as the 156th mile.

241. No works of the Public Works Department are reported from Cuttack and Balasore. The Collector of Puri reports the construction of some public buildings and bridges and the making of new and improvement of existing roads.

242. During the year under review I was asked to report what railways were wanted in the Division for the purpose of protection against famine. After the close of the year I submitted my reply urging the necessity of the line from Sambulpur to Cuttack. I am glad to find that the project stands seventh in the list of Important Works. It is shown to be only 190 miles in length, and it is hoped that work will be started ere long.

243. The table below compares the area irrigated and the financial working of the Orissa Canals during the last three years:—

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.			Total demand, including areas (exclusive of miscellaneous demand).			Total collections.			Remissions written off.			Balance.			Percentage of total collections.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	110,185	112,988	174,635	Rs. 1,98,253	Rs. 2,40,545	Rs. 2,32,147	Rs. 1,62,991	Rs. 2,03,151	Rs. 2,14,382	Rs. 4,631	Rs. 4,180	Rs. 13,540	Rs. 30,661	Rs. 33,214	Rs. 4,219	82.1	84.4	92.3
...	15,349	10,239	30,971	33,546	23,322	37,713	30,589	21,496	32,306	1,478	696	4,939	1,479	1,130	378	91.1	92.1	85.9
Total	1,25,527	123,227	2,05,606	2,31,799	2,63,867	2,69,860	1,93,580	2,24,647	2,46,778	6,109	4,876	18,485	32,140	34,344	4,597	83.5	85.1	91.4

244. The figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96 in the last year's report were approximate ones. They were corrected in the departmental report. In the above statement the figures for the year under report are said to be approximate, for the reason that the long and season leases executed in 1896-97 have not yet been completed by the Engineering Department.

245. There was a considerable increase in the area irrigated in consequence of the long drought which commenced in the middle of October 1896, but there appears to be a considerable decrease in the demand. This is due to the fact that in the preceding year the demand combined one-third of the demand for the 2nd kist of 1894-95 with the full demand for 1895-96, whereas the demand shown in column 7 for 1896-97 represents chiefly the actual demand for the year under review: moreover the demand on account of those leases which were completed within the official year has alone been shown as the demand for the year.

246. There was a very large increase in the amount remitted. With reference to this, the Canal Revenue Superintendent says:—

"The actual remission granted amounted to Rs. 2,986 against Rs. 4,876 in the previous year. This was due to the decrease in the errors of assessment. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 15,499 appears as remission of assessments on lands which, though included in the blocks leased for long terms, did not derive any benefit from the canal water, because the crops thereon were then either ripe or already harvested. This remission has also been added to the demand for the year 1896-97 in accordance with the Examiner's instructions contained in his inspection note of January last."

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

262. Appendix XXX gives the required statistics under this head. There was a decrease of 289 public institutions with an increase of 927 pupils during the year under review. The decrease was mainly in lower primary schools, which fell from 6,067 in 1895-96 to 5,752 during the year under review, and was shared by all the three districts. Cuttack shows a decrease of 21 schools with an increase of 1,138 pupils, while Balasore and Puri show a decrease in both. No reason has been assigned for the variations in the district of Cuttack. But with regard to the decrease of 232 schools with a loss of 3,361 pupils in Balasore, the Collector says:—

"The year under report was by no means favourable to the growth of schools. The high market prices of food-grains which ruled almost throughout the year in consequence of considerable agricultural distress caused by the high floods which swept over the northern and southern parts of the district, and the severe drought towards the latter end of the year, sufficiently account for the loss of schools and scholars adverted to above."

The Collector of Puri ascribes the decrease of 59 schools and 569 pupils:—

“To the abolition of many pathsalas in the tracts of the district bordering on the Chilka for prevalence of scarcity consequent on absolute failure of crops in these tracts.”

263. I do not think that the loss of so large a number of schools and pupils in Balasore is due solely to bad harvests as stated by the Collector. Balasore was not worse off than Cuttack or so bad as Puri. No relief measures were necessary in Balasore like those in Cuttack and Puri, where the decrease can be said to be within the limits of ordinary fluctuations. The decrease in Balasore can therefore be fairly presumed to be due to some other cause in addition to what has been assigned by the Collector. He will be requested to give some further explanation of the decrease.

264. The decrease in the number both of the lower primary schools and the pupils cannot be called a material loss if the result of these schools is taken into consideration. With regard to this the Inspector of Schools says:—

“Down to the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, the primary system may be pronounced to be tolerably sound, but examinations below that standard are not free from suspicions of gross malpractices. Falsification of registers and accounts on the part of lower primary teachers and inspecting pandits for the purpose of qualifying ineligible schools for rewards is occasionally brought to light. It is, however, my impression—an impression gradually deepening into a conviction—that this form of dishonesty is by no means rare, and that even amongst Sub-Inspectors there are men who are not above conniving at fraudulent practices of this kind. The evil can, I think, be effectively minimized by restricting the reward examination to one standard only instead of two as at present, and raising the rate of reward for success in it.”

I have always suspected this, and often directed the Inspector's attention to the subject. I am glad to find that he has now got at the root of the evil. The Inspector is an experienced officer and has all along been in Orissa.

I attach much weight to his opinion and think that it is now time to take measures to guard against this prodigious waste of public money. During the year under review the total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 2,78,381, out of Rs. 4,54,559 or more than half the total expenditure on education, to the neglect of the other wants of the people. An enquiry will, I believe, disclose things to be worse than what is stated by the Inspector.

265. As regards the other institutions, there was an addition of 1 high English, 2 middle vernacular, 8 upper primary and 17 female schools, and a decrease of two middle English schools, the number of special schools remaining the same as in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the total number of pupils in all the classes of institutions except special schools, where the number was 283 during the year against 304 in the preceding one.

266. The number of high English schools was increased by the opening of one at Khurda in the district of Puri mentioned in the last year's report. With regard to this, the Inspector of Schools says:—

“The school is well off in point of strength and has registered more than 200 students during the first year of its existence. It possesses the largest boarding-house in the Division.”

267. The decrease of two middle English schools was due to the conversion of the one at Khurda into a High School and the suspension of the other at Parikud owing to the inability of the people to maintain it on account of the prevailing distress.

268. The increase of two middle vernacular schools was in the district of Cuttack and calls for no remark.

269. The increase in the number of upper primary schools was shared by all the districts, it being 2 in Cuttack and 3 in Balasore and 3 in Puri. The increase does not call for remark.

270. With regard to the increase of 17 female schools with an increase of 514 pupils, the Inspector of Schools remarks as follows:—

“The bulk of this increase, which is confined to the unaided lower primary schools, is chiefly shared by Cuttack. These unaided lower primaries are often opened in expectation of getting monthly stipends from public funds, but they drop out of existence when they fail to secure it by reason of their inefficiency.”

The increase is then not a matter for congratulation, but every attempt should be made to make permanent as many as possible.

271. In addition to the above, there were 1,274 private institutions with 8,513 pupils, against 1,313 institutions with 9,160 pupils in 1895-96. With regard to the decrease in this class of institutions the Inspector of Schools says:—

“The loss of private schools is simply nominal, as it means that so many more schools were classified as public institutions in consequence of their increased roll number.”

272. The total expenditure of all classes of public educational institutions amounted to Rs. 3,86,971 during the year under review, against Rs. 3,87,758 in the preceding year, and a sum of Rs. 67,588 was spent on inspection, scholarships, buildings and other miscellaneous charges. The total educational charge for the Division thus amounted to Rs. 4,54,559. Of this 16.1 was met from the Provincial revenues, 18.9 by the District Boards, 1.3 by the Municipalities, 49.4 from fees and 14.3 from other sources. With regard to how the money from different sources was spent, the Inspector of Schools says:—

“The major portion of the contributions from Provincial revenues relate to the secondary and special education, and that of the same from District and Municipal Funds to primary institutions, which seem to be in keeping with the educational policy of Government.”

273. The cost per head of pupils in different classes of schools varied from 58.7 in special schools in Balasore to 2.5 in lower primary schools in Cuttack. With reference to this variation the Inspector of Schools says:—

“The figures representing the cost per head in the three districts in respect of middle and primary schools are almost on a par, and the slight variations that may be noticed are due partly to the local circumstances and partly to difference in the system under which local funds are administered in the three districts.”

It is hoped that the administrators of the local funds will try to minimize the cost in consultation with the Inspector without detriment to the cause of education.

274. Cuttack shows an increase in the proportion of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, the percentage being 39.2 in 1896-97 against 37.2, while Balasore and Puri show 43.2 and 31.3 respectively against 46.7 and 31.6 during those two years. The Divisional result is thus little affected, 38.2 out of every one hundred boys of school-going age being at school during the year under review against 38.4 in 1895-96. Under this head the Inspector of Schools says:—

“As regards the general spread of elementary education, Balasore has always maintained its speciality over the other two districts.”

But it is difficult to say what real progress is made in the elementary education until the extent of the malpractices of the subordinates of the Education Department noted before has been ascertained.

275. As regards special institutions, an English class was opened in the training school at Cuttack which is said to be a new departure in the system of training schools in Bengal. With reference to this the Inspector of Schools says:—

“The English class, though composed at the outset of generally unpromising materials, is a very important measure, as it seems calculated to improve the style of teaching in vogue both in the English and Pandit classes.”

A similar departure is said to have been made in the survey school at Cuttack. Particular attention is said to be paid to teaching the professional system of cadastral survey with plane-table and optical square in order to turn out qualified native amins. This seems to be a timely move in the right direction as far as the maintenance of the records of the settlement in progress is concerned. The medical school is dealt with under the heading “Dispensaries and Hospitals,” with which it is closely connected.

276. There is one Industrial school in the Division. It is at Alalpur in the district of Balasore. There were 23 students during the year under report against 21 in the preceding one. Carpentry and needlework are taught in it, and materials are purchased with the sale-proceeds of the articles made in the

school, which gets a monthly grant of only Rs. 15 from the Balasore District Board. With regard to this the Inspector of Schools remarks as follows:—

“Though useful in its own way, this school cannot be said to impart instruction on an organized basis, and no attempt has been made to introduce drawing into its curriculum. It is too poor to afford the cost of reforms, which, when given effect to, will render it worthy of the name of an Industrial school.”

From the above, it appears doubtful whether this institution is worth maintaining; unless technical schools provide education which will introduce a class of workmen markedly superior to the village artizan there is no reason why they should exist at all, as that standard can be reached without their assistance as it has been for centuries past. To raise the standard of local handicrafts, to encourage the development of such vestiges of the artistic skill manifest in the temples of Orissa, would be a worthy object; but anything short of this appears to amount to giving a pretentious name to an institution that imparts no more instruction than the village blacksmith or the local carpenter can hand down equally well or perhaps better.

In the Jobra workshop we have a really valuable means of familiarizing local mechanics with the use of appliances and methods immeasurably in advance of what can be otherwise locally learnt.

277. I now come to the most important institution of the Province—the Ravenshaw College with the Collegiate school—the statistics of which are not included in Appendix XXX. There were in the college class 71 students on the 31st March last against 76 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The average monthly number on the roll and the average daily attendance were 87.2 and 76.0 respectively, against 82.6 and 67.6 of the previous year.

278. The fees and fines including half-fee payments made from the Mohsin Fund amounted to Rs. 4,365 against Rs. 4,352 in 1895-96. The total expenditure for the year under review was 22,883 against 21,255 of the previous year, and the grant from Provincial revenues was Rs. 17,623 against Rs. 16,023 in 1895-96.

279. At the University Examination held in March last, 16 candidates appeared at the B.A. and 27 at the F.A. examination. Five of the former and 11 of the latter passed successfully. In addition to this, two passed the B.L. and one passed the Pleadership Examinations.

280. There were in the Collegiate school 265 pupils on the roll on the 31st March last, against 287 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The average monthly and daily attendance was during the year under review 252.4 and 229 respectively, against 268.5 and 235.4 in 1895-96.

281. The total receipts were Rs. 5,947 against Rs. 6,089, and the total expenditure was Rs. 8,604 against Rs. 9,257 during the year under report and the preceding one respectively.

282. Out of 19 students sent up for the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 17 passed.

283. In paragraph 316 of my report for 1895-96, I dealt at length with the importance of the College and the necessity for improving it. But I am sorry to find that, contrary to my expectations, the College has been deprived for ever of an European Principal under the new scheme published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March last. I was allowed no voice in the matter, but the College owes its very existence to the exertions of my predecessors, and the Commissioner's co-operation is still called in whenever money is needed. It was not opened till Mr. Commissioner Ravenshaw raised locally Rs. 30,000 to meet half the charges for 5 years, and it was not made permanent till the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj made a donation of Rs. 20,000 at the suggestion of the then Commissioner. The present Raja of Mayurbhanj made a donation of Rs. 10,000 for additional accommodation in the College. The Maharaja of Keonjhar has built Mr. Smith's hostel, which is being added to by liberal subscriptions from other Rajas and zamindars. The people have thus not yet ceased to take an interest in the institution, and the College authorities cannot do without the help of the Commissioner.

When writing about the opening of the institution, Mr. Commissioner Ravenshaw said in the last paragraph of his No. 108, dated the 5th August 1875 :—

“Establishment of a College in Cuttack is an object of personal interest to myself and also of the greatest importance to the spread of higher education in Orissa. The Bengal Educational Department located in Calcutta is incapable of affording immediate supervision and is alien if not antagonistic to local peculiarities.”

284. The institution is closely connected with the Tributary estates of Orissa, for the minor Rajas of these estates it serves the purpose of a Rajkumar College without incurring the expense of a separate institution ; for their education the supervision of an European Principal is very important. I think it possible that the Educational Department would not have denied an European Officer to this College had they referred to the back correspondence on the subject.

285. It is to be noted that Patna has been allowed two European Professors in addition to an European Principal. The population of Orissa including the Tributary Mahals is 5,744,062 against 15,811,014 of the Patna Division, and the number of pupils on the roll of the Ravenshaw College on the 31st March 1896 was 76 against 193 on the roll of the Patna College. It does not therefore seem fair that the latter should have three while the former is allowed none, especially in view of the circumstances of the Division and those under which the College was opened. It is, however, not too late for Government to reconsider the question.

286. As regards female education, I have little to add to what has already been stated in this report as well as those for the preceding years.

287. As regards the education of Muhammadans, there was a drop of 70 pupils during the year under review. With reference to this, the Inspector of Schools says:—

“The complaint regarding the inadequate representation of Muhammadans in our Educational Institutions has no significance in Orissa, when that community may be said to be ahead of other communities in that respect. They enjoy exceptional facilities for education in the way of special schools, special scholarships, and special free studentships. There is scarcely an important Muhammadan village in Orissa which is not within easy reach of either a high English, middle, or an advanced primary school.”

288. With regard to the education of aboriginal and other backward races, it is satisfactory to note that there was an increase in the total number of pupils at school. They were mostly Sonthals in the district of Balasore, Savars in the district of Cuttack, and Khonds in the district of Puri. Balasore has six Sonthals and Puri three Khond schools, while Cuttack has no such schools.

Two Sonthal boys in Balasore and one Khond boy in Puri passed the Lower primary test, and two low-caste children in Cuttack and one in Balasore passed the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination during the year under review.

289. With regard to indigenous institutions, there is nothing to add to what has been said in the reports for the previous years.

290. As regards moral training, the Inspector of Schools says:—

“Uriya students are seldom found guilty of any gross misconduct. Both within and outside the school premises their conduct is generally reported to be satisfactory. It is not the absence of morality so much as the absence of manners that is generally complained of and requires correction. Instances even of this sort of unruly off-hand behaviour on the part of the students towards their teachers were happily rare in this Division during the year under report.”

I think, however, that in the matter of manners the Uriya boys compare very favourably with those of more advanced districts.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

309. The statement below shows the attendance of members of the District Boards of this Division during the past year as compared with the preceding year:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.		Average percentage of attendance.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuttack	21	14	12	46·6	46·6
Balasore	16	13	13	46·15	51·46
Puri	13	21	24	37·7	36·9

The attendance of the members of the Balasore Board alone shows some improvement, that of Cuttack was the same as in the previous year, while in Puri there was a falling off. The figure 30·7 shown against Puri in the report for 1895-96 is said to have been a clerical mistake.

310. Except in Puri, where there were 8 adjourned meetings for want of quorum, all the meetings of the other District Boards were successful.

311. There were, as in the previous year, 4 Sub-Committees under the District Board of Cuttack, 4 under that of Balasore and 2 under Puri.

Cuttack and Balasore	1. Finance Committee.
	2. Education „
	3. Public Works Ferries Committee.
	4. Sanitation Committee.
Puri	1. Finance Committee.
	2. Education „

Of the 31 meetings called by the Sub-Committees of Cuttack against 36 in the previous year, 16 proved abortive for want of a quorum. In Balasore only 15 meetings were held by two of the Committees, against 29 in the preceding year, the falling off being due, as the Collector reports, to most of the business having been disposed of at the general meeting.

The Puri Sub-Committees met 11 times against 14 times in 1895-96. The falling off is ascribed to the death and transfer of some members.

312. The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the three District Boards as compared with 1895-96:—

DISTRICT BOARDS.	Income in—		Expenditure in—	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	Rs. 1,10,093	Rs. 1,22,250	Rs. 1,09,373	Rs. 1,16,085
Balasore	71,094	91,668	69,177	93,873
Puri	59,714	62,041	62,083	62,815
Total	2,40,901	2,75,959	2,40,633	2,72,773

LOCAL BOARDS.

313. The following table shows the attendance of members of all the Local Boards in the Division as compared with the previous year:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARDS.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Number of members.	Number of meetings. held.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack	15	15	5.9	15	15	6.5
Jajpur ...	13	11	6.3	13	14	5.9
Kendrapara ...	13	14	6.9	13	15	7.5
Balasore ...	12	13	4.6	12	8	8.0
Bhadrak ...	11	12	5.8	11	6	4.2
Puri	8	8	3.5	8	11	3.7
Khurda ...	6	5	3.4	12	4	5.1

314. The Local Boards of the Cuttack district held charge of the village roads, pounds, and primary education and are said to have done fairly good work. The Balasore Local Boards functions consisted of the management of primary education and village roads, and that of the Puri district in having charge of pounds, ferries, village roads, and the Khurda dispensary as in the preceding year.

315. I enclose extracts from my inspection notes of the Balasore and Puri offices, which deal with the work of Local Boards and District Board Committees.

BALASORE.

"The Sadar Local Board met in 1896-97 in May, July, November (twice), December, January, February and March. In 1897-98 April, May and June. The most conspicuous gap occurs between the July and November meetings, the reason alleged for the Local Board not meeting in August, September and October is that there was no work to do.

"The reason is not satisfactory. At the meeting of November 9th, the *agenda* included two letters on urgent questions, dated September 6th, from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and a similar letter from the same officer dated September 19th.

"It is obvious that a meeting was imperative in October, if not in September. Had these matters come up before an official there is no doubt that they would have been disposed of in a week or less, being entrusted to a Board they take 2 months in the first two cases, and over 7 weeks in the third.

I am disposed to think that the interval without a meeting from July to November was unwarrantable.

"The proceedings of May and June 1896 and February 1897 of the Bhadrak Local Board were put up, the head clerk and accountant assured me that these 3 proceedings were the only ones that came before the District Board, but in the annual report of the Local Board it is, I am assured, stated that the Board met 6 times; either this statement is incorrect, or the proceedings of 3 meetings were not reported, or being reported were overlooked, provided my informant is correct in all particulars

There are three Committees:—

1. Finance.
2. Public works.
3. Education.

"To the Finance Committee is entrusted the important duty of auditing accounts. In 1896-97 there were meetings in

"April at which the accounts of January and February were dealt with,
in July at which the accounts of March, April and May, this was an adjourned meeting, there having been no quorum at an earlier meeting in the same month.

"In August the June accounts were audited.

"In October those of July and August. At another meeting in the same month the accounts of September were dealt with.

"In December those of October and November.

In February those of December and January.

In 1897-98 a meeting was called for April, at which there was no quorum. In May the accounts of February and March were dealt with.

"Thus in 1896-97 there were 6 meetings, at 4 of which 2 months' accounts, in one 3 months, and in one, one month's accounts were disposed of.

"I question whether a Committee is likely to audit more than one month's accounts thoroughly at one sitting, and where 2 or 3 are undertaken there is a strong probability of the work being done in a perfunctory manner, it would be much better for the Committee to meet regularly once a month.

"The Public Works Committee appears a farce, it was called twice in 1896-97 and not at all in the current year, on both occasions in 1896-97 there was no quorum.

Education Committee.—This body met 6 times in 1896-97 in April, September, October, December 1896 and February 1897; in spite of the great interval between April and September 1896, I was unable to find that the work had been delayed. At the same time, if the Committee really fulfils any useful purpose, it is difficult to understand how it can afford to allow an interval of 4 months to pass without assembling for the transaction of business."

PURI DISTRICT BOARD.

"There were no quorums at the ordinary meetings of July, August December and February. At the adjourned meeting in December, though no quorum was necessary, an adjournment was allowed for want of one, with the result that no meeting at all was held in December. The ordinary meeting for August was adjourned from the 8th to the 10th and again to the 29th, on a frivolous pretext that a special meeting had also been fixed for the 10th August. The work done on August 10th, at the special meeting, might have occupied half-an-hour, though ten minutes would have been sufficient; there appears no reason why the ordinary meeting should not have been held after the special meeting, the result was that there were 24 items to be dealt with on September 5th, which was the next meeting of the Board.

"There was in fact no meeting on August 29th or in the month of August at all, consequently in two months there was no meeting.

"The minute book does not contain any reference to the adjourned meeting of August 29th. I presume it was adjourned to September 5th, that is to the next sitting of the Board, which makes three adjournments; this I should suppose is without precedent in the province.

"The work is dealt with methodically, the proceedings of the previous meeting are confirmed. The proceedings of the Local Board, Sadar, are approved, and in some months those of the Khurda Local Board are so, but I do not find this invariably the case; I do not find that this was done in April, May and June 1897, as well as in some earlier months. I see indications that the proceedings of the Education and Finance Committees are from time to time laid before the Board, but I have yet to see how often these bodies meet.

Finance Committee.

"I have in a previous inspection commented on the arrears allowed to accrue in auditing accounts; things are infinitely worse now.

"On 5th April 1897 the Committee met to audit accounts of April, May and June 1896; on 24th April 1897, July and August 1896 were dealt with; on 8th May 1897, September and October; on 29th May, November and December 1896. The accounts for 5 months are still unaudited, though things were brought up in April and May when 12 months' arrears were outstanding. It is extremely unlikely that accounts are properly audited when 2 or 3 months are dealt with at a time, one month's accounts is enough to deal with at a time, the arrears should be worked off and monthly audit introduced.

Education Committee.

"This Committee met 5 times in 1896-97 in May, June, September, December 1896 and January 1897. At the September meeting 3 letters of June, 3 of July, 1 of August and 1 of September were dealt with; the letters with two exceptions were from the Deputy Inspector and should have been more promptly dealt with; one of the July letters was from the Magistrate. So, at the December meeting, a letter of August and one of October were dealt with.

"The Committee is a source of weakness and delay to the Board and requires reform so as to insure its dealing with educational matters with punctuality and despatch. After the January meeting no meeting was held till June, when a letter of December 1896 over 5

months old was dealt with, the Magistrate's letter of 16th February was also dealt with, also a letter of April and several of March. This is even worse than in 1896-97. There is nothing to show that any dates are fixed for meetings, or whether this is left to the caprice of the Chairman, whether meetings were called and no quorums obtained."

THE SADAR LOCAL BOARD.

"There were meetings of the Board in every month in 1896-97 except July, December 1896 and February 1897. There were meetings in April 1897, 3 in May and none up to date (June 16th).

"The first meeting in May was adjourned for want of a quorum.

"The Local Board, Sadar, discharges the duties entrusted to it with despatch, it is a pity that the Education Committee work cannot be made over to them, but this I believe has been forbidden by Government.

LOCAL BOARD, KHURDA.

"This Board met 4 times in 1896-97 and not at all in 1897-98, if the records are all before me.

"This Board deals with village roads, ferries, pounds and one dispensary.

"Their work seems to be well dealt with, but they should meet more frequently."

316. The Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, was introduced into the several districts of this Division with effect from 1st April 1887. Compared with the income and expenditure of 1887-88, the first year of the existence of these institutions, the income and expenditure of the year under review, after the lapse of ten years, show an increase of Rs. 19,846 and Rs. 40,367 respectively.

317. The principal items of expenditure incurred by each District Board during the year under report are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT BOARDS.	CIVIL WORKS.		Sanitation.	Medical.	Education.
	Original.	Repairs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	5,045	40,022	47	3,097	41,395
Balasore ...	31,852	16,649	.....	2,916	27,462
Puri ...	6,280	14,547	2,306	4,101	17,931

Of the total expenditure on education, the outlay on primary education amounted to—Cuttack Rs. 32,696, Balasore Rs. 21,735, and Puri Rs. 10,899, giving a ratio of 27·7, 30·6, and 19·3 to the total incomes of the three Boards respectively.

UNION COMMITTEES.

318. Under Government Order No. 3318L.S.-G., dated 7th August 1896, the formation of five unions were sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1896 in the Balasore district. The number of members of each union was fixed at 9. The duties entrusted to these unions are the control of village roads, and matters relating to sanitation and water-supply, and the inspection of primary schools and pounds. The income consists of nett pound receipts which accrue under the terms of section 56(1) of the Local Self-Government Act, a consolidated grant from the District Board for the maintenance of village roads and for sanitation and water-supply and funds raised under section 18 of the Act.

319. The Collector has not reported as to how the Union Committees have worked during the time they have been in existence.

The views of the Collectors of Cuttack and Puri on this subject are noted below. No unions have yet been formed in these districts.

The Collector of Cuttack, Mr. E. F. Growse, makes the following remarks:—

“There has never been any Union Committee in the district, and although it is the wish of Government to introduce them tentatively, I am extremely doubtful of the result, and since the hard times of the past nine months, I have held my hand and have made no attempt to establish Union Committees anywhere. Government have ordered the *Chaukidari* Act VI to be introduced, and when villages are grouped into circles thereunder, I think we may then establish a few Union Committees in selected tracts.”

The Collector of Puri writes:—

“Either the Local Boards or the District Boards should, I think, be abolished. A unit is required in local bodies for both income and expenditure. In Assam the subdivision is made the unit and there are no District Boards. This system works admirably and is what would *à priori* commend itself. In Bengal, however, the large number of Local Boards (if independent) would probably be found too many to be easily managed, and it would probably be found necessary for the district to remain the unit. This system has the merit that well paid officers can be retained.”

320. Under the present conditions the District Board must remain, as it is, the really authoritative body, and the Local Boards be as they are, merely auxiliaries.

No Local Board would command an income which would admit of the employment of a qualified Engineer, and it does not appear to me possible for two local Boards to unite and share the services of such an officer.

There is some truth in the plea of Local Boards that if they do not assemble so frequently as may appear desirable they have little to do when they do assemble; they have not much to do, it is true but that is no reason for doing that little in a desultory fashion as is sometimes the case. The Committees of the District Board are in some instances very much wanting in a punctual discharge of their duties as appears from the details furnished above.

* * * * *

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

353. The principal events of the year have been noticed in their appropriate places in the report. The visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with important settlement questions took place in the month of January and resulted in certain definite conclusions being adopted at a conference that was held. The opening of the first railway in Orissa took place on 1st February 1897. Famine has occupied the thoughts of all local officers, and though no famine eventually occurred, none the less much work and watchfulness was necessary to make sure of the fact. Some very local relief works were necessary in Puri, chiefly in that poverty-stricken area which adjoins the Chilka Lake, wherein the cultivator's life is somewhat precarious in ordinary years. Relief works were started which fully provided for the distressed population in this area and in one or two minor areas; for the rest charitable relief has been freely given both in Puri and Cuttack, and *takavi* advances have been liberally provided for in all districts. In connection with famine, I may mention that meetings were held in support of the Charitable Fund and in Cuttack the movement received liberal support. The Collector of Puri contributes the following under the head of general remarks:—

“The work that an Indian District Officer has to do, with only the inferior ministerial staff obtainable locally, has reached a degree of complexity demanding some change. No Collector in a third class district can hear police reports and criminal petitions, make the distribution of work, take revenue petitions, sign all the letters, hear criminal appeals, revenue appeals, and attend to out-door duties (as the jail and the police) and the other *mufassal* offices, and at the same time to do the District Board work, the District Registration work and the inspection of all offices under him and arrange his tours with proper efficiency.”

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1896.**

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Darjeeling, the 1st November 1897.

RESOLUTION—NO. 1364T—M.

READ—

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1896.

Read again—

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1895, and the Resolution of Government recorded thereon.

The report, which was due to Government on the 1st May, was not received till the 23rd August. The delay was unavoidable, as the Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Major H. J. Dyson, was deputed to Bombay on special duty in connection with the plague, just when the materials for writing his Annual Report were ready, and it was decided that the Report should wait till he had returned. Throughout the Province the year was a notably unhealthy one, and there seem to be good grounds for believing that the abnormal meteorological conditions which prevailed favoured the prevalence of both fever and cholera, while the resisting power of the people was reduced by the scarcity which visited some districts, and by the high prices which ruled everywhere in Bengal. The effect of these conditions, though referred to occasionally in the Report, is nowhere thoroughly analysed and discussed, and the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is again drawn to the orders of the Government of India, which require that some information should be given in the Annual Sanitary Report regarding the influence of weather and food prices upon the general health of the people.

2. The total number of births registered in Bengal during the year 1896 was 2,703,486, or a ratio of 38·03 per mille of the population, against 2,458,623, or a ratio of 34·59

Birth-rate.

per mille, in 1895. This is a higher rate than was registered in any Province, except the Punjab, and the Sanitary Commissioner may fairly claim that it points to a great improvement in the registration of births which was introduced into rural areas in Bengal only five years ago. The rate varied from 33·30 in the Burdwan Division to 44·21 in the Chittagong Division, and, compared with the record of the previous year, the figures show a distinct improvement in the registration of births in all Divisions. Taking the figures according to districts, Noakhali still heads the list with a birth-rate of 48·98, Faridpur, Tippera and Backergunge coming next with ratios of 47·02, 45·66 and 45·11 respectively. Compared with the previous year, the greatest improvement in the registration of births was effected in the districts of Cuttack and Faridpur, where the ratios increased by 13·26 and 10·45, respectively. The 24-Parganas and Calcutta still occupy the lowest places on the list, with recorded birth-rates of 25·82 and 18·49 only. In 146 towns and 555 rural areas, where births were registered during the year, the rates rose from 23·91 and 35·13 to 26·18 and 38·64, respectively. In 11 towns, as compared with 4 in 1895, the birth-rate was above 40 per mille. These were Jamalpur in Monghyr (50·80), Bajitpur in Mymensingh (47·45), Madaripur in Faridpur (44·43), Kishorganj in Mymensingh (44·25), Kharar in Midnapore (42·64), Sasaram in Shahabad (42·22), Roserah in Darbhanga (42·16), Brahmanbaria in Tippera (42·04), Chatra in Hazaribagh (41·36), Hajipur in Muzaffarpur (41·23), and Revelganj in Saran (40·67). The smallest number of births was registered in the town of Jhalakati in Backergunge, which returned a rate of 7·61, but this was an improvement

on the rate recorded in that town in 1895, when it was only 5·49. No less than 85 rural areas returned a birth-rate above 45 per mille, the highest figures being recorded in Phulbaria (78·17) and Kendua (71·13) in Mymensingh, and Sibchar (62·06) in Faridpur. Nineteen other circles returned rates above 50 per mille.

3. The total number of deaths registered in Bengal during the year 1896 was 2,428,830, or 34·17 per mille of the population, against 2,231,458, or 31·39 per mille, the record of the previous year. The increase is attributed to the greater unhealthiness of the past year, though it is partly also due to greater attention having been paid to the registration of vital statistics. The death-rate in towns rose from 34·46 in 1895 to 36·14 in 1896, the figures varying from 58·30 in the town of Bhadreswar in the district of Hooghly, to 15·70 in the Municipality of Manik-tola in the 24-Parganas. In no less than 22 towns the registered death-rate exceeded 44 per mille. In 19 towns, where registration is still far from perfect, the death-rate is shown as less than 25 per mille. In the town of Calcutta the death-rate fell from 39·66 in 1895 to 35·73 per mille in the year under report.

4. In rural areas the death-rate rose from 31·24 to 34·07; the highest mortality being recorded in Darjeeling (53·07), Muzaffarpur (46·75), Backergunge (44·07), Darbhanga (41·58), Patna (41·19), Rajshahi (40·49), Jalpaiguri (40·00) and Champaran (40·00). Here again the high mortality is ascribed to an excessive prevalence of cholera in some areas, of fever in others, and in some of both diseases, seasonal conditions being in either case the cause.

5. The death-rate among males rose from 33·76 to 36·98, and that among females from 29·04 to 31·38. The following table compares the mortality according to age during the last two years:—

	In 1896.		In 1895.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year	509,850	222·34	448,307	195·50
1 year and under 5 years	363,126	45·47	325,915	40·81
5 to 10 years	192,292	17·94	182,813	17·05
10 " 15	109,524	14·12	100,879	13·01
15 " 20	112,425	19·10	103,780	17·63
20 " 30	244,423	21·05	222,131	19·13
30 " 40	235,542	23·33	215,623	21·35
40 " 50	203,882	29·55	186,352	27·28
50 " 60	178,500	43·90	165,764	40·77
60 years and upwards	279,266	72·75	279,894	72·91
Total	2,428,830	34·17	2,231,458	31·39

The general rise in mortality affected persons of all ages, except the very aged, and was very marked, especially among infants under one year, the death-rate among whom increased by 26·84 per mille.

6. The number of persons convicted for neglect to register births and deaths was 1,969, against 2,049 in 1895, and the total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 2,857, against Rs. 3,153. Seventeen persons were imprisoned, and a large number of chaukidars were punished either by dismissal or by departmental fines.

7. The following table compares the mortality from the principal diseases during the year, with the figures of the previous year and the average of the ten years 1886 to 1895:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	In 1896.			In 1895.			AVERAGE OF PAST TEN YEARS, 1886 TO 1895.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	5.14	3.09	3.19	3.64	2.43	2.49	3.48	2.19	2.47
Small-pox ... ..	.31	.18	.18	.91	.14	.18	.33	.14	.15
Fever	19.04	25.05	24.76	18.43	23.22	22.99	13.11	19.12	18.83
Dysentery and diarrhoea	3.22	.54	.67	3.52	.65	.70	3.01	.61	.72
Injury ... ..	.50	.39	.39	.46	.40	.41	.45	.41	.41
Other causes	7.90	4.80	4.95	7.49	4.46	4.61	6.91	3.55	3.71
All causes	36.14	34.07	34.17	34.46	31.24	31.39	27.32	26.27	26.32

These figures show that, except in respect of fever, which is closely connected with obstructed drainage and bad water, rural areas continue to be healthier than the towns, where, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes, "the conditions of life are such as to excite and intensify such ailments as cholera, small-pox, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c." It must, however, be borne in mind that the comparative value of the statistics is qualified by the fact that since the work of registration was transferred from the municipalities to the town police, the record of deaths is probably somewhat more accurate in towns than in rural areas. The following table compares the mortality for the past two years from the principal diseases in the four great divisions into which the Province is geographically divided:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Divisions.	In 1896.	In 1895.	Average of ten years 1886—95.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1895.	Increase or decrease as compared with the decade 1886—95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	Orissa ...	4.19	2.24	4.60	1.95 I	.41 D
	Bihar ...	3.41	1.39	2.47	2.02 I	.94 I
	Bengal ...	3.19	3.44	2.40	.25 D	.79 I
	Chota Nagpur ...	1.13	.66	1.34	.47 I	.21 D
Small-pox	Orissa ...	.56	.42	.66	.14 I	.10 D
	Bihar ...	.28	.07	.14	.21 I	.14 I
	Bengal ...	.10	.24	.10	.14 D	Equal.
	Chota Nagpur ...	.05	.01	.18	.01 I	.13 D
Fever	Bihar ...	26.93	23.41	19.49	3.52 I	7.44 I
	Bengal ...	26.05	24.19	19.54	.86 I	5.51 I
	Chota Nagpur ...	22.34	19.96	16.70	2.38 I	5.64 I
	Orissa ...	11.17	12.20	10.14	1.03 D	1.03 I
Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Orissa ...	2.41	2.68	2.89	.27 D	.48 D
	Chota Nagpur ...	.77	.83	1.02	.06 D	.25 D
	Bengal ...	.60	.64	.60	.04 D	Equal.
	Bihar ...	.48	.45	.51	.03 I	.03 D

Orissa again heads the list in the mortality from cholera, which is mainly due to the frequent movements of pilgrims to and from Puri. The low mortality from fever is an equally constant feature, and may probably be put down for the most part to defective reporting on the part of the chaukidars, who in Orissa are to a great extent paid in the form of jagir lands, and whose organisation is at present not up to the standard which has been reached in most districts of Bengal.

It is also possible that the action of the rivers in Orissa, while occasionally flooding the country, may tend, on the whole to keep the lines of drainage open and to prevent the water-logged condition which breeds malarial fever. Bihar

has unfortunately fallen back, standing highest in respect of mortality from fever and second in that from cholera.

8. Cholera was widely prevalent during the year, spreading in an epidemic form in 167 registering circles, and breaking out with different degrees of severity in 500 circles, while it was entirely absent from only 34. The total mortality recorded was 226,824, or a ratio of 3.19 per mille of the population, against 177,087, or a ratio of 2.49 per mille in 1895. The death-rate was highest in Muzaffarpur (8.78), Balasore (7.72), Howrah (6.73), Nadia (6.52), Darbhanga (6.24), 24-Parganas (5.83), and Khulna (5.72) districts, and in Calcutta (5.06). In all the above districts, with the exception of Muzaffarpur, the unusual prevalence of cholera is ascribed to deficiency of rainfall and consequent pollution of the water-supply. The Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur reports, however, that the disease was worst in those parts of the district where water was most plentiful. Thus the Poo pri thana of the Sitamarhi subdivision alone, where the wells are good and numerous, returned 4,564 deaths, out of a total population of 232,114. The Sanitary Commissioner admits that the fact is remarkable, but observes:—"It may be imagined that cholera, once started in such a locality, and the habits of the people being what they are, all the water-supply would soon become polluted or impregnated with the cholera germs, and then it is easy to account for the rapid spread and virulence of the disease."

In order to check the progress of cholera the experiment of disinfecting tanks and wells with permanganate of potash, lime and alum was tried at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the reports from some districts, though very general in their terms, seem to show that beneficial results ensued. The experiments should be continued, and their results more precisely reported, supported by statistics of the cholera mortality before and after this method of purifying the water had been tried. M. Haffkine's system of anti-choleraic inoculation was tried during the year under the supervision at first of M. Haffkine himself, and then of Surgeon-Captain J. C. Vaughan and two Assistant Surgeons acting under his general instructions; but it is difficult to form a confident opinion as to its value, until statistics of its working have been collected on a large scale. Such statistics are not easy to procure, and the conclusions drawn from them are always open to the doubt whether the persons inoculated were subject to precisely the same conditions as those who were not inoculated. The total number of persons inoculated in Bengal, exclusive of Calcutta and its suburbs, was 4,413, of whom the greater part were emigrants proceeding to the labour districts of Assam. Dr. Vaughan states that the chief agents for forwarding coolies to Assam from Purulia have expressed a decided preference for men who have been inoculated. The seasonal incidence of cholera is shown in a diagram furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner, which gives the rainfall side by side with the cholera mortality for each month in each of the main divisions of the Province. The diagram shows that the disease was most prevalent between the months of May and September, and while in the case of Bengal proper it supports the theory that the disease is less prevalent when the rainfall is at its highest, it shows that nearly the converse is the case in Bihar and Orissa.

9. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 13,388, being a ratio of .18 per mile of the population against 13,020, or the same ratio as in 1895. The highest death-rates were recorded in the districts of Patna (1.20), Cuttack (.70), Shahabad (.69) and Puri (.66). The high figure shown by the Patna district is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the backward state of vaccination. In towns the highest mortality was recorded in Raniganj (3.48), Patna City (2.55), Deoghur (2.19), Roserah (2.11) and Bhadreswar (2.07). In rural areas the highest death-rate was returned from Maner in Patna (4.62), Aul in Cuttack (3.80), Khajri in Midnapore (3.26), and Phulwari in Patna (3.10). There were no deaths from small-pox in the district of Khulna.

10. Fever, as usual, accounted for the largest number of deaths in the Province. The total mortality recorded from this cause during the year 1896 was 1,760,225, or a ratio of 24.76 per mille of population against 1,634,254, or a ratio of 22.99 per mille, in the previous year, and an average of 1,338,487 or a ratio of 18.83 per mille, in the past decade. The fever death-rate is probably exaggerated by the fact, so often brought out in these annual reports, that the village chaukidar includes various diseases under the comprehensive term "fever," but the increased mortality from this disease during

1896 must be attributed to special causes. The Sanitary Commissioner makes the following observations on this point:—"In a year of abnormal meteorological conditions, such as that under report, when the rainfall was intermittent and the drying and wetting of the soil alternate, a high death-rate from fever is a natural consequence: thus in most of the districts there was a greater mortality from this cause in 1896 than in the previous year. As regards the districts that head the list, the fact that they are subject to the notoriously deadly Terai fever, probably in a great measure explains the exceptionally high death-rate in them." The following statement compares the death-rate of 1896 with that of 1895, and with the average of the 10 years 1886-95:—

No.	DISTRICT.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Increase or decrease as compared with 1895.	Increase or decrease as compared with the 10 years 1886-95.
		1896.	1895.	Average of 10 years 1886-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jalpaiguri ...	36.13	32.56	28.70	3.57I	7.43I
2	Rangpur ...	35.15	29.29	27.03	5.86I	8.12I
3	Dinajpur ...	35.07	32.82	28.74	2.25I	6.33I
4	Darjeeling ...	34.84	26.41	20.87	8.43I	13.97I
5	Purnea ...	33.77	31.33	23.49	2.44I	10.28I
6	Rajshahi ...	33.73	31.68	29.83	2.05I	3.90I
7	Pabna ...	33.52	31.28	23.88	2.24I	9.64I
8	Muzaffarpur ...	31.96	26.33	17.90	5.63I	14.06I
9	Darbhanga ...	31.15	24.92	17.42	6.23I	13.73I
10	Jessore ...	30.79	33.43	27.15	2.64D	3.64I
11	Chittagong ...	28.75	25.46	17.16	3.29I	11.59I
12	Malda ...	28.34	30.71	25.67	2.37D	2.67I
13	Bhagalpur ...	28.08	26.71	23.07	1.37I	5.01I
14	Hazaribagh ...	27.90	25.76	22.00	2.14I	5.90I
15	Monghyr ...	27.75	24.43	24.62	3.32I	3.13I
16	Backergunge ...	27.49	19.89	17.78	7.60I	9.71I
17	Hcoghly ...	27.29	28.48	19.89	1.19D	7.40I
18	Champaran ...	27.08	22.86	17.55	4.22I	9.53I
19	Patna ...	26.93	20.46	18.70	6.47I	8.23I
20	Gaya ...	26.63	23.07	22.61	3.56I	4.02I
21	Faridpur ...	26.61	23.84	16.39	2.77I	10.22I
22	Palamau ...	25.50	22.55	21.73	2.95I	3.77I
23	Nadia ...	25.42	29.48	24.16	4.06D	1.26I
24	Bogra ...	25.35	24.54	20.68	.81I	4.67I
25	Murshidabad ...	24.33	24.10	23.25	.23I	1.08I
26	Khulna ...	23.73	22.20	19.52	1.53I	4.21I
27	Birbhum ...	23.37	23.84	20.06	.47D	3.31I
28	Noakhali ...	23.36	19.40	19.19	3.96I	4.17I
29	Burdwan ...	22.96	25.07	18.89	2.11D	4.07I
30	Singhbhum ...	21.20	15.60	13.17	5.60I	8.03I
31	Midnapore ...	20.97	19.13	17.52	1.84I	3.45I
32	Shahabad ...	20.80	20.16	23.25	.64I	2.45D
33	Bankura ...	20.48	20.93	14.92	.45D	5.56I
34	Sonthal Parganas ...	20.30	20.48	14.30	.18D	6.00I
35	24-Parganas ...	20.04	21.05	16.04	1.01D	4.00I
36	Mymensingh ...	19.87	21.57	14.81	1.70D	5.06I
37	Manbhum ...	19.17	19.81	14.82	.64D	4.35I
38	Saran ...	19.13	13.89	11.12	5.24I	8.01I
39	Lohardaga ...	18.84	14.88	12.27	3.96I	6.57I
40	Dacca ...	18.35	19.01	14.31	.66D	4.04I
41	Tippera ...	18.09	18.25	13.41	.16D	4.68I
42	Calcutta ...	14.03	16.64	9.76	2.61D	4.27I
43	Howrah ...	13.80	16.20	10.87	2.40D	2.93I
44	Balasore ...	13.68	13.67	11.39	.01I	2.29I
45	Cuttack ...	12.75	14.02	11.81	1.27D	.94I
46	Puri ...	5.31	6.92	5.42	1.61D	.11D
Average for the whole Province		24.76	22.99	18.83	1.77I	5.93I

The increase in mortality from fever, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, was common to most districts of the Province, but is specially noticeable in Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, Darbhanga, Chittagong, Purnea, Faridpur, Backergunge, Pabna, Champaran, Patna, Rangpur, Singhbhum, and Saran. This list, it will be observed, includes all the northern districts of the Patna Division in which scarcity has been most severely felt.

The circles in which the recorded death-rate exceeded 40 per mille are mentioned in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Circle.	Death-rate.
1	2	3
Darjeeling	Siliguri or Phansidewah	51.94
Jalpaiguri	Falakata	51.70
Faridpur	Goalundo	47.71
Nadia	Kumarkhali	46.22
Pabna	Ulapara	46.01
Jalpaiguri	Alipore	45.77
Rangpur	Mahiganj	44.75
Pabna	Chatmohar	44.74
Malda	Gajol	44.32
Hooghly	Hooghly	42.49
Backergunge	Barmuddin Havildars	42.08
Noakhali	Hatia	41.74
Darbhanga	Banipati	41.21
Pabna	Raiganj	41.08
Malda	Malda	41.08
Murshidabad	Sujaganj	41.05
Rajshahi	Boalia	41.02
Purnea	Purnea	40.71
Dinajpur	Nawabganj	40.42
Rangpur	Sundarganj	40.22
Rajshahi	Burigaon	40.04

The Darjeeling Terai (Siliguri circle) again returns the highest mortality, notwithstanding the efforts made to render medical aid to the people. Steps have been taken to improve the local water-supply, and with this object a water boiler and a Pasteur-Chamberland filter have been erected at Siliguri.

11. The total number of parcels of quinine, each containing 510 grains, sold during the year, was 31,867 against 28,530, the number sold in 1895, being an increase of nearly two millions grains. The largest quantities were sold in the districts of Backergunge (5,672 parcels), Faridpur (2,745 parcels), Jessore (2,515 parcels), Mymensingh (2,330 parcels), Khulna (1,867 parcels), Nadia (1,827 parcels), and Pabna (1,683 parcels); the districts in which the smallest quantities were sold were Darbhanga (72 parcels), Patna (54 parcels), and Singhbhum (51 parcels). The returns show that in many districts where the mortality from fever was exceptionally high, a much smaller quantity of quinine was sold than elsewhere, and *vice versa*. At the same time the sales were highest in the months when fever is usually most prevalent. The Sanitary Commissioner observes that the demand for quinine is greatest where its efficacy is best known and most generally talked about. This is true enough in a general way; but it may be added that the demand depends not merely on the fever mortality of the district, but on the intelligence of the people themselves, on the number of post-offices at which it is sold, and the extent to which the people frequent them, and finally on their ability and readiness to spend money on what to many of them is a comparatively new remedy. In a year of scarcity and high prices the sales of quinine might be expected to fall off, and the district statistics show that while the total quantity sold has increased, there has been a marked decline in the districts most affected in the failure of the crops.

12. The recorded number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea during the year was 47,935, or .67 per mille, against 49,871, or .70 per mille, in 1895, and an average of 51,682, or .72 per mille, in the past decade. The highest death-rates were as usual returned from Darjeeling (6.69), Howrah (4.85), Calcutta (4.35), Balasore (3.25) and Furi (2.57). The Sanitary Commissioner, however, believes the returns are to a great extent vitiated by deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea being returned as deaths from fever by the ignorant chaukidars who report deaths in the interior. In urban areas the death-rate fell from 3.52 to 3.22, and in rural circles from .55 to .54. These diseases were mostly prevalent in the month of January and during the period from March to August. The number of deaths from injury was 28,422, or .39 per mille, against 29,178, or .41 per mille, in 1895. Deaths from other causes numbered 352,036, or 4.95 per mille, against 328,048, or 4.61 per mille, in 1895.

13. The following statement compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities on sanitary purposes during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	8,88,026	8,79,988	8,038	.....
2. Drainage ...	1,49,559	2,73,741	.....	1,24,182
3. Water-supply ...	9,96,441	7,97,609	1,98,832	.....
4. Disposal of the dead ...	11,171	6,180	4,991	.....
5. Markets and slaughter-houses	38,513	21,137	17,376	.....
6. Treatment of the sick ...	3,02,792	3,31,652	.....	28,260
7. Vaccination ...	19,737	18,644	1,093	.....
8. Other sanitary works ...	23,838	16,484	7,354	.....
Total ...	24,30,077	23,44,835	2,37,684	1,52,442
Construction and maintenance of roads.	4,16,051	5,17,833	... ..	1,01,782
Total, including roads ...	28,46,128	28,62,668	.....	2,54,224
		Net decrease being ...		16,540

The increase of expenditure on water-supply, conservancy and other sanitary works is satisfactory as indicating the growing interest which municipalities are taking in these matters. The large decrease in the expenditure on drainage is chiefly due to the fact that the figures of 1894-95 include Rs. 1,08,768 on account of the Patna drainage scheme, on which only Rs. 4,874 was spent during 1895-96. All but 28 of the municipalities spent money on original sanitary works, and 17 devoted more than 10 per cent. of their income to this purpose. The municipalities which show the highest proportionate expenditure are Jalpaiguri (34.84), Titagarh (29.36), Cossipore-Chitpur (19.06), Faridpur (18.27) and Patuakhali (17.11). The expenditure on sanitary works of a recurring nature was extraordinarily low in the municipalities of Debhata in Khulna and Joynagar in the 24-Parganas, where only 8.44 and 4.56 per cent., respectively, was utilized in this manner, and little or nothing was spent on original works. The town of Dacca has for many years past been in a most insanitary condition, and in view of this fact it is unsatisfactory to notice that the Municipal Commissioners expended only 4.28 per cent. of their income on

original works of sanitary improvement. The newly-elected Commissioners have, however, realised the necessity of improving the state of the town, and are about to contract loans which will enable them to take effective action. In paragraph 51 of the report the Sanitary Commissioner gives a list of those towns in which important schemes of drainage or water-supply have been carried out, with statistics of mortality to show the effect of these schemes on the health of the population. Owing to the defects of the mortality statistics recorded in former years by municipal agency the statement is, as Dr. Dyson remarks, more or less inconclusive, but, so far as it goes, it shows that the public health has usually improved where large schemes for the improvement of drainage or water-supply have been carried out. This is especially observable in the municipalities of Calcutta, Cossipore-Chitpur, Arrah and Bhagalpur, where the death-rates recorded subsequent to the introduction of an improved system of water-supply are 28·97, 16·86, 17·97 and 30·98, respectively, against 37·5, 25·04, 30·50 and 40·4, the average death-rates returned previous to the introduction of a filtered water-supply. In Howrah, the Suburbs of Calcutta, Dinajpur, Nasirabad and Patna the mortality seems at first sight to have increased rather than diminished. It may be explained, however, that in Howrah the supply of filtered water was introduced only in February 1896; that it did not extend to the whole of the town, and was not connected with the houses; and that the great want of Howrah, a system of drainage, has still to be met. The Suburbs of Calcutta, like Howrah, are still undrained, and the statistics of mortality available for comparison are incomplete. Dinajpur and Patna have no water-supply, Nasirabad has no drainage, and in all of these places the death-rates recorded for the years preceding the improvements were based on the reports of municipal ward-muharrirs and fell far short of the true mortality. It would be unreasonable to expect that partial improvements should at once bring about an appreciable diminution of the death-rate; nor can any conclusions be based upon untrustworthy statistics.

14. The total amount expended during the year on sanitary works in towns, either from Municipal Funds or otherwise, was Rs. 11,25,633 against Rs. 10,10,506 in the previous year, and in rural areas, from District Funds or otherwise, Rs. 1,42,012 against Rs. 1,03,912. The most important works were the completion of the Howrah water-supply and the Muzaffarpur drainage schemes, the extension of the Cossipore-Chitpur water-supply, additions to the Serampore and Jalpaiguri drainage works, and the construction of drains and the improvement of the water-supply at Bhagalpur. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to see that the total amount contributed by private individuals rose from Rs. 1,88,875 to Rs. 4,94,131. In consequence of the deficient rainfall of the year and the impending scarcity, a large number of tanks were excavated and numerous wells sunk in many parts of the country at considerable expense by landholders and other private persons, to whom, though they are not individually named in the present report, the thanks of Government are due. The disposal of night-soil continued to receive attention, and in many places improved methods for its disposal were adopted. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, complains of the little progress made in the matter of cultivating trenching-grounds and utilizing refuse as manure. This is a subject which demands the serious attention of local officers; and if properly dealt with, there is no reason why a satisfactory and remunerative system of trenching night-soil and stocking refuse for purposes of manure should not be established in all large towns, without prejudice to the ideas of the people; or why the towns of Bengal should fall so far behind those of the Punjab, and several in the North-Western Provinces, in this respect. What is chiefly necessary for this object at first is individual energy and example. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that local bodies will not lose sight of this matter, as the advantages of such a system only require to be known to be appreciated.

15. On the appearance of plague in Bombay towards the close of the year 1896, Sir Alexander Mackenzie appointed the following gentlemen to form a Medical Board for the purpose of determining the action to be taken by all executive authorities,

■ Precautions against plague.

whether official or municipal, with the object of preventing and checking the plague throughout Bengal:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 1. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Medical Department | ... | ... | <i>President.</i> |
| 2. The President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce | ... | ... | |
| 3. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department | ... | ... | |
| 4. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal | ... | ... | <i>Members.</i> |
| 5. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal | ... | ... | |
| 6. The Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta | ... | ... | |
| 7. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., F.R.S. | ... | ... | |
| 8. Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E. | ... | ... | <i>Secretary.</i> |
| 9. Rai Koilash Chunder Bose Bahadur, L.M.S. | ... | ... | |
| 10. Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department | ... | ... | |

One of the first actions of the Board was to consider and pronounce upon eleven cases of illness in Howrah and Calcutta which had been reported to be cases of bubonic plague. The clinical symptoms of these were such as to satisfy the medical members of the Board that none of the persons affected were suffering from true plague. The diagnostic evidence based on the alleged presence of the plague bacillus in the blood of the patients was exhaustively examined in the light of a series of experiments conducted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., F.R.S., and was shown to be worthless for the following reasons:—

- 1st.—That in certain cases there was unequivocal evidence that the samples of blood from which cultivations of alleged plague-bacilli had been obtained were, from the outset, contaminated from external sources.
- 2nd.—That the growths present in what were affirmed to be type-specimens of cultivations of Calcutta plague-bacilli, which had been obtained from the blood of different alleged cases of plague, were absolutely different in different instances.
- 3rd.—That in no case did the growths accurately correspond in character with those of type-specimens obtained from Bombay from M. Haffkine.
- 4th.—That specimens of blood, taken from cases which on bacteriological grounds had been affirmed to be unequivocal cases of plague, failed to yield any growths whatever when taken and cultivated under conditions unfavourable to extraneous contamination.
- 5th.—That the evidence derived from the results of inoculating animals with the alleged plague-bacilli was of no value whatever, because the bulk of actively decomposing fluid injected was relatively equivalent to over a pint in the case of an adult human being, and was quite sufficient to cause death by mere blood-poisoning.

In a further series of test experiments, which admitted of being repeated indefinitely, Dr. Cunningham proved that all of the so-called plague-bacilli discovered in the blood of the Calcutta patients might be readily obtained from specimens of the blood of perfectly healthy animals under the influence of brief exposure to the air. They were in fact "common aerial contents, and therefore liable to appear in any cultivations of blood not conducted under strictly aseptic conditions."

The Medical Board met the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, and advised them as to the special regulations to be passed under section 334 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for the purpose of preventing and checking plague. These regulations formed the basis of those subsequently issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Under the Board's orders a sanitary survey of Calcutta, Howrah, and the adjacent small municipalities was carried out by a number of medical officers, with the object of ascertaining what measures of cleansing and sanitary reform should be taken in order to guard against an outbreak of plague.

They were also consulted by Government, the mercantile community, and district and railway officials, on a variety of questions connected with the dissemination of plague, the most important being the organization of inspections at railway stations and steamer ghâts, the imposition of quarantine on arrivals by sea, the prohibition of the import of rags and used clothing, and the liability of arsenicated hides and baled goods, such as cloth, to carry infection. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to them, and more especially to the non-official members of the Board, for the assistance which they rendered to Government in dealing with all questions which arose.

16. The following among other matters were dealt with by the Sanitary Board during the year:—

The Sanitary Board.

- (a) The Berhampore water-supply project, estimated to cost Rs. 2,38,833. This scheme was finally passed, and the work which was the gift of the late Maharani Surnamoyee, C.I., of Cossimbazar, was undertaken and is now in course of completion.
- (b) A project for the supply of filtered water to the riparian municipalities situated on the left bank of the river Hooghly. This has been under consideration for a long time, and it was decided eventually by Government, on the recommendation of the Board, to abandon it, as the cost of carrying it into effect was ascertained to be prohibitive.
- (c) A scheme for the supply of drinking-water to the town of Cuttack, estimated to cost Rs. 2,25,000. This has had to be abandoned, as the Municipal Commissioners found that the undertaking was beyond their means.
- (d) An alternative scheme for the supply of drinking-water to the town of Midnapore, estimated to cost Rs. 2,50,000. This is still under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners.
- (e) A scheme for improving the drainage of the town of Krishnagar by excavating the Anjona khal, estimated to cost Rs. 33,232. This is still pending, as the Municipal Commissioners have resolved, in view of the insufficiency of their funds, to defer taking any steps in regard to the project till the year 1898-99.
- (f) Schemes for remodelling the storm-water outfall and draining the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, amounting to Rs. 78,87,089. These important schemes were drawn up by Mr. A. H. Hughes, C.I.E., Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, and were approved by the Sanitary Board.
- (g) A scheme for the supply of pure water to the town of Chittagong, estimated to cost Rs. 2,37,898. This has been referred to the local officers for reconsideration.

The Board were also consulted by Government on the pollution of the river Hooghly and the khals and small streams running into it by the discharge of sewage, trade refuse, and other noxious matter, the supply of water to the East Indian Railway station at Howrah, and other questions. In addition to these they dealt with many references from local bodies on the subject of water-works, drainage and other sanitary questions. Revised rules were issued by the Board for working the filter-beds of water-works in Bengal. The Sanitary Engineer inspected the water-works of Arrah, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Dacca, Darjeeling, and Mymersingh, and visited several other towns in connection with projects for drainage and water-supply. The Howrah water-works, the detailed plans and estimates of which were prepared in the Board's office, were opened in February 1896 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The scheme is reported to be a most successful one.

17. The Sanitary Commissioner spent 164 days on tours of inspection, and visited most of the important municipalities in the Province. Towards the close of the

Inspections.

year his time was chiefly occupied in making arrangements for the protection

of Bengal against the plague. Owing to the constant change of officers in the post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, little touring or inspection was done in this circle, except by Dr. Hay Jagannadham, who spent 44 days on tour, and inspected 26 towns. In the Northern Bengal Circle, Drs. L. A. Waddell and B. H. Deare spent 215 days on tour, and inspected 20 towns and 425 villages, and in the Western Bengal Circle Dr. J. C. Vaughan spent 219 days on tour, inspecting 14 towns and 138 villages. Dr. Dyson acknowledges the good work done by these officers, and speaks highly of the services of his Personal Assistant, Mr. A. A. Price. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to specially thank Surgeon-Major Dyson for his energetic and successful administration of the Department during an exceptionally trying year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1896-97.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 4th November 1897.

RESOLUTION No. 5484S.R.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1896-97, with the observations of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta held the office of Excise Commissioner from the commencement of the year till the 19th May 1896, when he went on special leave. His duties were discharged by the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in addition to his own work till the 16th June 1896, from which date Mr. G. E. Manisty officiated as Commissioner of Excise until Mr. Gupta's return from leave. The Excise Commissioner had immediately under him three Deputy Collectors, one as his Personal Assistant, and two as travelling Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the excise administration was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, who were employed exclusively on excise and income tax work, except in Mymensingh and Champaran, where the rule on the subject had to be temporarily relaxed for unavoidable reasons. In 26 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of excise in addition to their regular duties. The distilleries and depôts generally were under the immediate charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors or of kanungos as Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents. The number of Sub-Deputy Collectors so employed at the commencement of the year was nine, but this number was subsequently reduced to seven. The services of 28 kanungos were utilised for this duty. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment and among the clerks in the office branch the numbers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 201 and 141 respectively, while five of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class.

2. *Inspections.*—During the year a sufficient amount of inspection was done by the Inspectors of Excise, while between Messrs. Manisty and Gupta the tours of the Excise Commissioner occupied 139 days. Every district and distillery in the Province was visited by the Excise Commissioner himself or by one of his Inspectors. It is reported that the Sadar Excise offices in Champaran and Puri were not inspected at all by the District Collectors, and that the distillery in Dumka and the spirit depôt at Mymensingh were not inspected as often as the rules require. An explanation of this neglect should have been given. In 15 out of the 18 districts, in which Special Deputy Collectors were employed, the prescribed minimum of touring (150 days) was attained; in two districts the deficiency is explained by the ill-health of the officers concerned, while in one district the officer's touring was cut short by domestic trouble. For Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff, who are employed on excise work, the minimum period of touring is fixed at 90 days; in 18 out of 24 districts, excluding Darjeeling and the Sonthal Parganas, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the prescribed amount of touring was done, the deficiency in the remaining six districts varying from 10 days in Rajshahi to 60 in Balasore, where touring would seem to have been much neglected. In the Sonthal Parganas, the Deputy Collectors in charge spent between them only 11 days on tour. The Excise Commissioner observes that the circumstances of the district are exceptional; but, as the Board rightly remark, they are so mainly in the fact that much closer supervision and constant touring is required, in view of the prevalence of illicit dealings. The reasons generally given for insufficient tours are the paucity of officers at headquarters and the exigencies of judicial or other work. In some districts also frequent changes of officers, rendered unavoidable by the requirements of the general administration, impaired to some extent the efficiency and continuity of supervision in excise matters. The Lieutenant-Governor notices, however, that, in the explanations furnished there is a tendency to lay too much stress on this cause, and His Honour desires that Collectors may be instructed to exercise closer supervision over the touring of Deputy Collectors in charge of Excise, so as to see that each officer does his full share of mufassal inspection.

3. *Revenue and charges.*—The items which contribute to the excise revenue remained unchanged during the year, and an increase of Rs. 4 in the duty on *charas* was the only alteration made in the rates at which duty was levied.

From the beginning of the year the sale of *madak* and *chandu* (the Bengali and Chinese preparations of opium for smoking) was stopped, consumers being allowed to make their own preparations for private use, but not for sale, up to a limit of one tola. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, and the net revenue for the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5·6
1893-94	1,21,37,096	6,47,740	1,14,89,356	5·3
1894-95	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5·07
1895-96	1,33,77,705*	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5·04
1896-97	1,34,10,579	6,83,292	1,27,27,287	5·09
Difference of the past two years ...	+ 32,874	+ 8,710	+ 24,164	+ ·05

* Revised figures.

In order, however, to obtain the true figure for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 21,714 on account of refunds and Rs. 11,568 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realised. This raises the expenditure to Rs. 7,16,574, and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,26,94,005, against Rs. 1,26,88,757 in 1895-96. Thus instead of expanding by four or five lakhs, the excise revenue has, for the first time since 1891-92, remained practically stationary, the chief causes being the general scarcity prevalent during the year, and the scanty crop of *mahua* blossom, the price of which also rose enormously, as the petals were more largely used for food than in ordinary years. Besides these, there were two other causes of a permanent character, namely, the introduction of a system of exporting ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in bond, without prepayment of duty in Bengal as heretofore, and the abolition of the *madak* and *chandu* licenses already referred to. Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the incidence of the excise revenue per head of population amounted during the year under review to 2 annas and 11 pies, the same as in the previous year. The corresponding incidence in Bombay in 1895-96 is shown as 9 annas 1 pie, and in Madras as 6 annas 5 pies per head, without allowing for the increase of population. The expenditure rose during the year by Rs. 8,710, the increase being due chiefly to the employment of additional establishments for the suppression of illicit distillation of country spirit in the Jahanabad subdivision of the Hooghly district and for the prevention of the smuggling of Garhjat ganja into the Orissa districts, the grant of famine allowances to menial excise establishments, and the acquisition of and for the distilleries at Rassa and Dacca.

4. *Revenue by Divisions.*—Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus:—

DIVISIONS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97 COMPARED WITH 1895-96.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,55,147	11,72,190	12,32,386	13,30,348	13,56,767	26,419	...
Presidency	33,57,061	34,40,854	36,15,302	38,42,426*	38,78,369	35,883	...
Rajshahi	8,87,549	9,48,572	10,00,540	10,73,235*	11,12,260	39,025	...
Dacca	8,12,103	8,09,567	8,21,166	8,97,361*	9,06,270	7,909	...
Chittagong	2,70,670	2,67,548	2,88,837	3,41,931	2,74,725	...	67,206
Patna	24,91,128	26,33,381	26,36,784	27,38,209*	26,34,836	...	1,03,373
Rhagulpur	12,17,947	13,36,630	14,02,917	14,70,888*	14,89,130	18,242	...
Orissa	5,69,151	6,19,853	5,83,294	6,27,629*	6,53,071	25,442	...
Chota Nagpur ...	8,30,285	9,08,501	9,86,629	10,53,618*	11,06,151	50,533	...
Total	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	2,03,453	1,70,579
						Net increase ...	32,874

* Revised figures owing to the exclusion of departmental fines deducted from the pay of officers from miscellaneous excise revenue.

The largest receipts were obtained, as usual, in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division. The greatest actual advance is shown by the Division of Chota Nagpur, where the receipts rose by 5 per cent. This increase is attributed to keener competition at the time of the excise settlements before scarcity had declared itself, but a reaction is reported to have set in during the current year, making it difficult to settle the country-spirit shops except at reduced fees. The chief decrease occurred in the Patna Division, where, although opium receipts slightly improved, the revenue from country spirit and tari fell off very considerably in consequence chiefly of the prevalent scarcity.

5. *Revenue and consumption.*—The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of excise:—

	REVENUE.		Percentage of difference.	CONSUMPTION.		Percentage of difference.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Country { Distillery	27,38,312	28,47,924	+ 4	490,476	478,637	— 2.4
spirit. { Outstill	31,73,528	32,32,537	+ 1.9	.....	.....	.....
				Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	
Country rum ...	4,66,296	4,18,780	—10.2	68,014	60,814	—10.6
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	23,65,119	23,25,603	— 1.7	2,160	2,110	— 2.3
Ganja ...	26,80,819	27,31,522	+ 1.9	5,203	5,008	— 3.7

The Board's observation that the principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption was kept in view during the year under review receives support from these figures, from which it will be seen that the revenue derived from the excisable articles named increased more rapidly than the consumption. The policy of keeping down the number of shops for the vend of excisable articles has been kept steadily in view.

6. *Sources of Revenue.*—In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the past five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived:—

ARTICLES OF EXCISE.	REVENUE.					1896-97 COMPARED WITH 1895-96.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	50,30,143	52,52,898	55,61,516	59,11,840	60,80,461	1,68,621	...
Rum ...	4,19,717	4,35,308	4,32,227	4,66,296	4,18,780	...	47,516
Imported liquors ...	2,07,092	2,33,162	2,81,588	2,87,995	2,94,420	6,425	...
Beer ...	193	224	538	485	507	22	...
Tari ...	9,50,379	10,16,375	9,97,552	10,24,031	10,10,481	...	13,550
Pachwai ...	3,34,557	3,46,518	3,82,336	4,39,284	4,43,481	4,197	...
Charas ...	9,097	10,776	15,888	17,985	19,591	1,606	...
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang ...	53,558	55,752	55,394	59,498	65,564	6,066	...
Majum ...	1,984	2,069	2,119	1,710	1,495	...	215
Madak ...	79,689	78,379	89,439	77,332	...	...	77,332
Chandu ...	31,032	24,476	29,624	30,360	...	...	30,360
Spirits used for arts ...	1,066	337	390	1,097	812	...	285
Ganja ...	23,86,066	25,35,045	24,92,755	26,80,819	27,31,522	50,703	...
Opium ...	20,85,635	21,34,867	22,13,721	23,65,129*	23,25,603	...	39,526
Miscellaneous ...	10,413	10,910	12,468	13,844*	17,862	4,018	...
Total ...	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	2,41,658	2,08,784
						Net increase ...	32,874

* Revised figures.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,34,85,682, Rs. 1,34,10,579, or 99.4 per cent., was realised, against 99.2 per cent. in 1895-96. The sum of Rs. 24,663 only was remitted during the year, of which the greater part (Rs. 20,671) was, as usual, due on account of tari. The above statement shows that country spirits

continue to bring in the largest revenue, and that the chief increase during the year occurred under this head. Taking the percentage of revenue under each head on the total excise revenue, country spirits stand first with a percentage of 45·2, followed by hemp drugs (21·5), opium (17·5), tari (7·6), *pachwai* (3·4) and rum (3·1). This order is the same as that of the preceding year, except that *pachwai* and rum have changed places, the revenue from the former having exceeded that from rum during the past year. There was a total increase in revenue of Rs. 2,41,658, almost entirely under country spirits and ganja, against a total decrease of Rs. 2,08,784, more than half of which is accounted for by the absence of receipts under *madak* and *chandu*, all shops for the sale of these preparations having been closed from the commencement of the year, in accordance with the recommendation of the Opium Commission. The fluctuations under each separate head are discussed in detail below.

7. *Current settlements*.—The settlements for the current year, as made up to the end of May last, are unsatisfactory, since they promise to result in a net decrease of Rs. 4,01,124 as compared with the past year. Of this prospective decrease, the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions alone account for Rs. 3,43,303, the Gaya (Rs. 51,910), Hazaribagh (Rs. 99,993), Manbhum (Rs. 88,515) and Palamau (Rs. 68,612) districts showing the largest falling off. The Burdwan, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions only show small increases. This result is said to be due mainly to the prevailing scarcity and the failure of the *mahua* crop, and possibly to some extent to combination among the abkars. It is, however, reported that some of the unsettled licenses have since been settled in some districts, and the Excise Commissioner hopes that with the settlement of the remainder the loss will be partially made up.

8. *Country spirit*.—Country spirit, which forms the chief source of excise revenue in Bengal, is manufactured either at central distilleries or at outstills. The central distilleries are maintained by Government; stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops. The distillery fee, which is levied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per London-proof gallon, except in certain metropolitan districts where the rate is 1 anna per gross gallon, is taken as a contribution to the cost of the establishments, and as rent for the use of the premises. Duty is levied at varying rates, ranging from Re. 1-14 to Rs. 5 per London-proof gallon for different districts. Outstills, on the other hand, are licensed at monthly fees, no separate duty being charged. The central distillery system is in force throughout the Burdwan Division, except in certain wild tracts of Bankura and Midnapore, and also throughout the Presidency, Dacca and Orissa Divisions, with the exception of a portion of the hilly tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Garhjat States and in the Sonthal Parganas district. In the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and part of Hazaribagh a dual system of central distilleries and outstills is maintained, the areas served by the distilleries being defined, and outstills being placed at such distances as to minimise the risk of smuggling of outstill liquor into those areas. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, in the Chota Nagpur Division, except a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda of the Bhagalpur Division, the outstill system alone is in force.

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 28,47,924 was contributed by central distilleries under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 10,11,430), still-head duty (Rs. 17,77,384), and distillery fees (Rs. 59,110), and Rs. 32,32,537 by outstills, the former showing an increase of Rs. 1,09,612 and the latter of Rs. 59,009 over the receipts of the previous year. The number of outstills sanctioned rose from 2,009 in 1895-96 to 2,101 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,091 to 2,097, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,203 to 1,197, and the number settled from 1,197 to 1,191. In the case of outstills, however, several branch shops were given separate numbers for the first time during the year, and the Excise Commissioner points out that the actual number sanctioned was in reality reduced by eight. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase of revenue from country spirit in Bankura, Midnapore and Howrah, against a decline in Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly, the net increase being Rs. 24,993. Illicit distillation is very prevalent in the tract of country

comprising the western half of Midnapore, nearly the whole of Bankura, the Jahanabad subdivision in Hooghly, and thana Raina in Burdwan, and a special detective force has been employed in the Jahanabad subdivision and in Bankura since January and April 1895, respectively, to check this offence. The figures of cases detected and persons convicted show that some progress has already been made, but illicit practices are still rife, and unremitting vigilance will, as Mr. Gupta remarks, be necessary for some time to come. The fact that under the existing law the possession of an unlicensed still with other apparatus for distillation is not an offence adds to the difficulty of detection, as offenders have to be caught in the act of distilling. An amendment proposed in the new Excise Bill will remedy this defect in the law. In the Presidency Division there was a net increase of Rs. 1,15,137 in revenue, Calcutta alone contributing Rs. 1,19,657. In the Rajshahi Division, with the districts of Purnea and Malda, throughout which area the outstill system is in force, an increase of Rs. 6,848 was obtained. Most of this increase is shown by Rangpur (Rs. 22,819) and Jalpaiguri (Rs. 21,526). The Excise Commissioner reports that there is a growing demand for liquor in the Duars owing to the extension of tea cultivation and the opening of the Bengal-Duars Railway. In Darjeeling 25 cases of smuggling of foreign liquor were detected on the Nepal and Sikkim frontiers, and in Jalpaiguri 34 cases of smuggling from Bhutan and Cooch Behar. Owing to the extreme laxity of control prevailing beyond British territory, the Excise Commissioner considers that it is hopeless to seek a remedy by fixing a limit on either side within which no shops are to be allowed, and he can only recommend that the frontier should be carefully watched with a view to prevent the ingress of contraband liquor. The Dacca Division shows a decline in revenue of Rs. 8,050, which is shared by all districts except Faridpur, and is ascribed to a decline in consumption owing to scarcity and high prices. In the Chittagong Division, where the consumption of spirits is very limited, the revenue fell by Rs. 1,940. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, also under the dual system yields the largest revenue from country spirits, but, owing to the prevailing scarcity, the revenue received during the year fell by Rs. 64,510, a decrease occurring in both distillery and outstill areas. The falling off is most marked in Gaya, both in the revenue from outstills (Rs. 36,321) and in that obtained from distillery liquor (Rs. 10,297). A decrease of Rs. 11,451 is also returned from the Sonthal Parganas. The Orissa Division shows a small increase, while Chota Nagpur shows an improvement of Rs. 50,830, which is said to be due to advantageous settlements.

9. *Changes in the management of central distilleries and outstills.*—The distillery and outstill areas remained the same as in the previous year. The rule substituting a distillery fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of one anna per gallon irrespective of strength, continues to work well, and appears to have attained its end, which was to equalize the incidence of the distillery fee on the outturn of liquor, and thus to remove the inducements to distil strong liquor. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, whether at distillery shops or at outstills, which was found difficult to enforce, has for some years past been abolished, but the experiment of prescribing a maximum price for the retail sale of weak distillery liquor, to which reference was made in last year's Resolution, is still being tried in Gaya. In a special report submitted on the subject, the Excise Commissioner expressed the opinion that the system in question was a very effective means of keeping down prices, and that the great expansion of distillery revenue in Gaya was in no small degree due to this measure. The Board did not accept this, but nevertheless advised the continuance of the experiment for the present, on the ground that it was undesirable to disturb the practice in a year of scarcity, a view in which the Lieutenant-Governor concurred.

10. *Sites of shops.*—The rules forbidding the opening of shops in a bazar, on high roads or close to places of public resort, seem to have been carefully observed, due regard being given to public opinion in the matter. During the year a distillery liquor shop in Midnapore, a tari and a liquor shop in Hooghly, a distillery and a ganja shop in Dacca, and a tari shop in Arrah, were removed in deference to local opinion; in Champaran a tari shop was removed at the request of the police; two outstills in Champaran and Jalpaiguri

were closed at the instance of planters, and a license for the sale of outstill liquor at a fair in Hazaribagh was cancelled on the objection of the local zamindar.

11. *Country rum*.—The supply of country rum is derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Sakri in Darbhanga, from Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arkot in Madras. The rum produced in Bengal is charged with a duty of Rs. 5 per gallon, London-proof, while Madras rum pays Rs. 6. Shahjahanpur rum, on the other hand, is subject in the North-Western Provinces to a duty of Rs. 4 per gallon, and as it is necessary in the interests of the local industry in Bengal and for other reasons, an additional rupee is levied by special arrangement with the manufacturers. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 4,66,296 in 1895-96 to Rs. 4,18,780 during the year under review, consumers evidently feeling the pinch of high prices. The total quantity of rum which passed into consumption was 80,898 gallons London-proof (60,814 gross gallons), against 91,144 gallons London-proof (68,014 gross gallons) in the previous year. The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 58,633 gross gallons. Excluding the quantity exported to the mufassal districts, Assam and Port Blair, the amount consumed in Calcutta itself is estimated to have been 47,048 gallons at 34° over-proof, or 78,805 gallons at 20° under-proof, the strength at which rum is usually sold. The quantity imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjahanpur amounted to 2,178 gross, or 2,268 London-proof gallons.

12. *Imported liquor*.—The excise revenue from imported liquor, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,87,995 to Rs. 2,94,420. Nearly one-half of the total revenue was collected in Calcutta. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by three, and that of general retail licenses by 130, the falling off under the latter head being due to the abolition of the glass license which used to be subsidiary to every country spirit and rum retail license in Calcutta. Of the net increase of Rs. 6,425 in revenue, Rs. 2,915 occurred in Mymensingh, Rs. 2,788 in Faridpur and Rs. 1,196 in Dacca. The Excise Commissioner observes with satisfaction that the continuous attempts made to check the traffic in cheap German spirit, mostly distilled from potatoes, which is coloured and flavoured locally and sold at absurdly low prices as brandy, or whisky, and even as port or sherry, appear at last to have borne some fruit, as for the first time for many years the importations of German white spirit show a decline.

13. *Tari*.—No duty is charged on tari, the sap of the palmyra or date tree, but revenue is derived from license fees for the sale of both fermented and unfermented tari. The number of licenses for the sale of the fermented liquor during the year diminished from 13,321 to 13,301, and for the unfermented tari from 2,118 to 1,986. Two hundred and fifty-three licenses, at an aggregate fee of Rs. 457, for the sale of unfermented tari were issued for the first time in the Dacca Division owing to the withdrawal of the exemption of fresh tari from the operations of the Excise Act. The total receipts fell from Rs. 10,24,031 to Rs. 10,10,481, the bulk of the decrease occurring under fees for fermented tari. The decline under this head was heaviest in Gaya (Rs. 16,027), but since it is attributed mainly to late settlement of the licenses for the current year, and the consequent decrease in advance fees paid in March 1897, the reduced receipts in this district would appear to be nominal only. More than one-half of the total revenue from tari is collected in the Patna Division, after which most fees are derived from Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Monghyr, Hooghly, Bhagalpur, Howrah and Cuttack. The Madras tree-tax system, the theory of which is that every tree yielding tari should pay a tax according to a fixed rate, is being tried, as far as is possible without amending the law, in selected areas in twelve districts of the Province. The Board remark that the system has not been working long enough to admit of a definite opinion being expressed.

14. *Pachwai*.—This liquor, brewed from rice, forms the favourite beverage of the aboriginal tribes found in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions, the Sonthal Parganas, and the western half of Murshidabad. Another variety prepared from millet (*marua*), is much drunk in Darjeeling. The revenue is derived from license fees for sale and for home-brewing, and these fees together

yielded during the year a revenue of Rs. 4,43,481, against Rs. 4,39,284 in 1895-96, nearly three-fourths of which was collected in the Burdwan Division. The total number of licenses for sale fell from 1,665 to 1,663, while the number of licenses for home-brewing rose from 6,021 to 7,781. In certain tracts free home-brewing for domestic purposes is permitted, and the system of allowing householders to brew *marua* beer for domestic use, without limit of quantity, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, which has been in force in Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district since April 1895, was extended during the year under review to the hills west of the Tista. Licenses were issued to the Superintendent of St. Mary's, Kurseong, and the Rector of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, to brew beer for the exclusive use of the inmates of their respective institutions.

15. *Ganja*.—The revenue from ganja is derived from license fees and duty which varies according to quality; thus 'chur' pays a duty of Rs. 9 per seer, 'round' Rs. 7-8, 'flat small twigs' Rs. 7-4, and 'flat large twigs' Rs. 6. In Orissa, however, the rates are Rs. 7-8 for *chur*, Rs. 6-4 for round, Rs. 6 for flat small twigs, and Rs. 5 for flat large twigs. The following statement shows the main statistics relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755
1895-96	2,707	2,696	5,202	26,80,819
1896-97	2,708	2,688	5,008	27,31,522

The area of land brought under ganja cultivation during the year increased by 252 bighas, but the produce was slightly smaller than in the previous year, the ganja plants having been infested with pests owing to the drought. Though the consumption decreased by 194 maunds, the revenue advanced by Rs. 50,703 in consequence of enhanced license fees. The Excise Commissioner is of opinion that taste and habit, more than the varying rates of duty, regulate the demand for the different varieties of ganja. It is true that during the year the flat species (large twigs), on which the least duty is payable, was most largely consumed, but *chur*, which pays the highest duty, stood next in respect of consumption. One kind finds favour in one part of the country and one in another, though, generally speaking, *chur* is fast gaining ground everywhere. The wholesale prices, owing to the falling off in the demand, were lower even than in 1895-96, and varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per maund. The importation of Garhjat ganja, produced in the Tributary States of Orissa, was prohibited from the 1st April 1896. The Chiefs have been requested to suppress the cultivation of the plant in their States, and they have been allowed to obtain Rajshahi ganja at cost price, and issue it to consumers after levying duty. This system, which had previously been adopted in Cooch Behar, appears to have met with success so far. It was found impossible to complete during the year the new public golas at Naogaon to which reference was made in last year's Resolution, but it is hoped that the work will be finished in time to receive next season's crop. The following statement illustrates the production of ganja and its export from Rajshahi during the past year:—

Production—			Mds.
Balance of previous years	...	...	958
Crop of 1896, less amount exported in 1895-96	...	...	4,903
Crop of 1897	...	...	6,886
Total to be accounted for			12,747
Export—			
Of crop of 1896 and previous years	...	...	4,843
Ditto 1897	...	...	1,644
Quantity destroyed under sanction	...	...	685
Total			6,972
Balance in hands of cultivators—			
Crop of 1896 and earlier years	...	...	533
Crop of 1897	...	...	5,242
Total			5,775

The further distribution of the drug, after leaving Rajshahi, is shown below:—

	Mds.
Balance in district golas on the 1st April 1896	1,786
Imported from Rajshahi ...	6,287
Total to be accounted for ...	8,073
Consumed in Bengal ...	4,367
Exported to North-Western Provinces ...	401
Ditto Nepal ...	275
Ditto London ...	62
Ditto Mauritius ...	62
Ditto Natal ...	14
Ditto Sikkim ...	1
Ditto Hill Tippera ...	4
Ditto Seraikela ...	2
Ditto Assam ...	679
Ditto Cooch Behar ...	93
Ditto Mohurbhanj ...	8
Ditto Nilgiri ...	5
Ditto Other Garhjat States... ..	14
Total ...	5,987
Quantity destroyed as refuse ...	585
Wastage ...	147
Total accounted for ...	6,719
Actual quantity in stock on 1st April 1897 ...	1,354

There was a small increase of 64 maunds in the exports of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, the trade with which was probably stimulated by the system of bonding already referred to. The exports to Nepal also show a steady increase, Rajshahi ganja being preferred to the coarse article which is cultivated extensively in the Nepal Terai.

16 *Bhang, Majum and Charas*.—*Bhang*, which is also known under the name of *siddhi* and *sabzi* (dried leaves of the hemp plant), grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and is collected for sale chiefly in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The latter practice remains lawful pending the amendment of the Excise Act. The number of licenses for the sale of *bhang* rose from 315 to 322, and the revenue increased from Rs. 59,498 to Rs. 65,564; but the consumption fell from 1,070 to 1,005 maunds. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,495, against Rs. 1,710 in 1895-96: the drug is reported to be gradually losing favour. *Charas*, or the resin exuding from the unseeded female hemp plant, which is the essence of ganja in its greatest purity and strength, is imported into Bengal from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, protected by a pass, for which a fee of Rs. 2 was for the first time prescribed in the year under review. Half of the duty is paid at the time of taking out the pass, the other half being paid on the arrival of the drug at its destination. The duty on *charas* was raised during the year from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a seer. The consumption decreased from 10 to 8 maunds, while the revenue increased from Rs. 17,985 to Rs. 19,591.

17. *Opium*.—Excise opium, *i.e.*, opium offered for sale in these Provinces as distinguished from provision opium prepared for export, is supplied to licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 a seer in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	... 3,067	2,037	22,13,721
1895-96	... 3,127	2,159	23,65,129
1896-97	... 3,179	2,110	23,25,603

The number of permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads for medicinal purposes, which are included in the

number of licenses above, increased by 69, while the number of ordinary licenses for retail sale fell by 18. The consumption diminished by 49 maunds, and the revenue by Rs. 39,526. The decrease is ascribed to the prevailing scarcity, and the abolition of *madak* and *chandu* shops. The largest decrease in consumption occurred in Calcutta (maunds 17-15-8), followed by the 24-Parganas (maunds 15-8) and Hooghly (maunds 6-3). Regarding the increase of consumption in Patna, the Excise Commissioner writes:—

“The district grows poppy, and at first sight the increase appears satisfactory as indicating a large recourse to licit opium. But from cases that have come to light in recent years, especially during the year of report, there is too much reason to hold that more than one organized band of smugglers are engaged in the illicit transport of duty-paid opium from several districts, especially Patna and Calcutta, to Burma direct by sea, or overland direct through Chittagong. Their ramifications extend to the North-Western Provinces, where also, as in Bihar, the treasury price of excise opium is low.”

The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report promised by the Excise Commissioner on this subject.

18. *Methylated spirit*.—The quantity of this spirit issued during the year rose from 59,854 to 66,611 gallons, while the duty fell from Rs. 4,942 to Rs. 4,495, the decrease being attributed to the importation of a large quantity of ready-made methylated spirit from Madras which had paid duty there. Methylated spirits are either imported or methylated locally, and the Excise Commissioner ascribes the increased importation to their use as an intoxicating drink. This abuse will, it is hoped, be prevented by the new rules recently issued in regard to methylated spirits.

19. *Offences against the Opium and Excise laws*.—The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws decreased from 4,412 to 4,148, but the percentage of convictions was slightly better, viz., 88·1, against 86·9 in 1895-96. The arrest of 1,615 persons was effected by the Police, while arrests by Excise Officers numbered 2,533, the percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by Excise Officers being 89·2, against 86·3 in those instituted by the Police. The number of licensees prosecuted for breach of license fell from 342 to 250, and of other persons prosecuted from 4,070 to 3,898. Illicit distillation of country spirits seems still to prevail largely in the Sonthal Parganas, Midnapore, Howrah, Bankura and Hooghly. In the two last-mentioned districts the number of persons arrested was smaller than in 1895-96; but Mr. Gupta regards this rather as an indication that illicit production has been checked by the special preventive staff entertained for the purpose. Calcutta shows the largest number of convictions for the illicit sale of country spirit, as well as of convictions for smuggling of illicit opium. As regards foreign excisable articles, there was an increase in arrests for the smuggling of liquor from Chandernagore into Hooghly, and of Garhjat ganja into Orissa, due to the activity of the special detective establishments. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 78,185, of which Rs. 53,669, or 68·6 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 65,237 was distributed in rewards to Police and Excise Officers and informers, against Rs. 67,585 in the previous year.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta for his efficient administration of the Department, and to the Board for their supervision during the year. The Excise Commissioner expresses his obligations to the District Officers generally, and to some of them in particular, and to the Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerji, Bahadur, C.I.E., Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, whose services are also acknowledged by the Board. The names of the officers specially mentioned by the Excise Commissioner, will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 1914 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 9th November 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1896-97.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from Government of Rs. 60,25,100 and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566, amounted to Rs. 4,43,10,666, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1897 was Rs. 3,98,53,771. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been raised from Rs. 14,43,700 at the beginning to Rs. 16,15,500 at the close of the year.

2. Against the debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from Government, together with the book debt on account of the Port Block transferred by Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and five Debenture Loans) amounting in all to Rs. 4,14,69,271, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 5,21,23,877, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 27,00,125, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal ghat to Ahiritollah, for which they pay to Government an annual quit rent of Rs. 37,292.

3. The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 8,36,370, and the income for the year under review amounted to Rs. 54,01,287. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals, and improvements, amounted to Rs. 53,84,377, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,53,280 on the 31st March 1897. The income of the year exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 16,910.

4. The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 18,20,632, or Rs. 97,200 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,21,569, showing an increase of Rs. 2,05,889, as compared with that of the preceding year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 5,99,063 as compared with Rs. 7,07,752 in 1895-96.

5. The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge amounted to Rs. 3,33,797 against Rs. 3,89,192 in the previous year. The quantity of kerosine oil imported was 40,255,153 gallons as compared with 39,237,164 gallons during 1895-96.

6. The importation of oil from Russia, which was 60½ per cent. of the total importation in 1895-96, rose to 67½ per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review.

7. The total number of packages of tea amounted to 776,397 chests against 717,510 in 1895-96. The receipts, which were Rs. 1,00,161 in the previous year, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 1,07,620.

8. During the year 200 vessels with a tonnage of 500,513 were berthed at the jetties against 226 with a tonnage of 561,401 during 1895-96. The average number of days each vessel occupied the jetties was 11·7.

9. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,16,357 against Rs. 5,45,349 in 1895-96. The decrease was due to a falling off in mooring hire on account of the shorter stay that vessels now make in port and the consequent reduction in mooring hire paid by them. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,75,834 against Rs. 5,60,911 in the preceding year.

10. During the year there were 10 casualties to vessels against the same number in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·94 calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

None of the casualties were of a serious nature either with reference to the vessels concerned or to the conduct of the Assistant Harbour Masters. In seven cases the officers concerned were exonerated from blame, and in three they were cautioned to be more careful in future.

11. The work of examining boats plying for hire was regularly attended to by the surveyors, and during the year 118 passenger boats and 167 cargo boats were called in for survey. Of these, 75 passenger boats were found to be defective through wear and tear, and 43 were rendered so by accidents. Of the cargo boats, 73 were defective through wear and tear and 94 from accidents.

12. The receipts from port dues amounted to Rs. 4,05,524 against Rs. 4,08,734 in 1895-96. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,07,651 against Rs. 4,65,692 in 1895-96. The excess expenditure was caused by unusually heavy repairs to light vessels and by the honorarium due to Mr. Vernon-Harcourt for his report on the river.

13. Owing to want of time it was found impossible to continue the survey of the Sandheads to the westward as was contemplated last year.

14. The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Balari channel, the Kangafala channel, and the James and Mary shoal. The other channels were fairly steady during the year.

15. A sum of Rs. 9,15,104 was obtained from special tolls levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, against Rs. 8,56,610 in the previous year.

16. The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks was as follows, viz:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs.			Rs.
Graving dock	...	1,20,793	Traffic establishment	...	1,11,262
Rent and miscellaneous	...	40,243	Working expenses	...	4,13,855
Imports	...	1,18,178	Repairs	...	12,760
Exports	...	3,37,072	Municipal taxes	...	1,44,080
Hopper barges	...	2,807	Interest	...	11,50,823
Total	...	6,19,093	Total	...	18,32,780

There was therefore a deficit of Rs. 12,13,687 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 13,53,733 in 1895-96, showing an improvement to the extent of Rs. 1,40,046.

A scheme for working the Docks in connection with the jetties—the latter for imports and the former for the export trade—was under consideration during the year, and has already been introduced. The details of the working of the scheme will be incorporated in the report for the current year.

17. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for their efficient management of the affairs of the Trust.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, Col., R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF BABU RAM NATH SINGH, OF GAYA.

No. 1386T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 6th November 1897.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 584G., dated the 20th October 1897, in which you report that Babu Ram Nath Singh, son of Babu Sheo Sahay Singh, of Gaya, has given Rs. 25,000 as donation to the fund for providing the town of Gaya with a filtered water-supply, and recommend that the gift may be suitably acknowledged.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for the liberality and public spirit displayed by Babu Ram Nath Singh.

3. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 2975 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during November 1897.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Nov. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Oct. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Oct. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Oct. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Nov. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	1,70,000	1,14,300	1,20,500	1,28,500	94,700
Ultadanga	44,300	12,200	12,600	14,600	12,800
Chitpur, Golabari, and Kumartuly,	4,06,600	1,22,100	1,23,500	1,24,700	1,06,000
Hathhola, and Culpī Ghat...	500	640	780	940	1,450
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and	90,200	73,600	53,700	57,800	45,700
Jorabagan	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore,	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
and Munshiganj	.....	36,900	38,200	42,900	29,300
Minor bazars (1)	4,365	2,956	4,204	210	3,178
Other retail shops (1)	12,05,965	8,52,696	8,43,484	8,59,650	7,82,928
Ramkrishnapur*	3,253	7,623	22,551	55,261	85,743
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres-	(on 3rd Nov. 1896).	(on 9th Oct. 1897.)	(on 16th Oct. 1897.)	(on 23rd Oct. 1897.)	(on 30th Oct. 1897.)
war, and Chandernagore†	37,423	40,372	24,158	24,044	25,203
Total	(1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	(9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	(16th to 18th Oct. 1897.)	(23rd to 25th Oct. 1897.)	(30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	10,355	9,726	9,570	5,050	7,128
On boats not yet unloaded—	(1st to 3rd Nov. 1896).	(9th to 11th Oct. 1897.)	(16th to 18th Oct. 1897.)	23rd to 25th Oct. 1897.	(30th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1897.)
By Port Commissioners' returns	12,56,996	9,10,417	8,99,763	9,44,005	9,01,002
By Canal returns	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Stocks	...	...	...	...	...
					9,22,778

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th November 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 2,978 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending 21st October 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST OCTOBER			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	2,620	3,566
„ Indian „	...	66,893	91,049	76,988	1,04,789
Total	...	66,893	91,049	79,608	1,08,355
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	108,874	1,48,190	23,528	32,024
„ Indian „	...	31,636	43,060	10,629	14,467
Total	...	140,510	1,91,250	34,157	46,491

Imports.—The staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the period are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		15TH TO 21ST OCTOBER			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	23,972	32,629	72,359	98,489
Paddy	...	19,532	26,585	5,687	7,740
Wheat	...	2,000	2,722	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	21,343	29,050	1,562	2,126
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	46	63	.....	.....
Total	...	66,893	91,049	79,608	1,08,355

Imports.—During the period under report, the imports of rice amounted to 72,359 cwts., against 23,972 cwts. in the week ending 21st October 1896. The amount imported from Burma was 53,850 cwts., and that from the Straits Settlements 2,620 cwts., both against nil in the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of rice from Chandbali fell from 22,503 cwts., to 14,960 cwts. Imports of paddy fell from 19,532 cwts. to 5,687 cwts., owing to the receipt of smaller consignments from Chandbali and Balasore. The decrease under the head of gram and pulses amounted to 19,781 cwts., the amount imported from Coconada, being 949 cwts. against 14,039 cwts., while only 405 cwts. were received from Chandbali against 5,311 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the third week of October 1897 is compared with that for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

	15TH TO 21ST OCTOBER			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	1,27,093	172,988	21,951	29,878
Paddy ... ..	.....	... ..	22	30
Wheat	2,057	2,800	4,446	6,051
Gram and pulses	11,330	15,421	7,222	9,830
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	30	41	516	702
Total ...	1,40,510	191,250	34,157	46,491

The exports of rice from Calcutta to foreign ports fell off from 104,244 cwts. in the third week of October 1896 to 20,942 cwts. in the period under report. There were no exports to Réunion, Mauritius, Muscat, and Persia, which took 45,570 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. The despatches to Ceylon showed a decrease of 24,087 cwts., and those to the United Kingdom of 14,340 cwts. The exports of gram and pulses declined from 4,603 cwts. to 2,316 cwts., owing chiefly to the cessation of exports to Mauritius and Réunion.

As regards Indian ports, the exports of rice during the third week of October 1897 amounted to only 1,009 cwts., against 22,849 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. The decline was chiefly in the shipments to Bombay, to which place only 44 cwts. were exported against 22,183 cwts. in the week ending 21st October 1896. The exports of gram and pulse showed a slight decrease of 1,821 cwts. on the returns of the corresponding period of last year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st October 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	2,000	..... 16	.....	2,000 16
	Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	..... 73	.....	..... 73
	Bimlipatam	..	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	150	.....	.....	..... 83	.....	233
	Coconada	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	14,039 949	46	14,085 949
Madras	Calingapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	439	.....	.....	714	.....	1,153
	Gopalpur	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	880
	Masulipatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	390	.....	1,196	.....	1,586
Burma	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	51,714	1,027	.....	119	.....	52,860
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 2,136
Balasore	Balasore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 929	1,878 220	.....	.....	.....	1,878 1,149
	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	22,503 14,960	17,264 4,440	.....	5,311 405	.....	45,078 19,805
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	23,972 69,739	19,532 5,687	2,000	21,343 1,562	46
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>									
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 2,620
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	23,972 72,359	19,532 5,687	2,000	21,343 1,562	46
									66,893 79,008

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st October 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	23,413 9,073	..... .....	..... .....	719 1,555	..... .....	24,132 10,628
Egypt Port Said	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 293	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 293
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	17,218 .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,408 .....	..... .....	19,626
Reunion	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	23,057 .....	..... .....	..... .....	792	27	23,876
South America—Surinam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 220	..... .....	..... 220
West Indies—Trinidad	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 200	..... .....	..... 200
Aden	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,140 5,548	..... .....	..... .....	73 .....	..... .....	5,213 5,548
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	4,809 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4,809
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	30,106 6,019	..... .....	..... .....	596 162	..... .....	30,702 6,181
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	15 9	..... .....	..... 270	..... 27	..... .....	15 306
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	486 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	486
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	15 152	..... .....	15 152
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... 270	4,603 2,316	27	108,874 23,628

PORTS.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	22,183	.....	.....	4,568	.....	26,751
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	44	22	.....	44	.....	110
	{ Madras	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	782	.....	782
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	2,173	433	2,606	
	{ Bimlipatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	{ Coconada	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	328
			{ 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cochin	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461
			{ 1897 ...	461	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	258
	{ Vezagapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	593	.....	2,057	1,030	.....	3,680
			{ 1897 ...	504	.....	3,698	1,966	76	6,244
	{ Akyab	...	{ 1896 ...	72	.....	.....	66	3	141
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	124
Burma	{ Kyouk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
	{ Sandoway	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	{ Balasore ...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	150	211	.....	361
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...				22,849	.....	2,057	6,727	3	31,636
... { 1897 ...				1,009	22	4,176	4,906	516	10,629
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS. { 1896 ...				127,093	.....	2,057	11,330	30	140,510
... { 1897 ...				21,951	22	4,446	7,222	516	34,157

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 2974 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri during the week ending 21st October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	29	29	39
	{ 1897	...	.....	4,674	4,674	6,362
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	29	29	39
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	14	14	20
	{ 1897	...	.....	526	526	716
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	72	72	98
	{ 1897	...	.....	5,200	5,200	7,078

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	42,989	42,989	58,513
	{ 1897	...	.....	10,521	10,521	14,320
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	14,745	.....	14,745	20,070
	{ 1897	...	5,284	.....	5,284	7,192
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	14,745	42,989	57,734	78,583
	{ 1897	...	5,284	10,521	15,805	21,512

The imports of rice into Chittagong during the week under report amounted to 4,466 cwts., the whole of which came from Burma, against nil in the corresponding period of 1896. Owing to larger receipts of wheat, gram and pulse and other food-grains from Calcutta, the import trade of the Balasore ports improved by 512 cwts., and there was a remarkable decline of 32,468 cwts., in the export trade of those ports due to smaller despatches of rice, paddy, and gram and pulse to Calcutta. Colombo received only 5,284 cwts. of rice from False Point against 14,745 cwts. during the week ending 21st October 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyab	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rangoon	...	4,466	...	...	...	...	...	93	29	103	29	4,466
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Total	...	4,466	...	12	...	...	...	93	29	103	29	4,674

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Total	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	147	14	273	...	106	14	526
Total	...	...	...	...	...	147	14	273	...	106	14	526

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	23,006	8,459	16,243	1,680	.....	.....	2,840	382	.....	.....	42,989	10,521
Total	23,006	8,459	16,243	1,680	.....	.....	2,840	382	.....	.....	42,989	10,521

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack district to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st October 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Colombo	14,745	5,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,745	5,284
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,745	5,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,745	5,284

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 2976 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 30th October 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 1,00,94,115 maunds. The destination of 98,83,852 maunds is specified. Of this quantity 32,24,927 maunds were carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 43,62,615 maunds to stations in Bengal, 15,20,680 maunds to the Central Provinces, and the rest, 7,76,230 maunds to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 39,889 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 56,799 maunds to Bihar.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 9th November 1897.

M FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur Kidderpore Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway, from 1st January to 30th October 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
<i>Hooghly.</i>									
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...
Tarakeswar ...	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadreswar ...	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,928	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>									
Memari ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	1,094	...	389	232	...	102	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	9,653	3,972	1,572	2,143	559	203	406	...	...
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kanu Junction ...	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mankar ...	...	99	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asansol ...	...	...	523	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total ...	11,376	4,071	2,545	2,375	559	305	406	...	27
<i>Birbhum.</i>									
Murarai ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	101	1,261	159	199	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	103	143	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hât ...	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadpur ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,366	101	1,364	302	199	...	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>									
Mirpur ...	7,218	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuadanga ...	3,998	3,670	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	17,613	2,841	...	347	...	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	5,275	2,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhairamara ...	6,407	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damukdia ...	9,349	10,244	924	1,973	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula ...	3,819	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumarkhali ...	3,236	378	...	382	...	...	...	...	...
Khoksa ...	1,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,743	21,650	1,302	2,702	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jessore.</i>									
Jessore ...	1,014	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singia ...	2,478	12,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,492	13,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>									
Azimganj ...	6,277	3,018	1,929	761	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	1,930	3,770	1,503	383	...	...	...	...	122
Dhulian ...	...	747	2,638	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jangipur ...	...	378	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,207	7,913	6,447	1,144	...	...	...	...	122

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL— contd.									
<i>Rajshahi.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Malanchi ...	1,413	529	...	152	...	...	...	1,095	...
Atrai ...	...	...	2,083	923	375	717	1,255	...	...
Raninagar ...	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,413	529	3,326	1,075	375	717	1,255	1,095	...
<i>Dinajpur.</i>									
Dinajpur ...	373	2,417	343	...	196	...	...	...	203
<i>Rangpur.</i>									
Saidpur ...	767	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurigram ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ...	685	100	...	223	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	121
Kaliganj ...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mogal Hât ...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,759	929	...	343	...	...	...	404	121
Cooch Behar ...	20,763	378	754	304	...	...	895	...	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>									
Chilahati ...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...
Dam-Dim ...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalghat ...	400	300	...	203	...	...	...	207	...
Haldibari ...	3,037	628	339	403	...	...	101	...	100
Jalpaiguri ...	25,224	13,448	1,820	6,477	366	1,603	2,219	134	...
Ramshai Hât ...	4,493	376	749	375	...	...	...	1,203	1,906
Mal Bazar ...	2,809	223	100	101	...	...	...	304	...
Belakoba ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,511	1,431	2,719	2,106	1,601	121	...	...
Total ...	36,064	16,586	4,439	10,652	2,472	3,204	2,441	1,848	2,006
<i>Darjeeling.</i>									
Sonada ...	522	2,038	215	102	...	...	593	...	282
Siliguri ...	5,395	7,067	1,724	3,691	2,561	2,540	900	1,504	988
Ghoom ...	2,611	2,631	349	1,172	...	1,128	...	281	449
Darjeeling ...	2,931	4,684	1,914	2,140	142	935	...	518	1,510
Kurseong ...	4,493	7,037	750	2,846	...	1,430	403	909	925
Rangtang ...	383	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...
Gyabari ...	...	380	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahanadi ...	...	...	386	...	...	473	...	...	...
Total ...	16,335	23,837	5,718	9,951	2,703	6,506	2,121	3,212	4,154
<i>Bogra.</i>									
Akelpur ...	...	2,855	2,118	1,268	...	...	1,082	276	...
Jaipur Hât ...	...	4,482	1,174	629	...	304	1,349	608	202
Jamalganj ...	...	2,072	100	408	...	101	415	200	203
Hili ...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	...	...	4,098	1,939	394	1,709	4,763	4,540	1,585
Total ...	...	9,539	7,490	4,244	894	2,114	7,609	5,624	1,990
<i>Pabna.</i>									
Sirajganj ...	6,295	...	760	1,146	142	...	...	...	203
<i>Dacca.</i>									
Munshiganj ...	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	380	1,591	...	131	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL— consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Faridpur.</i>									
Pangsa ...	7,257	1,769	470	382	...	...	431	...	...
Rajbari ...	7,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalundo ...	11,414	2,300	2,532	1,814	...	...	...	...	...
Pachuria ...	1,374	377	...	2,986	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,616	4,446	3,002	5,182	...	...	431	...	...
<i>Backergunge.</i>									
Jhalokati ...	...	...	...	2,928	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khulna.</i>									
Phultala ...	360	541	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawapara ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	360	541	954	103	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL	1,98,470	1,08,056	38,444	42,921	7,040	12,846	15,158	12,183	8,826
CHOTA NAG- PUR.									
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>									
Giridih ...	16,434	5,681	1,116	107	402	...	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>									
Purulia ...	2,972	3,602	1,466	1,450	...	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	722	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	156	482	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	2,377	762	2,453	191	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anara ...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adra ...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalubathan ...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,328	6,437	5,316	1,641	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>									
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR	22,793	12,118	6,432	1,748	402	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.									
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>									
Barharwa ...	7,097	6,838	5,368	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharajpur Ghat ...	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakour ...	3,011	1,890	6,465	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	43,325	13,427	11,239	151	...	...	...	...	...
Baidyanath ...	11,724	3,891	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhupur ...	2,045	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	38	...
Rajmahal ...	1,205	1,919	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinpahar ...	...	1,888	2,296	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotal Pakour ...	...	...	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mihijam ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamtara ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,536	29,853	32,495	151	...	...	...	38	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR—contd.									
<i>Purnea.</i>									
Kissenganj ...	Mds. 379	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...
Katihar Junction ...	4,509	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manihari ...	61	6	...	...	...	...	...	80	61
Sonali ...	346	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasba ...	370	740	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	2,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,665	4,619	370	...	...	...	...	80	61
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>									
Nathnagar ...	5,339	1,532	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golgong ...	25,466	1,511	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pirpainti ...	13,947	6,048	762	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghoga ...	2,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	66,546	19,769	10,343	1,141	812	...	...	386	393
Sultanganj ...	3,770	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raghupur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertabganj ...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaptiahi ...	...	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,18,060	31,122	14,126	1,141	812	...	...	386	393
<i>Monghyr.</i>									
Bariarpur ...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	9,517	3,386	4,975	...	386	...	...	...	...
Jamalgur ...	1,521	1,120	3,040	...	380	...	...	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	24,529	2,473	6,626	1,626	1,146	...	...	376	...
Monghyr ...	6,448	2,639	4,149	1,124	...	...	...	...	380
Garhara ...	36,145	9,843	7,618	492	...	...	...	...	...
Tegra ...	9,825	6,940	3,051	...	378	382	...	...	...
Jamui ...	4,203	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	3,031	3,768	3,384	975	...	...	...	...	...
Simultola ...	2,657	162	348	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawadi ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	752	2,256	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99,752	32,587	35,828	4,217	2,290	382	...	376	380
<i>Patna.</i>									
Masaurhi ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khushrupur ...	23,700	12,553	6,822	2,381	...	...	...	...	...
Barh ...	18,905	9,109	6,409	3,025	...	1,138	1,512	...	1,516
Patna ...	1,97,224	83,104	48,290	33,998	8,759	6,973	6,465	13,705	17,144
Bankipore ...	3,372	4,920	2,647	4,975	1,144	1,141	1,906	379	...
Digha Ghat ...	49,331	18,339	10,657	9,596	1,135	1,528	3,047	2,656	5,712
Sadisipur ...	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	3,602	4,211	10,244	4,566	1,184	386	381	381	...
Mokameh ...	23,469	14,484	11,363	4,664	1,148	383	758	...	759
Dinapur ...	7,823	1,128	880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baktiarpur ...	5,698	12,176	15,988	8,394	381	383	...	...	408
Fatua ...	3,817	1,896	3,037	3,473	755	...	377	389	381
Total ...	3,38,068	1,61,920	1,15,837	75,072	14,506	11,932	14,446	17,510	25,920
<i>Gaya.</i>									
Gaya ...	66,331	17,080	28,726	21,426	6,514	4,544	3,860	3,427	7,577
Jahanabad ...	2,621	5,723	8,705	6,153	382	...	1,160	...	773
Bela ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...
Mukdampur ...	371	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,696	22,803	37,811	27,579	6,896	4,544	5,394	3,427	8,350
<i>Shahabad.</i>									
Bedadi ...	8,091	763	...	...	...	388	396	757	...
Raghunathpur ...	11,340	1,508	4,938	1,896	789	375	755	752	382
Arrah ...	23,071	15,691	16,933	5,052	1,971	2,651	3,902	383	3,032
Buxar ...	27,935	18,157	24,676	23,304	2,754	3,840	3,797	5,699	7,595
Dumraon ...	7,910	1,510	3,022	2,268	780	775	1,145	...	757
Bihia	764	1,525	375	...
Total ...	78,347	37,629	50,333	34,045	6,294	8,029	9,995	7,966	11,766

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Darbhanga.</i>									
Sakri ...	5,642	375	3,799	377
Tamaria ...	4,144	370	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samastipur ...	80,779	12,822	12,511	864	1,527	380	380	727	373
Dalsingh Sarai ...	39,098	14,717	14,115	1,515	1,518	769	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	2,25,091	62,524	31,141	2,671	...	...	389	...	705
Kamtaul ...	1,857	3,435	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	4,543	1,141	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhanjharpur ...	1,508	3,389	1,521	764	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,62,662	98,773	65,386	6,191	3,045	1,149	769	727	1,138
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>									
Janakpur Road ...	759	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarai ...	1,874	757	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairagnia ...	2,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanti ...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,893	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,11,741	42,034	29,249	4,169	1,534	373	1,141	1,910	374
Bhagwanpur ...	6,996	2,263	3,036	376	...	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	57,756	21,033	4,229	370	...	...	...	...	...
Hajipur ...	22,362	7,659	12,585	4,187	386	387	756	378	1,145
Garaul ...	1,499	1,890	1,889	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,10,285	76,013	52,873	9,102	1,920	760	1,897	2,288	1,519
<i>Champaran.</i>									
Maesi ...	11,951	...	377	380	...	...	...	...	...
Segowli ...	9,694	1,127	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jindara ...	22,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ...	1,78,145	22,636	16,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara ...	42,715	6,125	2,273	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motihari ...	86,241	12,445	3,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pipra ...	7,051	1,107	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,58,292	43,440	22,828	380	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>									
Dighwara ...	1,887	6,097	7,298	5,348	388	763	...	748	1,516
Ekma ...	12,775	9,428	8,688	1,895	...	365	755	1,889	439
Chapra ...	1,28,760	26,967	25,154	14,456	769	1,130	3,383	1,145	2,291
Goldenganj ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	34,771	9,041	4,887	764	...	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	1,67,819	46,099	24,553	19,815	384	760	759	760	758
Revelganj ...	1,11,822	33,297	26,739	10,272	...	752	...	752	2,268
Mairwa ...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Total ...	4,58,954	1,30,929	97,319	52,550	1,541	3,770	4,897	5,674	7,272
TOTAL OF BIHAR...	22,69,317	6,69,688	5,25,206	2,10,428	37,304	30,566	37,398	38,472	56,799
TOTAL OF PRO- VINCES UNDER THE LIEUTEN- ANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.	24,90,580	7,89,862	5,70,082	2,55,097	44,746	43,412	52,556	50,655	...
ASSAM.									
<i>Cachar.</i>									
Silchar ...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealtik ...	...	1,006	...	...	...	...	302	...	...
Total ...	347	1,006	...	...	...	...	302	...	...
<i>Nowgong.</i>									
Nowgong ...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	347	1,006	380	...	...	...	302	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>									
Dildarnagar ...	25,027	7,593	1,907	3,035	793	2,302	2,666	1,524	764
Guhmer ...	365	...	1,530	1,141	388	...	380	...	769
Tari Ghat ...	20,523	3,422	3,047	7,976	1,166	3,408	4,557	376	3,784
Ghazipur ...	...	757	...	754	...	382	...	...	...
Total ...	45,915	11,772	6,484	12,906	2,347	6,092	7,603	1,900	5,317
<i>Benares District.</i>									
Dhina ...	377	...	...	375	...	...	381	...	...
Shiupur ...	2,270	1,897	...	...	383	...	...	...	377
Zamania ...	88,357	3,445	2,657	2,657	799	2,181	3,398	1,141	377
Sakaldiha ...	4,160	...	378	...	...	...	375	...	377
Mogulsarai ...	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Benares Cantonment	1,52,254	27,260	25,360	12,648	1,521	8,773	7,091	6,061	14,382
Total ...	2,00,823	32,602	28,395	15,680	2,703	10,954	11,245	7,202	15,890
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>									
Bbagalpur Gogra...	3,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	3,753	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	10,612	2,288	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	7,987	4,567	3,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	5,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatpur ...	30,110	4,535	3,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61,177	12,135	8,301	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Basti District.</i>									
Khalilabad ...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti ...	11,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	4,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>									
Gonda ...	19,514	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	9,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,558	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>									
Naupara ...	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraich ...	4,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>									
Ahaura Road ...	22,227	4,501	2,667	125	...	...	...	381	374
Chunar ...	4,929	1,127	370	...	377	377	...	405	...
Mirzapur ...	84,654	7,960	17,413	768	750	1,501	764	1,908	2,655
Gainpura ...	3,045	748	380	...	...	381	...	388	...
Total ...	1,14,855	14,336	20,830	893	1,127	2,259	764	3,082	3,029
<i>allahabad District.</i>									
Karchana ...	7,163	1,514	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini ...	370	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	2,631	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasra ...	35,884	2,276	3,061	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	1,18,109	6,834	5,726	763	379	382	...	...	...
Nahwai ...	6,053	1,528	1,919	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,94,987	10,701	20,491	3,796	2,312	3,052	4,961	381	3,028
Bharwari ...	22,940	...	778	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siratha ...	15,916	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shurajpur ...	12,133	754	1,555
Other places ...	376
Total ...	4,17,162	24,708	34,677	4,559	2,691	3,434	4,961	381	3,028

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>									
Bahrampur ...	1,889	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khaga ...	4,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bindki ...	59,519	3,793	2,279	764	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	773	103	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,723	4,277	3,422	764	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>									
Cawnpore City ...	3,78,602	6,044	15,333	1,515	2,678	...	2,703	754	...
<i>Etawah District.</i>									
Phaphund ...	10,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharthna ...	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	46,658	1,148	370	...	...	...	381	...	...
Jasawantnagar ...	9,451	...	...	761	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67,874	1,148	370	761	...	...	381	...	...
<i>Farukhabad Dis- trict.</i>									
Fatehgarh ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>									
Kaurara ...	6,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	6,497	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,940	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agra District.</i>									
Firozabad ...	24,396	377	379	...	...	...	772	...	...
Agra ...	1,09,626	11,341	5,265	8,398	1,462	1,470	4,535	5,674	3,798
Barhan ...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,34,282	11,718	5,648	8,398	1,462	1,470	5,307	5,674	3,798
<i>Sitapur District.</i>									
Sitapur ...	12,438	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>									
Kosi ...	1,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra ...	11,371	758	758	382	...	390	...	...	765
Brindaban ...	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,631	758	758	382	...	390	...	...	765
<i>Alighur District.</i>									
Harduaganj ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	82,104	9,427	1,784	1,153	772	377	3,040	2,690	5,406
Alighur ...	19,579	2,268	2,667	1,515	377	379	...	776	382
Total ...	1,03,191	11,695	4,451	2,668	1,149	756	3,040	3,466	5,788

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Bulandshahar Dis- trict.</i>									
Chola ...	1,504	...	381
Secundrabad ...	5,289	...	752	756
Khurja ...	30,346	...	2,264	2,661
Dibai ...	4,913	...	754
Total ...	42,052	...	4,151	3,417
<i>Muzaffarnagar Dis- trict.</i>									
Muzaffarnagar ...	757
<i>Meerut District.</i>									
Ghaziabad ...	5,135	374
Meerut ...	42,541	1,150	765	383	376	...
Total ...	47,676	1,524	765	383	376	...
<i>Banda District.</i>									
Badansa ...	4,530	...	375
Banda ...	37,553	3,802	4,934	753	386	1,152	...	378	...
Bargarh ...	11,332	784	391
Manikpur ...	7,919	1,142	1,178
Kurwi ...	43,218	...	1,129
Majhgawan ...	376
Total ...	1,04,928	5,728	8,007	753	286	1,152	...	378	...
<i>Moradabad District.</i>									
Khanth ...	1,885
Moradabad ...	11,699	...	381
Chundowsi ...	21,796
Total ...	35,380	...	381
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>									
Shahganj ...	27,277	1,509	2,675	...	753	383
<i>Bareilly District.</i>									
Nawabganj ...	754
Aonla ...	7,627
Bareilly ...	47,274	2,311	1,520	1,905	392	754
Total ...	55,655	2,311	1,520	1,905	392	754
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>									
Jaunpur ...	65,666	6,855	5,859	1,531	1,875	1,914	...	1,922	1,121
<i>Shajehanpur Dis- trict.</i>									
Shajehanpur ...	20,082	380	762	383
Tilhar ...	16,026
Anjhi ...	11,030	380	381
Rosa Junction ...	373
Total ...	47,511	760	1,143	383

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Eta District.</i>									
Jaleswar Road ...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	4,146	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,532	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>									
Lucknow ...	1,02,370	3,044	4,186	7,340	1,539	377	...	...	...
Alamnagar ...	38,257	758	765	3,047	381	...	...	...	374
Kakori ...	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,44,401	3,802	4,951	10,387	1,920	377	...	...	374
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>									
Pilibhit ...	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>									
Rurki ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	15,033	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,406	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>									
Sahwal ...	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	20,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	72,070	3,787	7,621	1,138	...	1,902	381	379	...
Ajodhya ...	10,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	3,788	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,08,406	4,161	7,621	1,138	...	1,902	381	379	...
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>									
Akbarpur ...	9,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>									
Pahramghat ...	7,166	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duryabad ...	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	14,417	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Safdarganj ...	52,935	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	76,793	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hardai District.</i>									
Balamau ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	21,328	374	381	376	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	14,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandila ...	5,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42,649	374	381	376	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>									
Dhampur ...	8,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagina ...	9,081	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najibabad ...	10,568	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	2,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,959	1,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Unao.</i>									
Unao ...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— <i>concd.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>									
Jhansi ...	6,425	1,532	375	383	385	1,153	...	381	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>									
Lalitpur ...	4,506	756	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>									
Lakshmipur ...	3,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>									
Mahoba ...	16,262	1,898	2,262	1,145	...	375	389	...	779
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>									
Hardwar ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>									
Ait ...	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpi ...	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>									
Haldwani ...	2,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	72,531	1,898	4,579	365	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE NORTH-WEST- ERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. }	26,53,270	1,69,550	1,75,243	70,690	19,868	33,748	36,774	25,895	39,889
PANJAB.									
<i>Amritsur District.</i>									
Amritsur ...	740	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>									
Delhi ...	2,31,956	11,335	14,105	24,694	3,444	1,526	2,683	4,550	1,920
<i>Jullundur District.</i>									
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>									
Umballa City ...	17,863	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>									
Faraknagar ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewari ...	64,441	1,133	3,773	2,249	...	...	1,586	1,151	1,615
Total ...	66,709	1,133	3,773	2,249	...	...	1,586	1,151	1,615
<i>Rawalpindi District.</i>									
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	1,873	1,125	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	96,050	1,901	13,782	1,549	377	1,146	1,574	762	1,885
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB.	4,13,321	14,509	33,533	30,385	3,821	2,672	5,843	6,463	5,420

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 30th June 1897.	Total from 1st to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.	Week ending 30th October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL PRO- VINCES	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	20,160	6,077	5,691	2,284	...	381	...	...	...
Katni ...	66,879	10,590	8,014	3,411	760	3,858	...	...	1,525
Jubbulpur ...	1,95,098	6,835	22,379	3,788	1,934	3,820	765	...	1,155
Peparia ...	41,578	2,361	2,649	1,141	...	...	...	...	...
Kareli ...	37,346	9,146	3,829	1,908	379	402	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	78,979	21,248	33,464	10,329	...	4,267	4,696	2,319	389
Other places ...	5,80,702	1,16,171	1,19,291	42,248	10,946	9,833	15,224	3,831	...
Total ...	10,20,742	1,72,428	1,95,317	65,109	14,019	22,561	20,685	6,150	3,069
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.									
Dholpur ...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	759	753	881	379	...	...	...	...	...
Sutna ...	1,06,401	11,429	14,810	2,640	...	...	763	...	385
Mhow ...	2,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	5,713	377	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	1,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypur ...	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bawal ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harpulpur ...	4,807	380	380	760	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	18,718	5,758	1,528	378	...	...	378	...	...
Total ...	1,45,639	18,697	17,099	4,542	...	...	1,141	...	385
Hyderabad ...	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.									
Badnera ...	383	...	...	402	...	773	...	372	...
Dhamangaon ...	2,934	1,062	...	382	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur ...	433	385	...	379	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	2,418	...	763	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	3,730	1,979	3,778	2,678	385	786	...	...	800
Amraoti ...	15,258	3,824	8,378	12,357	773	376	...	2,264	...
Total ...	25,156	7,250	12,919	16,195	1,158	1,935	...	2,636	800
Bombay ...	374	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified places	1,12,220	2,640	3,197	3,167	79	187	246	157	570
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,62,805	11,75,942	10,08,913	4,45,188	83,691	1,04,515	1,17,547	91,956	1,15,758
ABSTRACT.									
Total of Bengal ...	1,98,470	1,08,056	38,444	42,921	7,040	12,846	15,158	12,183	8,826
" " Bihar ...	22,69,317	6,69,688	5,25,206	2,10,428	37,304	30,566	37,398	38,472	56,799
" " Chota Nag- pur.	22,793	12,118	6,432	1,748	402	...	...	...	...
Total of Assam ...	347	1,006	380	...	...	...	302	...	...
Total of the North- Western Pro- vinces and Oudh.	26,53,270	1,69,550	1,75,243	70,620	19,868	33,748	36,774	25,895	39,889
Total of the Panjab	4,13,321	14,509	33,533	30,385	3,821	2,672	5,843	6,463	5,420
Total of Rajputana and Central India.	1,45,639	18,697	17,099	4,542	...	...	1,141	...	385
Total of Central Provinces.	10,20,742	1,72,428	1,95,317	65,109	14,019	22,561	20,685	6,150	3,069
Total of Hyderabad	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Berar ...	25,156	7,250	12,919	16,198	1,158	1,935	...	2,636	800
Total of Bombay ...	374	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Unspecified places.	1,12,220	2,640	3,197	3,167	79	187	246	157	570
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,50,605	11,75,942	10,08,913	4,45,188	83,691	1,04,515	1,17,547	91,956	1,15,758

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE
RAILWAY.

No. 2977 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 23rd October 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 13,03,235 maunds. The destination of 12,98,985 maunds is specified. Of this quantity, 10,27,537 maunds were carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 94,428 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, 45,911 maunds to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,23,176 maunds to Assam, and the rest (7,933 maunds) to other provinces.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 9th November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 23rd October 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>24-Parganas.</i>								
Barrackpore ...	1,071	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	149	182	...	20	...	...	...	...
Kanchrapara ...	34	24	4	2	...	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Gobardanga ...	1,191	359	190	252	129	80	177	127
Akra Junction ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	9	4	6	...	...	3	...	...
Mugra Hat ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guma ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge-Budge ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogachhia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Habra ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Baruipur ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,934	943	212	279	129	83	177	143
<i>Nadia.</i>								
Chakdaha ...	97	...	142	...	...	...	...	...
Ranaghat ...	785	131	81	6	...	...	116	69
Aranghata ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagula ...	17,323	3,058	4	17	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	3,781	1,711	971	302	...	...	...	...
Banpur ...	608	148	126	...	6	...	...	...
Ramnagar ...	2,874	729	568	109	4	...	5	...
Jairampur ...	2,325	1,072	560	168	...	...	...	...
Chuadanga ...	17,306	5,264	1,117	200	10	...	26	106
Munshiganj ...	6,447	1,509	69	9	...	...	...	2
Alamdanga ...	35,668	11,839	2,523	18	...	...	42	7
Halsa ...	2,339	483	...	503	193	...	...	...
Poradaha ...	2,340	245	15	...	...	...	...	...
Jagati ...	2,853	905	21	13	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	47,273	19,967	1,582	3,368	199	...	90	790
Kumarkhali ...	20,440	18,740	774	2,504	569	...	836	796
Koksa ...	6,567	3,583	637	234	2	330	101	127
Mirpur ...	20,759	2,549	148	15	60	...	1	...
Bhairamara ...	29,622	2,962	14	...	105	...	2	...
Damukdia ...	7,107	13,189	3,425	908	225	...	...	...
Gangnapur ...	32	20	61	...	...	...	...	...
Madanpur ...	9	88	...	28	...	...	...	...
Sibnibash ...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	6
Total ...	2,26,600	88,192	12,838	8,402	1,374	350	1,220	1,903
<i>Jessore.</i>								
Chandpara ...	150	18	15	...	...	...	...	...
Bangaon ...	1,667	213	268	358	153	...	217	86
Gopalnagar ...	521	69	129	240	60	...	86	39
Benapol ...	296	268	69	26	20	20	4	...
Nabharan ...	634	227	129	40	16	...	...	13
Jhikargacha ...	7,048	1,685	1,004	312	348	61	42	51
Jessore ...	6,649	3,482	1,017	418	45	21	15	145
Rupdia ...	58	59	3	8	...	...	...	...
Singia ...	16,316	7,275	40	55	...	2	...	40
Naral ...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binodpur ...	1,056	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nohatta ...	328	77	2	...	4	...	...	...
Other places ...	2,529	250	...	4	...	...	...	10
Total ...	37,510	13,733	2,676	1,461	646	104	364	384

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—contd.								
<i>Khulna.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fakir Hât ...	...	...	20	...	6	...	...	...
Nawapara ...	1,535	876	51	10	2	...	2	4
Phultala ...	346	119	180	26	...	...	...	44
Daulatpur ...	148	20	30	75	4	...	...	...
Khulna ...	3,526	5,343	419	435	...	...	101	20
Bagir Hât ...	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatpara ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,578	6,376	700	546	12	...	103	68
<i>Rajshahi.</i>								
Malanchi ...	1,503	2,126	...	542	...	...	338	16
Gopalpur ...	73	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	498	1,873	1,294	2,363	312	205	...	182
Attrai ...	37	982	4,434	1,380	300	297	1,103	2.5
Raninagar ...	108	304	185	40	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	14,912	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Boalia ...	1,348	3,594	1,862	...	68	102	...	...
Sara ...	493	301	4	3	80	...	...	...
Charghat ...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhanagar ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,972	12,996	7,879	4,328	760	604	1,441	403
<i>Dinajpur.</i>								
Parbatipur ...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaugaoon ...	6	883	400	...	...	...	...	...
Charkai ...	192	24	32	124	48	...	20	...
Phulbari ...	82	232	97	...	...	...	...	...
Raiganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	1,007	3,778	2,737	...	461	210	...	101
Kaliaganj ...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,288	5,415	3,266	124	509	210	20	101
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>								
Belakoba ...	632	150	...	...	...	...	288	...
Dam-Dim ...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilahati ...	70	300	332	1,069	100	120	100	460
Haldibari ...	24,726	7,041	3,081	14,029	3,787	1,651	7,715	2,916
Jalpaiguri ...	25,961	13,032	2,609	5,580	857	100	1,576	2,111
Ramshai Hât ...	9,716	5	406	378	...	...	...	40
Chalsa Road Ghât ...	1,220	...	203	1,401	246	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	1,981	165	...	...	...	...	...	220
Deomoni ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandal Ghât ...	713	520	...	235	...	140	300	250
Total ...	65,293	21,213	6,625	22,692	4,990	2,011	9,979	5,997
<i>Darjeeling.</i>								
Siliguri ...	5,857	887	41	1,644	487	100	440	200
Kurseong ...	4,097	14	6	412	...	...	...	...
Sonada ...	1,056	...	...	410	...	500	340	200
Ghum ...	4,465	1,175	713	651	160	784	123	380
Darjeeling ...	3,184	1,386	1,074	552	60	890	570	140
Mahanadi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tindaria ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...
Total ...	18,659	3,462	1,834	3,770	837	2,274	1,473	920

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—contd.								
<i>Rangpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Daroani	...	237	805	100	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1,337	1,458	634	803	136	75	44	288
Kaunia	234	...	12	277	...	22	...	...
Badarganj	24	...	38	20	18	...	...	...
Saidpur	1,495	2,373	1,450	658	83	32	80	323
Nilphamari	236	505	868	663	18	461	6	222
Domar	8,097	5,191	1,359	7,691	2,935	2,134	6,176	2,451
Tista	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât	453	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Magal Hât	200	...	356	56	...	...	...	...
Kurigram	964	55	127	449	30	...	...	62
Jatrapur	426	34	26	130	49	...	20	...
Porabari	680	29	81	520	...	...	172	20
Madarganj	4	...	20	91	20	121	200	900
Kamarjani	1,388	36	35	242	14	22	51	...
Chilmari	248	70	20	85	30	12	...	...
Rowmari	133	...	21	26	70	...	20	...
Shampur	100	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total	16,411	9,988	5,358	11,816	3,403	2,879	6,769	4,266
<i>Bogra.</i>								
Panchbibi	...	100	150	200	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Hât	16	1,493	583	994	...	200	918	553
Jamerbari	1,859	229	416	882	8	371	152	100
Sultanpur	170	953	4,148	2,769	500	1,895	1,186	1,700
Akkelpur	390	1,117	1,665	501	150	150	760	750
Hili	105	987	335	213	...	22	82	...
Jamalganj	507	1,274	722	120	...	...	200	...
Tilakpur	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nakhila	...	...	...	37	50	...	...	40
Total	3,047	6,261	8,019	5,716	708	2,638	3,292	3,143
<i>Pabna.</i>								
Nagarbari	1,263	201	300	801	...	152	18	...
Banagram	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belkuchi	3,996	1,154	192	2,219	110	225	513	152
Serajganj	11,476	2,477	3,771	10,840	45	468	175	143
Pabna	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sthalchar	...	...	5	8	38	...	...	...
Bera	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	...
Total	16,824	3,832	4,280	13,886	193	845	706	295
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>								
Chaurh Hât	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Torsa	28,106	...	360	183	260	281	...	40
Other places	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,499	...	360	183	260	281	...	60
<i>Dacca.</i>								
Dorogram	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...
Elashin	6	9	16	218	275	106	156	4
Narayanganj	1,436	104	520	4,425	100	...	...	...
Dacca	533	69	136	466	60	...	80	...
Kadirpur	22	28	327	253	...	...	2	...
Tarpasa	815	29	...	302	24	...	...	...
Kamalaghat	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahar	13	...	...	387	...	...	...	...
Moynal	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Postagola	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniknagar	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Aricha	...	12	...	...	...	...	31	...
Salhar	...	...	...	296	...	60	105	...
Elachipur	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Bishnandi	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Total	3,365	291	999	6,392	462	166	374	5

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—contd.								
<i>Mymensingh.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	651	14	144	243	302	20	32	...
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	76	41	...	...	...
Bahadurabad ...	254	20	...	94	...	...	148	30
Hargilachar ...	336	121	22	32	...	...	...	...
Jagannathganj ...	1,186	25	63	165	213	111	250	280
Subarnakhali ...	2,559	264	102	171	...	...	70	...
Sadhuganj ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,043	444	331	783	556	131	500	310
<i>Faridpur.</i>								
Doomasa ...	...	...	...	127	46	...	...	...
Daulatdia ...	11,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lallgolla ...	4,469	2,730	1,275	6,776	3,012	724	122	222
Pangsa ...	34,805	12,914	984	1,829	426	14	49	64
Belgachi ...	8,279	300	103	424	106	...	12	...
Rajbari ...	13,341	1,124	495	327	204	202	...	...
Pachuria ...	19,465	8,746	6,355	5,531	45	823	...	...
Goalundo ...	19,895	4,304	2,818	6,353	1,332	...	1,506	500
Faridpur ...	21	...	2	19	...	...	...	26
Madaripur ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Haserkandi ...	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Nuria ...	...	30	456	856	130	...	...	...
Kartikpur ...	61	...	14	558	40	...	...	...
Jobsa ...	...	...	...	86	3	...	...	...
Total ...	1,11,692	30,148	12,502	22,911	5,344	1,763	1,689	812
<i>Backergunge.</i>								
Pirozpur ...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...
Jhalakati ...	920	...	1,232	2,147	...	...	...	20
Barisal ...	249	...	40	20	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,169	5	1,272	2,167	4	...	...	20
<i>Tippera.</i>								
Azabpur ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Haziganj ...	20	...	...	120	...	...	20	...
Comilla ...	130	...	...	132	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	8	1	240	203	79	18	...	...
Akhaura ...	7	8	18	9	...	6	...	...
Nayanpur ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Brahmanbaria ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	165	9	258	477	81	24	20	...
<i>Noakhah.</i>								
Noakhali ...	471	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Feni ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	471	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>								
Chittagong ...	54	284	345	613	70	...	106	40
<i>Burdwan.</i>								
Sitarampur ...	...	...	412	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	431	...	412	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>								
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th Septem- ber 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Murshidabad.</i>								
Azimganj ...	312	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	332	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	5,66,344	2,03,967	70,166	1,06,550	20,338	14,363	28,233	18,870
CHOTA NAGPUR.								
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>								
Giridih ...	390	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>								
Parulia ...	937	740	927	360	...	...	...	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	963	740	1,667	360	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>								
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.								
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>								
Deoghur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmahal ...	...	794	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	376	794	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>								
Colgong ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	370	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>								
Monghyr ...	370	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Barowni ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	742	370	376	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	1,496	1,516	...	...	...	...	...
Kajra ...	161	1,876	375	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalpur ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	...	751	751	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,283	4,863	3,388	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Patna.</i>								
Barh ...	...	753	1,128	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,050	8,988	2,828	1,110	...	370	...	...
Diga Ghat ...	740	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rakhtiarpur ...	377	771	382	...	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	745	3,776	2,627	100	...	...	...	...
Khusrupur ...	...	2,655	375	...	...	...	...	...
Bankipur ...	...	375	751	370	...	370	...	...
Dinapur ...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,912	18,075	8,091	1,950	...	740	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Purnea.</i>								
Barsoi ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Sonali ...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishanganj ...	1	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasba ...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	721	1,466	570	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Darbhanga.</i>								
Samastipur ...	895	3,004	1,499	...	...	...	...	...
Kamtaul ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalsingh Sarai ...	...	3,755	2,632	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,265	6,759	4,131	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahabad.</i>								
Buxar ...	...	...	...	1,852	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	...	1,120	385	...	...	...	...	...
Raghubarpur ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behea ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Dumraon ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Total ...	370	1,120	755	2,222	...	...	...	...
<i>Gaya.</i>								
Gaya ...	370	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>								
Hajipur ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	2,628	2,281	380	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garaul ...	...	376	375	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,738	3,032	755	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Champan.</i>								
Bettiah ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>								
Ekma ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revelganj ...	1,870	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra ...	1,537	380	370	...	...	...	...	...
Savan ...	2,960	1,480	740	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	370	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digwara ...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,477	5,980	1,110	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH.	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172		740	...	...
<i>Ghazipur.</i>								
Dildarnagar ...	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarighat ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Benares.</i>								
Benares ...	370	...	...	...	...	375	740	...
Zamania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	370	...	...	...	...	375	740	...
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>								
Gauri Bazar ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	740	...	740	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Mirzapur.</i>								
Mirzapur ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>								
Naini Junction ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mija Road ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Fattehpur.</i>								
Bindki ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>								
Cawnpur ...	7,965	...	...	...	...	381	...	...
<i>Etawah.</i>								
Etawah ...	2,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>								
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agra.</i>								
Firozabad ...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>								
Muttra ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>								
Hattrass ...	3,832	1,144	379	...	...	...	...	...
Alighur ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,207	1,144	379	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Meerut.</i>								
Meerut ...	758	...	384	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>								
Moradabad ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bareilly.</i>								
Faridpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aonla ...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	1,143	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,526	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>								
Jaunpur ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>								
Shahjehanpur ...	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhee ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WES- TERN PROVIN- CES AND OUDH—concl'd. Lucknow.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lucknow ...	1,901	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,302	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahar.								
Khurja ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad.								
Fyzabad ...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai.								
Hardai ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	2,255	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the North- Western Provin- ces.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	...	756	740	...
Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	...	...	740	370
Central Provinces ...	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.								
Sylhet.								
Fenchugunge ...	151	503	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	1,294	51	2	371	510	80	...	...
Badarpur ...	6,237	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaganj ...	5,052	369	...	425	...	...	146	...
Karimganj ...	890	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chattak ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	836	1,070	327	...	...	20	106	...
Total ...	14,463	2,099	329	796	512	100	252	...
Cachar.								
Silchar ...	13,847	5,922	261	1,348	2,550	1,371	279	20
Goalpara.								
Dhubri ...	1,208	121	330	632	52	125	224	10
Goalpara ...	1,640	310	366	2,384	660	178	570	380
Total ...	2,848	431	696	3,016	712	303	794	390

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st January to 26th June 1897.	Total from 27th June to 31st July 1897.	Total from 1st to 28th August 1897.	Total from 29th August to 25th September 1897.	Week ending 2nd October 1897.	Week ending 9th October 1897.	Week ending 16th October 1897.	Week ending 23rd October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Kamrup.</i>								
Gauhati ...	673	3,258	2,876	13,257	1,447	822	1,082	1,280
<i>Darrang.</i>								
Tejpur ...	257	111	152	411	101	101	57	...
Mangaldai ...	18	160	...	1	56	...	...	...
Bishunath ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behalimukh ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...
Total ...	326	271	152	822	157	101	57	...
<i>Sibsagar.</i>								
Nigriting ...	1,826	...	...	13	40	60	10	...
Disangmukh ...	1,676	437	190	357	68	32	20	63
Dekhnumukh ...	3,986	609	697	555	275	72	176	77
Kokilamukh ...	557	372	103	...	240	30	16	...
Other places ...	1,576	701	10	84	100	42	...	...
Total ...	9,621	2,119	1,000	1,009	723	236	222	140
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>								
Dibrugarh ...	14,366	875	1,887	4,020	1,150	166	918	1,600
Palasbari ...	2	20	...	103	...	6	...	...
Total ...	14,368	895	1,887	4,123	1,150	172	918	1,600
<i>Nowgong.</i>								
Silghat ...	558	...	...	61	162	145	200	...
Other places ...	115	26	400	...	...	...	...	112
Total of Assam ...	56,819	15,021	7,601	24,432	7,413	3,250	3,804	3,542
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	...	20	100	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	27,751	19,129	33,617	22,795
ABSTRACT.								
Total of Bengal ...	5,65,086	2,03,931	70,166	1,06,550	20,338	14,363	28,233	18,870
Ditto Bihar ...	19,636	46,189	18,811	4,172	...	740	...	...
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	1,373	1,480	1,667	360	...	...	...	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	39,449	3,012	1,873	81	...	756	740	...
Ditto Panjab ...	1,516	...	370	1,110	...	...	740	370
Ditto Central Provinces.	456	1	...	2,986	...	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	58,077	15,057	7,601	24,432	7,413	3,250	3,804	3,542
Unspecified places ...	3,843	115	16	143	...	20	100	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,89,820	2,69,785	1,00,504	1,39,834	27,751	19,129	33,617	22,795

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 8th November 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* ripening. *Rabi* and *boro* paddy being sown. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Kalna	8 to 10	
Katwa	10 to 12	
Raniganj	11	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather slightly cloudy. Harvesting of early paddy commenced. Price of rice at Sadar and Rampur Hat 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather occasionally cloudy. Sowing of *rabi* still continues. Condition of winter rice excellent. *Nuan dhan* being cut. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice (new) at Bankura $13\frac{1}{2}$ seers and at Vishnupur $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Prospects of paddy good. *Rabi* and indigo are being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani police-station. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	9	} per rupee.
Contai	11 to 13	
Tamluk	10	
Ghatal	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$	

Hooghly.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. No cattle-disease.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* very good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather cool at night and in the morning. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Barasat	8	
Basirhat	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Diamond Harbour	9	

Nadia.—No rain. Prospects of crops good. Fodder ample. Price of old rice varies from 8 to 9 seers, and of new rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman*, sugarcane, and mulberry favourable. *Kalai* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	10	} per rupee.
Jangipur	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Kandi	12	

Jessore.—No rain. Weather fine and clear. Steeping and cleansing of jute going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost over. Prospects of standing crops favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Jessore	10 to 14	} per rupee.
Jhenida	12	
Magura	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$	
Narail	$12\frac{5}{16}$	

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *rabi* crops begun. Prospects of *aman* very good. Insects doing some damage in Sadar. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8 to $11\frac{1}{2}$	} per rupee.
Bagirhat	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Satkhira	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

Water and fodder sufficient.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of crops good. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Winter rice is excellent. Preparation of land and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Fodder and water plentiful. No cattle-disease. Price of rice—*bhadoi* 9 seers and *haimanti* 8 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar .05. Days warm, nights cool. *Haimanti* paddy is in ear, and is in favourable condition. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar .49, Siliguri .10. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*bara marua* and *haimanti* being harvested; *phaphur*, potatoes, and *kalai* promising. *Terai*—*Haimanti* and potatoes progressing favourably. Prices of coarse rice:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	7 to 8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	8 to 10	

Bhutia sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Transplantation of tobacco and sowing of potatoes and *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects of winter crops good. Common rice selling at 5 to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of winter rice continue good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—*aman* 8¼ seers, *aus* 9 seers 8½ chitaks, and Burma rice 9 seers 14 chitaks per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather hot in day, cool at night. Prospects of crops excellent. Price of common rice at Sadar 8 to 9 seers, and at Sirajganj 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather—warm days with cool nights. *Aman* crop very promising. Common rice 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells from 7½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with cool nights. Prospects of crops reported fair from Brahmanbaria subdivision; elsewhere prospects good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice—

					Srs.	
Cemilla	...	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	13	
Chandpur	...	...	...	...	13	

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of rice—*aman* 7 to 9 seers and *aus* 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather somewhat hot. Standing crops greatly injured by cyclone. Water fouled by fallen leaves in places. Fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* and poppy crops being sown. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane excellent. Prices stationary. Common rice sells at 11½ seers the price in Patna. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy and sowing of *rabi* continue. Prospects good. Price of Burma rice 11 seers and of country rice 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops excellent. *Rabi* sowing in rapid progress. Fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Saran.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of paddy excellent. *Rabi* sowings going on; early sowings germinating well. Average prices are—common rice 11 seers 7 chitaks, wheat 9 seers 6 chitaks, barley 11 seers 8 chitaks, *makai* 15 seers 6 chitaks, gram 9 seers 11 chitaks, *arhar* 10 seers 6 chitaks, *marua* 19 seers per rupee.

Champanan.—No rain. Crop prospects continue good. *Rabi* sowings in full swing. Poppy promises well so far. New country rice sells at $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers against normal $17\frac{1}{4}$ seers, and maize at 18 seers. Relief from Charitable Fund closed except as regards orphans, of whom 64 boys and 65 girls remain.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Crops already sown are coming up well. Prices are—Burma rice 10 seers, common rice 11 seers, wheat 9 seers, *makai* 16 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 9 seers, rahar 10 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 12 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather bright and cool. Prospects of winter rice good. Sugar-cane doing well. *Rabi* sowings continue. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	7 to $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Jamui	...	...	...	9	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings continue. Agricultural outlook very good. Prices showing a marked decline. Coarse rice sells at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee at Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in parts of the district.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved from Charitable Fund	37	83	23	143

Purnea.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops fully satisfactory. Sowing of mustard and other *rabi* crops still continues. A few cases of cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	11	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10 to 11	
Araria	...	...	...	12	

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting cool. Condition of winter rice excellent. *Rabi* crops are being sown. *Kalai* in flower in some places. Common rice selling at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects of winter crops excellent. Harvesting commenced. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Prices are—common rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 seers and maize 14 to 24 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara (5th November)— Relieved from Charitable Fund	23	76	90	189

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *laghu sarad* commenced. *Guru sarad* in ear. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	15 0	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	15 12
Kendrapara	...	...	...	17 1
Banki	...	...	...	17 9

Balasore.—Rainfall nil at Sadar. Harvesting of *beali* crop continues. *Sarad* crop in ear and ripening in places. *Rabi* crops being sown. Sugarcane growing well. Price of rice varies from 13 to 20 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy in progress. New rice sells at 24 seers per rupee.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. *Laghu* being reaped. *Sarad* in ear. Common rice sells as follows:—

		OLD RICE.	NEW RICE.
		Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Puri	...	11 13	14 7
Khurda	...	10 8	13 2
Interior	...	{ 10 to 0 11 13	{ 15 to 0 19 0

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects still reported favourable. *Rabi* fields being ploughed and sown. Rice 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* sowing continues. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 12 seers and in the interior from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in full swing. Paddy harvesting going on. Winter rice and other standing crops good. Average price of rice 10 seers, and of *makai* and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather somewhat cloudy. Prospects of crops on the ground excellent. Paddy being cut. Cultivation of *rabi* crops in progress. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average prices of common rice:—

Sadar	...	{ New rice 16 seers	} per rupee.
		{ Old „ 10 „	
Gobindpur	..	{ New „ 12 „	
		{ Old „ 9½ „	

Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall nil. Rice plentiful. Price 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was slight rain in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, but none in other districts during the week. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops continue favourable, except in Chittagong, where the crops were greatly injured by the recent cyclone. The sowing of the *rabi* crops is everywhere making good progress, and the crops already sown are germinating well. The sowing of poppy has begun in parts of the Patna Division. The price of rice fell in several districts during the week. Relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is still being given to a small extent in the following districts:—

Champaran	...	129	(boys 64 and girls 65).
Bhagalpur	...	143	(men 37, women 83, and children 23).
Sonthal Parganas	...	189	(men 23, women 76, and children 90).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 9th November 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS
STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE
FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31st OCTOBER 1897.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers karkatch, Katwa 10 seers 5 chitaks (karkatch) and Raniganj 10½ seers.
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers (panga), Tamruk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10½ seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10½ chitaks per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 10 seers, Magrahat 9 seers 13½ chitaks, and Baduria 10½ seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 10 seers (karkatch), Jangipur 10½ seers, and Kandi 11 seers.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Nairail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU.
Pennisetum typhoid-
cum.)

MARUA OR RAGL
(Eleusine Corocana.)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- turn of last year.
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Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

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KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET, (<i>Setaria Italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	C.
...	8 0	8 0	9 12			
...	8 4	8 4	9 0			
...	9 0	9 0	10 0			
...	7 0	7 0	8 0 to 10 0			
...	8 0	8 0				
...	8 0	8 0	10 0			

...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 0			
7 4	7 4	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0			
...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0			
...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0			
...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0			
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 8			

...	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	10 8			
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 0	7 11			
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0			
...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0			
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12			
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	7 2			
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	10 8			

...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	9 8			
...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8			
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 0			
...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8			

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1897.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)												ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)						SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.													
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	9	0	9	0	14	8	11	0	11	0	12	0	13	8	9	3	8	0	3	4	0	Burdwan.	1	BURDWAN DIVISION.			
...	6	0	6	0	13	8	10	8	10	8	10	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	3	12	0	Birbhum.	2				
...	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	8	10	8	9	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	4	0	Bankura.	3				
...	No import.	6	8	...	...	...	10	8	10	0	10	0	3	11	0	3	11	0	4	0	0	Midnapore.	4			
...	6	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9	8	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	Hooghly.	5				
...	7	0	7	0	7	11	10	0	10	0	8	14	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	Howrah.	6				
...	6	0	6	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	24-Parganas.	7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
10	10	10	0	11	13	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	Calcutta.	8				
...	10	0	10	0	14	9	11	0	11	0	10	10	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	Nadia.	9				
...	11	0	11	...	14	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	Murshidabad.	10				
...	8	0	9	0	8	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	Jessore.	11				
...	7	0	7	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	9	2	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	Khulna.	12				
...	9	12	9	12	12	0	10	2	10	2	9	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	2	8	Rajshahi.	13	RAJSHAHI DIVISION			
...	10	0	10	0	9-6-3	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	Dinajpur.	14					
...	7	8	7	8	8	0	9	8	9	8	8	0	3	15	0	3	14	0	4	5	0	Jalpaiguri.	15				
18	0	18	0	12	0	5	0	5	8	7	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.	16	
12	0	10	0	13	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Rangpur.	17					
...	9	0	9	12	8	13	13	14	8	3	14	8	4	4	0	Bogra.	18				
...	10	8	10	8	15	0	9	13	9	13	9	2	3	14	6	3	14	6	4	5	0	Pabna.	19	Dacca DIVISION.			
...	5	14	6	2	9	0	10	8	10	8	8	14	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	6	0	Dacca.	20				
...	5	8	5	8	13	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh.	21				
...	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	Faridpur.	22					
...	10	0	10	0	9	12	13	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	Backergunge.	23				

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers and Sathkira 9½ seers.
 L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Nator 8½ seers and Nugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks.
 M. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
 N. Retail prices of salt per rupee at Kurseong 8 seers and at Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.
 O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 8 seers, Gaibanda 8½ seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
 P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 9 seers 7 chitaks, Kagmari 8 seers, and Netrokona 9½ seers.
 S. In the subdivisions the wholesale prices of salt per maund are :—Madaripur Rs. 3-13 (crushed) and Goalundo Rs. 4-7 (panga).
 T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Numbet.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLAM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL—concluded.																				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 11	7 4	6 10	7 3	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 4	8 0	9 4	10 0	9 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	12 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	19 0	...	...
	28	Gaya	...	8 8	8 12	8 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	6 8	6 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	...	...
	29	Shahabad	...	{ 9 0 & 9 8 }	{ 8 0 & 10 0 }	{ 8 0 & 8 8 }	10 0	10 0	11 8	8 0	{ 8 0 & 5 8 }	{ 7 8 }	{ 9 0 to 10 0 }	{ 9 0 & 9 8 }	{ 8 0 & 8 8 }	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	10 0	9 0	11 0	6 0	5 12	...	11 4	11 0	9 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	6 8	5 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	8 4	10 0	10 0	...		
	33	Darbhanga	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	8 14½	9 7½	8 4	8 0½	10 8	16 0	5 4	5 12½	7 4	8 10½	8 11½	8 6	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	11 6	11 6	10 2	7 9	7 4	8 3	8 14	8 14	9 6	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	9 9	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 2	5 0	8 0	11 11	11 11	10 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	10 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	9 8	9 0	...	7 12	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 8	7 14	6 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 3	12 8	13 13	11 13	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 6	10 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	{ 12 8 to 13 0 }	10 12	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	7 2	7 3	...	...	...	...	6 14	5 12	8 0	{ old 11 13 new 14 7 }	{ 10 8 }	11 13	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	5 0	6 4	10 0	9 0	8 12	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	{ 5 8 to 7 8 }	{ 5 8 to 7 8 }	{ 5 8 to 7 8 }	...	...	...	{ 6 8 to 8 0 }	{ 6 8 }	{ 6 0 to 8 0 }	{ 10 0 to 14 0 }	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	7 14	8 7	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	9 0	10 2	6 12	12 6	11 13	8 7	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	8 0	8 4	7 12	9 0	10 0	...	10 4	9 0	9 8	11 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Dinapore 10 seers, and Barh $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nuwada 9 seers, Jahanabad 10 seers, and Aurangabad $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabua $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Sassaram $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Buxar 11 seers.
a. In the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers and Sitamarhi 10 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bogusera 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers and Jamui 10 seers.

EERS OF 80 TOLARS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU.
Pennisetum typhoid-
eum.) MARUA OR RAGI.
(Eleusine Corocana.)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
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S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

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...	19	8	20	0	15	0
...	14	8	13	4
...	16	0	16	0
...	18	8	18	8	14	0
...	20	0	21	0
...	18	0	20	0	15	0
...	19	0	19	0	14	0

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...	20	0	20	0	12	8
...	22	0	20	0	15	0
...	18	0	20	4	12	6
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KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAI OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
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Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.
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S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...
...	7	8	6	8	13	0
...	8	0	8	0	10	0

14	0	14	0	16	0	9	8	9	8	11	0
10	4	8	8	15	0	9	0	8	12	10	2
...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	11	0	...	...
10	0	8	0	14	0	9	0	8	8	11	1
...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	12	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	8	8	12	10	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	8	9	12	10	8	...	...

8	6½	...	9	0	9	15½	9	13½	11	3
...	...	...	...	8	14	8	14	10	1	...
...	...	...	...	9	9	8	0	10	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	0	11	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	10	0	...

...	...	...	...	10	8	11	3	13	3
...	...	...	...	8	0	7	8	8	8
...	...	...	...	10	8	10	0	14	0
...	...	...	...	11	4	10	8	13	3

...	...	...	...	7	8	8	0	9	8
...	...	...	...	6	12	7	0	9	0
...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	10	0
...	...	...	...	8	7	8	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	0	7	12	9	4
...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	12	0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1897—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays.)												ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)						SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.																		
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			DISTRICTS.			Number.
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.								
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f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of alt per rupee are:—Banka 9 seers 11 chitaks, Madhipura 9½ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.

g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. At Ballia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

i. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamarā 9 seers (panga), Pakour 11 seers (karkatch), Rajmahal return not received.

i. In the Jaipur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

k. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

1. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

a. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARKS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (<i>mota chaul</i>).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
2	Burdwan	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 0 0	3 9 0	3 5 0	4 10 0	4 1 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	...	...
5	Rangpur	6 12 0	7 0 0	6 5 4	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 6 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	5 10 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 5 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
7	Chittagong	6 8 0	6 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 1 0	4 7 0	4 15 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 3 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 11 0	3 1 3	3 4 0	3 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	6 2 5	7 4 3	5 11 6	4 3 4	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 11 3	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 3
10	Bhagalpur	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 14 6	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 3	4 3 6	4 3 6	4 13 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 15 0
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 0 9	2 14 6	2 8 6	3 6 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 4 0	...	...	...
12	Ranch	{ 5 0 0 to 6 2 0 }	6 2 0	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 0 }	4 0 0	4 0 0	{ 4 0 0 to 5 0 0 }	5 11 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
...	5 0 0	4 15 0	4 4 0
...
...	4 10 0	4 9 0	3 12 0
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0
...	5 8 0	5 2 0	4 0 0
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0
2 0 0	1 15 0	1 14 6	2 10 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	3 9 0
...	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 10 6	4 3 4	4 9 0	...
...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 11 6
...	Biri or kalai.		...
...	3 9 3	3 4 0	2 14 3
...	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 0 0
...	to	to	to
...	5 14 6	5 11 0	4 7 0

4376a

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zea mays</i>).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	6 8 0	5 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	Black mustard.		5 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 0	4 12 0	5 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	White mustard.		6 4 0
...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
3 0 0	3 12 0	2 6 6	7 4 0	7 4 0	4 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 12 0	7 0 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0
2 8 0	2 8 0	3 5 0	3 14 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	3 14 0	5 0 0
2 9 3	2 5 7	3 1 3	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 0	2 10 0	3 3 0	4 8 6	4 3 6	3 8 3	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 14 6
...	...	...	3 9 3	3 6 3	2 10 3	...	...	...	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 15 6
}	...	...	8 14 0	8 14 0	7 4 3	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
			...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0

STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	6 2 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	...	...	...
14 0	3 14 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 0 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...
0 0	4 0 0	3 4 6	6 7 0	6 7 0	5 13 0	29 8 0	20 8 0	22 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	250-0-0 per 10 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	260-0-0 per 100 pieces.	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0
31 8 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece -			...	...	...
			Madhukhali.			1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0			
			Pulla.			to 2 8 0	to 2 4 0	to 2 8 0			
32 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	8 4 0	Cleaned hides, per piece -			...	...	...
						1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0			
32 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	to 2 12 0	to 2 8 0	to 2 12 0			
33 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 10 8	...	...	...	6	6	18
									bundles per rupee.		
35 0 0	35 0 0	42 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	9 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 4
						per maund.			per maund.		
40 0 0	40 0 0	37 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
						per maund.					
27 0 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6
									per maund.		
24 13 3	27 13 3	26 10 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 4 0	35 4 0	35 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	2 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0
						per maund.			per kahan.		
29 8 0	29 8 0	31 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3
35 8 9	35 8 9	41 2 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	per piece.			per maund.		

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st October 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.															
5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2. Burdwan.
per kahan.															
1 10 0	1 10 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	{ 4 8 0 to 4 12 0 }	{ 3 8 0 to 4 0 0 }	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 9	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.												Panga.			
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	3 14	6 3 14	6 4 5 0	4. Pabna.
per maund.												Panga.			
6	6	6	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 4	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 8 0	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	3 12	0 3 12	0 4 6 0	6. Dacca.
												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	3 12	0 3 12	0 3 12 0	7. Chittagong.
												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10	0 3 10	0 3 12 0	8. Patna.
												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10	0 3 10	0 3 8 9	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 5 6	0 4 3	0 3 9	3 13	0 3 12	0 4 0 0	10. Bhagalpur.
3 3 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 4	0 3 2	0 3 2 0	11. Cuttaek.
per kahan.															
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	{ 5 8 0 to 6 0 0 }	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4	0 4 4	0 4 12 0	12. Ranchi.
												Panga.			

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.805		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29.832		
The highest pressure in the month	30.024	31st	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.574	4th	16
The range of pressure	0.450		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	176.4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	359.1		
°			
The mean temperature of the month	79.8		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers	81.5		
The highest temperature in the month	89.3	11th	
The lowest temperature in the month	63.4	27th	
The range of temperature during the month	25.9		
The mean daily range of temperature	10.7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	19.9	27th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	83		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.857		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers	0.854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	4.69		
The average cloud proportion of October from 20 years' registers	3.88		
Ins.			
The total rainfall of the month	8.61		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	7.95		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers ...	5.31		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.77	16th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	14		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	10		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	139.6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	53.8		
The greatest sun temperature	152.8	18th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64.1	18th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	71.4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	3.8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	7.9	26th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	73.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	223.0	5th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14.0	5th 1 to 2 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 117, N.E. 52, E. 120, S.E. 79, S. 47, S.W. 64, W. 103, N.W. 50, Calm 112.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.8° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th November 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1897.

The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	Inches.	29.868	Date.	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	°	81.6		
The highest temperature during the month	...	°	92.5	11th.	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	°	64.1	26th.	
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	°	28.4		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	°	12.9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	°	21.6	26th.	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	%	77		
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	Inch.	.889		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	7.99		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	1.74	4th.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	Days.	8		

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 6th November 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 31st October to 6th November 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	31st	30.023	76.2	85.4	18.5	66.9	79.8	68.6	.549	61.6	55	
November	1st	29.997	75.5	85.0	19.1	65.9	81.1	68.6	.533	60.8	50	Nil.
"	2nd	.941	75.5	85.0	19.1	65.9	79.6	70.6	.629	65.4	62	"
"	3rd	.993	76.5	85.6	18.1	67.4	81.4	72.1	.665	67.2	61	"
"	4th	30.017	77.4	86.4	18.0	68.4	79.6	73.1	.729	69.8	72	"
"	5th	29.993	75.9	84.3	16.8	67.5	80.4	72.1	.679	67.7	65	"
"	6th	.957	75.4	85.0	19.2	65.8	79.1	73.4	.748	70.6	75	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.989

The mean temperature of the seven days ° 76.1

The extreme variation of temperature ° 20.6

The maximum temperature ° 86.4

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 63

The total fall of rain from 31st October to 6th November 1897 Inches. Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 6th November 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
31st October to 6th November 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	31st	137.7	9.5	29.961	75.1	83.0	13.8	69.2	68.8	0.621	65.1	71	N N W, N N E, and calm.	42	Nil	Chiefly clear, p.
Nov.	1st	140.3	9.3	.942	73.4	82.1	16.9	65.2	67.6	.599	64.0	73	N N W and calm	26	"	Chiefly clear, p.
"	2nd	136.4	9.6	.897	73.9	82.3	16.4	65.9	67.9	.604	64.3	72	W N W and calm	38	"	Clear, a.
"	3rd	134.7	8.1	.930	74.9	83.3	16.2	67.1	70.5	.688	68.1	79	W N W and calm	14	"	Chiefly clear, p.
"	4th	133.5	9.1	.946	75.5	84.0	15.9	68.1	70.7	.688	68.1	78	W N W and calm	22	"	Chiefly clear, p.
"	5th	137.9	9.4	.935	74.8	82.6	15.6	67.0	68.4	.617	64.9	72	N N W and calm	31	"	Chiefly clear, p.
"	6th	134.2	7.4	.912	73.3	82.1	16.7	65.4	69.0	.652	66.5	80	Calm and variable	10	"	Chiefly clear, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.932

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.916

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours,
62.4

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 78.6

The mean temperature of the seven days 74.3

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 78.3

The extreme variation of temperature 18.8

The maximum temperature 84.0

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles,
6

The mean relative humidity %
75

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 74

The total fall of rain from 31st October to 6th November 1897 Inches.
Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.38

The total fall from 1st January to 6th November 1897 58.33

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 64.73

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th November 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalanghi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of September 1897.

RIVER GANGES.																								RIVER JALANGHI.		RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Gaulundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
1st	26.00	232.72	24.50	221.30	22.75	191.50	28.60	162.83	22.53	124.43	24.33	91.83	22.96	64.96	21.00	26.94	27.17	66.91	27.35	31.95	24.50	175.26							
2nd	26.17	232.59	24.50	221.30	22.58	191.63	28.50	162.43	22.08	123.03	23.83	91.83	22.71	64.71	20.83	26.77	26.92	66.65	27.35	31.65	24.60	175.36							
3rd	26.34	232.46	24.50	221.30	22.41	191.76	28.40	162.03	21.53	122.63	24.03	91.83	22.54	64.54	20.63	26.60	26.75	66.38	27.15	31.45	25.20	175.46							
4th	26.51	232.33	24.50	221.30	22.24	191.89	28.30	161.63	21.36	122.23	23.63	91.83	22.37	64.37	20.43	26.43	26.60	66.11	27.00	31.20	25.00	175.56							
5th	26.68	232.20	24.50	221.30	22.07	192.02	28.20	161.23	21.19	121.83	23.43	91.83	22.20	64.19	20.23	26.23	26.40	65.84	26.85	31.00	24.80	175.66							
6th	26.85	232.07	24.50	221.30	21.90	192.15	28.10	160.83	21.02	121.43	23.23	91.83	22.03	64.02	20.03	26.03	26.20	65.57	26.60	30.80	24.60	175.76							
7th	27.02	231.94	24.50	221.30	21.73	192.28	28.00	160.43	20.85	121.03	23.03	91.83	21.86	63.85	19.83	25.83	26.00	65.30	26.40	30.60	24.40	175.86							
8th	27.19	231.81	24.50	221.30	21.56	192.41	27.90	160.03	20.68	120.63	22.83	91.83	21.69	63.68	19.63	25.63	25.80	65.03	26.20	30.40	24.20	175.96							
9th	27.36	231.68	24.50	221.30	21.39	192.54	27.80	159.63	20.51	120.23	22.63	91.83	21.52	63.51	19.43	25.43	25.60	64.76	26.00	30.20	24.00	176.06							
10th	27.53	231.55	24.50	221.30	21.22	192.67	27.70	159.23	20.34	119.83	22.43	91.83	21.35	63.34	19.23	25.23	25.40	64.49	25.80	30.00	23.80	176.16							
11th	27.70	231.42	24.50	221.30	21.05	192.80	27.60	158.83	20.17	119.43	22.23	91.83	21.18	63.17	19.03	25.03	25.20	64.22	25.60	29.80	23.60	176.26							
12th	27.87	231.29	24.50	221.30	20.88	192.93	27.50	158.43	20.00	119.03	22.03	91.83	21.01	63.00	18.83	24.83	25.00	63.95	25.40	29.60	23.40	176.36							
13th	28.04	231.16	24.50	221.30	20.71	193.06	27.40	158.03	19.83	118.63	21.83	91.83	20.84	62.83	18.63	24.63	24.80	63.68	25.20	29.40	23.20	176.46							
14th	28.21	231.03	24.50	221.30	20.54	193.19	27.30	157.63	19.66	118.23	21.63	91.83	20.67	62.66	18.43	24.43	24.60	63.41	25.00	29.20	23.00	176.56							
15th	28.38	230.90	24.50	221.30	20.37	193.32	27.20	157.23	19.49	117.83	21.43	91.83	20.50	62.49	18.23	24.23	24.40	63.14	24.80	29.00	22.80	176.66							
16th	28.55	230.77	24.50	221.30	20.20	193.45	27.10	156.83	19.32	117.43	21.23	91.83	20.33	62.32	18.03	24.03	24.20	62.87	24.60	28.80	22.60	176.76							
17th	28.72	230.64	24.50	221.30	20.03	193.58	27.00	156.43	19.15	117.03	21.03	91.83	20.16	62.15	17.83	23.83	23.60	62.60	24.40	28.60	22.40	176.86							
18th	28.89	230.51	24.50	221.30	19.86	193.71	26.90	156.03	18.98	116.63	20.83	91.83	19.99	61.98	17.63	23.63	23.40	62.33	24.20	28.40	22.20	176.96							
19th	29.06	230.38	24.50	221.30	19.69	193.84	26.80	155.63	18.81	116.23	20.63	91.83	19.82	61.81	17.43	23.43	23.20	62.06	24.00	28.20	22.00	177.06							
20th	29.23	230.25	24.50	221.30	19.52	193.97	26.70	155.23	18.64	115.83	20.43	91.83	19.65	61.64	17.23	23.23	23.00	61.79	23.80	28.00	21.80	177.16							
21st	29.40	230.12	24.50	221.30	19.35	194.10	26.60	154.83	18.47	115.43	20.23	91.83	19.48	61.47	17.03	23.03	22.80	61.52	23.60	27.80	21.60	177.26							
22nd	29.57	230.00	24.50	221.30	19.18	194.23	26.50	154.43	18.30	115.03	20.03	91.83	19.31	61.30	16.83	22.83	22.60	61.25	23.40	27.60	21.40	177.36							
23rd	29.74	229.87	24.50	221.30	19.01	194.36	26.40	154.03	18.13	114.63	19.83	91.83	19.14	61.13	16.63	22.63	22.40	60.98	23.20	27.40	21.20	177.46							
24th	29.91	229.74	24.50	221.30	18.84	194.49	26.30	153.63	17.96	114.23	19.63	91.83	18.97	60.96	16.43	22.43	22.20	60.71	23.00	27.20	21.00	177.56							
25th	30.08	229.61	24.50	221.30	18.67	194.62	26.20	153.23	17.79	113.83	19.43	91.83	18.80	60.79	16.23	22.23	22.00	60.44	22.80	27.00	20.80	177.66							
26th	30.25	229.48	24.50	221.30	18.50	194.75	26.10	152.83	17.62	113.43	19.23	91.83	18.63	60.62	16.03	22.03	21.80	60.17	22.60	26.80	20.60	177.76							
27th	30.42	229.35	24.50	221.30	18.33	194.88	26.00	152.43	17.45	113.03	19.03	91.83	18.46	60.45	15.83	21.83	21.60	59.90	22.40	26.60	20.40	177.86							
28th	30.59	229.22	24.50	221.30	18.16	195.01	25.90	152.03	17.28	112.63	18.83	91.83	18.29	60.28	15.63	21.63	21.40	59.63	22.20	26.40	20.20	177.96							
29th	30.76	229.09	24.50	221.30	17.99	195.14	25.80	151.63	17.11	112.23	18.63	91.83	18.12	60.11	15.43	21.43	21.20	59.36	22.00	26.20	20.00	178.06							
30th	30.93	228.96	24.50	221.30	17.82	195.27	25.70	151.23	16.94	111.83	18.43	91.83	17.95	59.94	15.23	21.23	21.00	59.09	21.80	26.00	19.80	178.16							

CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1897.O. C. LBES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th October 1897 on 817 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	177,250	94,850 0 0	13,75,120 0	3,16,000 0 0	33,620 0 0	4,44,370 0 0	31,600	50,196	81,796
Or per mile of railway ...	217	116 0 0	1,683 0	387 0 0	25 0 0	*528 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year† ...	2,721,825	12,88,067 0 0	1,56,55,714 0	34,20,469 0 0	2,43,728 0 0	49,52,264 0 0	518,185	671,037	1,189,222
Total for 17 weeks ...	2,899,075	13,82,917 0 0	1,70,30,834 0	37,36,469 0 0	2,77,248 0 0	53,96,634 0 0	549,685	721,233	1,270,918
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	200,613	1,08,822 0 0	13,30,951 0	2,97,310 0 0	37,133 0 0	4,43,265 0 0	32,903	49,900	82,803
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	134 0 0	1,635 0	365 0 0	27 0 0	526 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,499,255	15,61,720 0 0	1,91,86,930 0	40,93,774 0 0	3,00,108 0 0	59,54,602 0 0	547,150	744,013	1,291,163

* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 4th September 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th October 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,430	8,220 0 0	62,690 0	5,190 0 0	80 0 0	13,490 0 0	2,400	1,980	4,380
Or per mile of railway ...	238	96 0 0	729 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year* ...	323,037	1,07,585 0 0	591,953 0	46,644 0 0	2,894 0 0	1,57,123 0 0	40,820	23,708	64,528
Total for 17 weeks ...	343,467	1,15,805 0 0	654,643 0	51,834 0 0	2,974 0 0	1,70,613 0 0	43,220	24,688	67,908
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,493	7,393 0 0	62,125 0	6,046 0 0	366 0 0	13,805 0 0	2,196	1,984	4,180
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	238	86 0 0	722 0	70 0 0	4 0 0	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	380,015	1,23,062 0 0	584,716 0	53,725 0 0	3,840 0 0	1,80,627 0 0	40,205	24,297	64,502

* Audited up to 4th September 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 23rd October 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Totalearnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	MDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ...	100,520	(a) 44,710	385,060	(b) 44,040	12,710	1,01,460	18,813	(c) 19,244	38,057
Or per mile of railway ...	123.34	54.86	472.47	54.04	15.59	124.49	.....	.....	.....
or previous 15½ weeks of half-year (d) ...	1,555,149	5,75,481	57,53,992	6,89,426	1,95,448	14,00,355	282,701	308,506	591,207
Total for 16½ weeks ...	1,655,669	6,20,191	61,69,052	7,33,466	2,08,158	15,61,815	301,514	327,750	629,264
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	89,947	38,037	4,39,691	52,659	10,176	1,00,872	13,650	(e) 18,392	32,042
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	118.98	50.31	581.60	69.66	13.46	133.43	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,550,183	5,81,766	60,38,565	7,29,318	1,64,411	14,75,495	229,691	279,495	509,186

(a) Increase in coaching due to passengers returning from *mias*, opening of extensions and general development.

(b) Decrease in goods traffic due to stationery prices.

(c) Includes 3,696 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 21st August 1897.

(e) .. 654 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th October 1897 on 238 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,279	9,291 0 0	2,13,402 0	8,346 0 0	243 0 0	17,880 0 0	2,407	4,307	6,714
Or per mile of railway ...	68'40	39'04	896'65	35'07	1'02	75'13	10'11	18'10	28'21
For previous 14 weeks of half-year (a) ...	179,616	93,315 0 0	19,72,162 0	83,148 0 0	7,093 0 0	1,84,156 0 0	30,655	43,905	74,560
Total for 15 weeks ...	195,895	1,02,606 0 0	21,85,564 0	91,494 0 0	7,936 0 0	2,02,036 0 0	33,062	48,212	81,274
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,904	5,781 0 0	94,876 0	13,259 0 0	163 0 0	9,203 0 0	1,364	3,145	,509
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62'29	36'35	596'70	20'50	1'03	57'58	8'58	19'78	28'76
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	167,211	84,832 0 0	15,61,939 0	55,964 0 0	3,178 0 0	1,43,974 0 0	21,339	46,130	67,439

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 11th September 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 16TH OCTOBER 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
238	17,880	75'13	159	9,203	57'88	238	4,43,432	...	159	2,96,168	...	1,47,264	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd October 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for parcel and goods traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,838	11,238 0 0	2,12,692 0	8,757 0 0	241 0 0	20,236 0 0	2,392	4,501	6,893
Or per mile of railway ...	68'75	41'01	743'68	30'62	'84	72'47	8'73	15'73	24'46
For previous 15 weeks of half-year (a) ...	196,163	1,02,410 0 0	21,88,299 0	91,304 0 0	7,902 0 0	2,01,616 0 0	33,076	48,658	81,734
Total for 16 weeks ...	215,001	1,13,648 0 0	24,00,991 0	1,00,961 0 0	8,143 0 0	2,21,852 0 0	35,468	53,159	88,627
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,250	5,602 0 0	1,20,279 0	4,265 0 0	167 0 0	10,034 0 0	1,291	2,831	4,122
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	64'47	35'23	756'47	26'82	1'05	63'10	8'12	17'80	25'92
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	177,461	90,434 0 0	16,82,218 0	60,229 0 0	3,345 0 0	1,54,008 0 0	22,630	48,931	71,561

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 28th September 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH OCTOBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD OCTOBER 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH OCTOBER 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
236	20,236	72'47	159	10,084	63'10	236	4,63,248	.....	159	3,06,202	.....	1,57,046	.....

DARJELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th October 1897	...	...	...	...	...	17,613	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	17,609	4	9
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th October 1897	...	...	...	...	...	345	5	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	345	4	6
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	2
Receipts from 1st July to 30th October 1897	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,098	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,970	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	872	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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RESOLUTION PROMULGATING THE REVISED BENGAL PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 10th November 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1465T.—M.

READ—

- A letter from the Indian Medical Association, dated the 23rd March 1897, submitting certain suggestions for arresting the spread of the bubonic plague.
- A memorial without date from certain Muhammadan gentlemen, suggesting modifications in the draft rules framed by the Government of Bengal under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
- An extract from the *Statesman* newspaper of the 4th September 1897, reporting the proceedings of an informal meeting held at the Bengal Council Chamber on the 2nd September 1897, for the purpose of discussing certain draft rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

Read again—

- Plague Notifications Nos. 1, 4 and 5, dated the 10th February 1897, and Nos. 6 and 7, dated the 12th March 1897.

Several months ago the Government of Bengal took into consideration the question of modifying some of the Regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, in the light of the experience gained in combating plague in Western India. That experience seems to show that the distinction between

isolated cases and a well-defined outbreak, which was recognised when the Bengal Regulations were framed, cannot be safely maintained, and that whatever precautions may be authorised by law must be brought into force directly a single case occurs. Although Regulations Nos. 6 and 7 of the 12th March are not based on this distinction, they are not as comprehensive as Regulations Nos. 4 and 5, and in respect of segregation they are far more severe. It is also for many reasons desirable that the Regulations should conform as closely as possible to those in force in neighbouring Provinces.

2. Representations were at the same time received from the Muhammadan community and the Indian Medical Association on the subject of these Regulations, and it came in various ways to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that some alarm had been caused among both Hindus and Muhammadans by the prospect of the existing Plague Regulations, especially those relating to segregation, being brought into force. In order to allay the apprehensions of the native community, without abating the stringency of the measures necessary to combat the plague successfully in this Province, the Lieutenant-Governor caused a fresh set of rules to be drafted and circulated to a number of representative Muhammadan gentlemen for opinion. A deputation of Muhammadans was at the same time received by the President of the Medical Board, who on two occasions discussed with them and with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality the points which they considered open to objection in the draft rules. They afterwards submitted the memorial which is referred to in the preamble. The views of the Hindu community were believed to be expressed in the letter from the Indian Medical Association. These memorials were fully considered by Government, and the requests therein made were as far as practicable given effect to in the draft Regulation, rule 31 of which admitted in a modified form the system of home-segregation of sick persons, provided that suitable accommodation were available, and that the expenses of isolation, including watch and ward, medical attendance and complete disinfection were deposited with the Health Officer beforehand.

3. Just as the Regulation was ready for publication, Dr. Lowson, who had worked at Hongkong during the outbreak of plague at that place, and had acquired further experience of the disease as Joint Plague Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, arrived in Bengal, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie thought it right to consult him on the subject. After making a thorough inspection of Calcutta and Howrah with reference to the facilities for combating an outbreak of plague in either town, Dr. Lowson expressed his opinion that the system of home-segregation authorised by rule 31 of the draft Regulation as it then stood was likely to prove absolutely ineffectual in the event of even a few cases of plague occurring, and that to proceed on those lines would be to court disaster. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognised the social objections to enforcing immediate removal to hospitals and segregation camps, and at first declined to modify the rule; but after once more personally discussing the question with Dr. Lowson, His Honour was driven to the conclusion that no system of home-segregation could be successfully worked in Calcutta. It seemed to him unwise to reject the teachings of experience in a matter of this importance, more especially as Dr. Lowson attributed much of the mortality in Bombay to futile efforts to carry out home-segregation in the early stages of the epidemic, and to the failure to realise the imperative necessity of isolating all sources of infection as soon as possible. Rule 31 of the Regulation was therefore amended in consultation with Dr. Lowson, so as to stand thus:—

“If on examination of a sick person the Health Officer suspects that such person is suffering from or infected with plague, he may cause such person to be removed to a hospital, and may arrange for his detention, dieting and medical treatment therein. He may also cause the other occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a segregation camp and to be detained under observation for ten days.

“When particular castes or classes of the community have constructed at their own cost private hospitals and segregation camps, the site and plan of which have been approved by the Health Officer, and have arranged, to that officer's satisfaction, for the medical administration of such hospitals and camps, sick or suspected persons may, if they so desire and if accommodation is available, be removed to the private hospital or segregation camp constructed for the use of the caste or class to which they belong, instead of to a public hospital or camp.

"In both public and private camps and hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and in the case of a female who by the custom of the country does not appear in public, her *parda* shall be strictly preserved both in removal to the camp or hospital and during her stay there. The friends and servants of sick persons shall be permitted to accompany them to hospital, but shall be subject to the same rules as regards segregation as if they were sick themselves."

In the meantime the great diminution of plague in the Bombay Presidency had made the danger to Calcutta remote, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie considered it unnecessary to excite alarm among the Native residents of Calcutta by publishing a rule, which it might never be necessary to enforce. The Regulation was accordingly held in abeyance.

4. The position has since undergone a change for the worse. Plague has revived in Bombay and Puna, and has spread to several other places in that Presidency, and it has also appeared at Madras and in the neighbourhood of Jalandhar in the Punjab and Hardwar in the North-Western Provinces. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor cannot avoid the conclusion that the persistence of the disease in Western India, and the fact of its having shown itself further eastward than it has hitherto done, and on the main lines of communication with Northern and Southern India, constitute a real source of danger to Bengal, and render it necessary to adopt further precautions for the protection of the Province, and more especially of the city of Calcutta. His Honour has therefore again considered the official correspondence on the subject of the draft Regulation and the papers cited in the preamble. The letter of the Indian Medical Association has special value in relation not only to the problem of warding off or suppressing an outbreak of plague without doing unnecessary violence to the feelings of the people, but also to the larger question of the sanitation of Calcutta and municipal towns generally. The Association lay stress on the "utterly insanitary condition of Calcutta" and its "unprepared state," *

* * * "a state of things which hygienically may be said to invite epidemic disease, and subsequently to harbour it for an almost undefined and unlimited period." As regards segregation, they admit "the absolute necessity of the most strenuous carrying out of the recent enactment of the Government of India with regard to segregation." They refer with approval to the proposal that "the wealthy members of each sect of Indians should provide their own separate and special segregation hospitals, wherein arrangements could be made for *zanana* and *parda-nashin* ladies, their attendants and relatives, on a style that would be quite in keeping with their caste and religious usages." In the absence of such arrangements, they suggest that, "so far as the wealthier classes of Hindus and Muhammadans are concerned, domestic segregation of a special kind might be adopted. For example, we find the houses of our great Indian cities are large, and all are provided with expansive flat roofs or terraces. When plague breaks out in a house of this sort, it is possible to isolate the sufferer by transferring him or her to a specially erected thatched room on the terrace, with a special attendant; and such arrangements could be made so as to shut off all communication with the terrace and other parts of the buildings." The Muhammadan memorialists referred to above, while objecting generally to segregation as such, ask that, in all cases where patients cannot be segregated in their own houses, they may be segregated in buildings or huts close by. The wishes and sentiments of both communities in respect of this subject were recently fully expressed at the Conference presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, which was attended by the leaders of Hindu and Muhammadan society in Calcutta. His Honour entirely sympathises with their desire that, in guarding against the great calamity of an outbreak of plague in Calcutta, as little violence as possible should be done to the social traditions and usages of the upper classes of Natives, and he is anxious to make every concession that is consistent with the paramount duty of preventing the spread of the disease. With this object rule 31 of the draft Regulation (46 of that now published) has been further amended to the following effect:—

46. *Segregation*.—(1) If on examination of any person the Health Officer suspects that such person is suffering from or infected with plague, he may cause such person to be removed to a hospital, and may arrange for his detention, dieting and medical treatment therein. He may also cause the other occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a segregation camp and to be detained under observation for ten days. In the case of *parda-nashin* ladies, a lady doctor shall conduct the examination.

(2) When private plague hospitals or segregation camps have been provided and fully equipped by or for particular castes, classes, joint-families, or associations of families, and the Health Officer, or in Calcutta two members of the Plague Commission empowered for this purpose by the President, have in writing approved of the site, plan, furniture and arrangements for medical administration of such hospitals and camps, sick or suspected persons may, if they so desire and if accommodation is available, be removed to the private hospital or segregation camp constructed for the use of the caste, class or family to which they belong, instead of to a public hospital or camp.

(3) In both public and private camps and hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and in the case of a female who by the custom of the country does not appear in public, her *parda* shall be strictly preserved, both in removal to the camp or hospital and during her stay there.

(4) The relatives, friends, *hakims*, *baidis*, and priests of sick persons shall be allowed free access to them during the day time, subject only to such precautions as the Health Officer may consider necessary.

(5) Members of the family of a sick person who are in attendance on him may also be admitted to the hospital, whether public or private, provided that they shall sleep in the compound in suitable accommodation provided for the purpose, and not in the hospital itself.

Explanation 1.—It is not necessary that hospitals provided in accordance with this rule should be constructed in remote or inconvenient situations.

Explanation 2.—In Calcutta, persons desirous of taking advantage of clause (2) should at once communicate with the Plague Commission, and satisfy that body of their ability to provide adequate hospitals and camps when plague breaks out. In other places, application should be made to the Health Officer.

Explanation 3.—In Calcutta, private hospitals and camps may be closed by order of the Plague Commission, if the Health Officer reports that medical attendance and segregation are not maintained to his satisfaction, or that the conditions on which such camps or hospitals were sanctioned are not complied with. In other places, the power of closing private hospitals and camps will be exercised by the Magistrate of the district on the report of the Health Officer.

It will be seen that, following the analogy of the second clause* of rule 12

* "Provided that when the Medical Board is satisfied that suitable and sufficient accommodation for the complete segregation of infected and suspected persons and efficient medical attendance have been provided by an association of families, it may exempt such families from the provisions of this Regulation. This exemption may be withdrawn if the Health Officer reports that medical attendance and segregation are not maintained to his satisfaction."

of Regulation No. 4 of the 10th February 1897, which was based upon a suggestion made by a

* Native gentleman to the

President of the Medical Board, the system of caste and class hospitals, which has worked successfully in Bombay, has been extended under certain conditions to joint-families or associations of families. This concession will render it possible for the upper classes of the Native community to secure for themselves and their families complete privacy in the event of their being attacked by plague, and being required in the interests of the general public to submit themselves to segregation. The question is one merely of organisation and of expense; and the cost will be nominal in comparison with the heavy losses which a prolonged visitation of plague would entail upon all residents of Calcutta, whether house-owners, traders or professional men. On such an occasion, the poorer members of these classes may fairly expect the richer members to assist them in preserving their social usages intact by providing special hospitals and camps for them to take refuge in. This is what has been done by Native gentlemen in Bombay, and Mr. Stevens hopes that the Native gentlemen of Bengal will not be backward in following their example. The Marwari traders of Calcutta have already expressed their readiness to provide a special hospital for themselves; and the fact that a donation of Rs. 2,000 has recently been received from Hajee Moosajee Ahmed Salajee for the purpose of providing additional comforts for Muhammadan gentlemen who may be detained at Khana, encourages the Lieutenant-Governor to believe that wealthy Muhammadans will also come forward to assist the poorer members of their faith. His Honour thinks it probable that the provisions of clause (2) of rule 46 will be very largely resorted to, and hopes that persons intending to take advantage of that clause will lose no time in communicating with the Plague Commission. When plague actually breaks out, it will be too late to make any but the simplest arrangements, and persons who have not organised their private hospitals beforehand will find themselves compelled to resort to those provided for the public.

5. The remaining requests of the memorialists have been met as far as possible in the rules. They are mistaken in supposing that rule 52 empowers

the Health Officer to give directions as to the method of burial. The rule refers only to the method of removing the corpse. In order, however, to concede as much as possible to the feelings of the memorialists, the Chairman of the Corporation will be directed to ascertain what method of preventing risk of infection in the process of removing a corpse will be least open to ceremonial objections, and that method will be prescribed for observance. In the matter of the use of disinfectants, it will be for the Committee appointed under rule 32 to see that a reasonable practice is followed. The question of maintaining dependants while the working member of a family is undergoing segregation, is provided for by rules 49 and 55.

6. In order to secure the prompt and concerted action which the experience of other Provinces has shown to be indispensable in dealing with plague, the powers conferred by the Regulation in respect of Municipalities and Cantonments are vested in District or Cantonment Magistrates, and, in Calcutta, in the Chairman of the Corporation. Such powers are of two classes. Some come into operation at once, and the rest remain in abeyance until a case of plague occurs in the Municipality or Cantonment concerned, or in a place near enough to cause risk of infection. The former class comprises—

- (a) Power to point a Health Officer and staff for Municipalities or groups of Municipalities (rule 24).
- (b) Power to appoint committees of inspection (rule 32).
- (c) Power to carry out certain general sanitary precautions (rule 33).
- (d) Power to deal with insanitary premises and blocks of huts, overcrowded dwellings, rag-picking and rag stores (rules 34-36).
- (e) Power to provide hospitals and segregation camps (rules 37 and 38).

It will be for Magistrates to decide, in consultation, if necessary, with the Plague Commission, what action should be taken at once under each of these heads. In some of the larger Municipalities general sanitary precautions have already been carried out in accordance with instructions issued by Government earlier in the year. The Regulation will enable these operations to be continued in a more systematic manner and at less cost to the municipal funds. In other places, it is believed that comparatively little has been done. The attention of the Magistrates of Hooghly, Howrah and the 24-Parganas is directed to the condition of the small Municipalities on either bank of the river Hooghly near Howrah and Calcutta. These are a source of special danger by reason of their position and surroundings, and the number of mill hands and other labourers who reside in them under conditions peculiarly liable to promote the rapid dissemination of plague. It will probably be found desirable to form these Municipalities into groups for the purposes of action under rules 24, 33, 34 and 35.

7. In respect of the construction of hospitals and segregation camps and the provision of medical staff, beds, furniture, medicines, disinfectants and the other machinery for combating an actual outbreak of plague, it should be clearly understood that no large expenditure need be immediately incurred. In view of the fact that an outbreak may, under favourable circumstances, be warded off by prompt isolation of sporadic cases not of local origin, it is essential that some hospital accommodation for such cases should be made available everywhere. But this may be of the cheapest type, and in many places it may be possible to make use of the infectious wards of existing hospitals or dispensaries. As regards the further and more elaborate measures requisite for dealing with an actual outbreak, it will be sufficient at present to make such arrangements as will render it possible to take effective action at a moment's notice. Every District Magistrate should, therefore, at once prepare, for all municipal towns in which he considers such a precaution is called for, a scheme based upon the memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner on Plague Hospitals and Segregation Camps, which is appended to this Resolution, and should submit it to the Secretary to the Plague Commission for examination and approval with any explanation of local circumstances that may be necessary. In the case of Calcutta, it is understood that a scheme has already been prepared by the Chairman. This should now be revised, if necessary, with reference to the memorandum, and submitted to the Plague Commission. Given a definite plan of operations, showing exactly what is to be done and how it is to be done,

the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be found possible, in the event of occasion arising, to organise the measures requisite with the minimum of delay.

8. The occurrence of an ascertained case of plague should be reported, by telegram, if necessary, to the Local Government, the Secretary to the Plague Commission, the Sanitary Commissioner, and, in places outside Calcutta, to the Commissioner of the Division.

9. The opportunity has been taken to add to the numbers of the Medical Board appointed by the Government Resolution No. 937T.—M., dated 10th October 1896, to define its functions more precisely, and to change its designation, which has given rise to some misapprehension, from "Medical Board" to "Plague Commission."

10. The probable working of the Regulation has been very carefully considered, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all classes of the community will assist the Government in its efforts to prevent the spread of plague in these Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Resolution, with copies of the Rules, be forwarded to the members of the Plague Commission, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, all Commissioners of Divisions, all Magistrates (direct), for information and communication to the Municipalities and District Boards in their jurisdiction, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, Sanitary Commissioner, Officers Commanding Cantonments, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal; all Departments of Government; also to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, Calcutta.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution with the revised Rules be communicated to the Government of India, Home Department.

Ordered, further that the Resolution with the Rules be communicated to newspapers and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PLAGUE NOTIFICATION—No. 9.

Darjeeling, the 10th November 1897.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to prescribe the following Regulation for preventing the spread of the bubonic plague, in supersession of the Regulations prescribed by Plague Notifications Nos. 1, 4 and 5, dated the 10th February, and Nos. 6 and 7, dated the 12th March :—

PART I.—APPOINTMENT OF PLAGUE COMMISSION.

1. The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Plague Commission for the purpose of advising the Government, the district and railway officials, heads of departments, Municipalities and District Boards, as to the measures to be taken in order to prevent the outbreak and check the spread of bubonic plague within the territories subject to the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of discharging such further duties as may hereafter be assigned to them :—

The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Medical Department	<i>President.</i>
The Hon'ble Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt., C.I.E.	} <i>Members.</i>
The Hon'ble M. C. Turner	...	...
The President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce	...	...
The Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department	...	...
The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	...	...
The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal	...	...
The Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta	...	...
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Sanders	...	...
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien	...	...
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Joubert	...	...
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell	...	...
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lewtas	...	...
Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy	...	...
The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal	...	...
The Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta	...	...
Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar	} <i>Secretary.</i>
Dr. Koilash Chunder Bose	...	...
Maulavi Zuhir-ud-din Ahmed, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy	...	...
Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department	

PART II.—RULES RELATING TO VILLAGES AND NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

2. *Appointment of plague authorities.*—In every local area where there is danger of plague, the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the District Magistrate's general directions all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules shall be known as plague authorities.

3. *Duties of proprietors of lands.*—Every village headman, every owner and occupier of land and the agent thereof, and every person employed in the collection of revenue by Government or the Court of Wards, shall use his best endeavours to secure full compliance with the following provisions as to the immediate reporting to the nearest police-station of the occurrence of each case of plague on his property, as to the segregation of the sick and their attendants, as to the disinfection of the houses of persons who have suffered from plague, and as to the disposal, in accordance with the customs of their religion, of the bodies of those who have died.

4. *Duties of Station and Outpost Officers, Rural Police and Chaukidari Panchayats.*—Every rural policeman (chaukidar) shall forthwith report to his police-station or outpost the name of every person who has arrived in his village from any area declared to be infected with bubonic plague, together with the name of the householder with whom he resides, and shall also report fresh arrivals as they occur. Members of chaukidari panchayats are required to see that the above duty is faithfully performed. The names so reported, with dates, will be entered in a *Special List* to be kept at police-stations and outposts. The Station Officer shall also enter in the *Special List* the names and addresses of travellers from infected areas which are reported to him by the Railway Police under rule 13. He shall also, for the space of ten days next following after the persons shown in the *Special List* arrived in his jurisdiction, cause the state of health of such persons to be specially reported to him.

5. Every rural policeman shall report any excessive mortality among rats or monkeys that may occur.

6. Every rural policeman shall be liable, on the requisition of the police-station or outpost officer, to do 24 hours duty at any railway station situated within the police-station

or outpost jurisdiction, and to perform there such duties as shall hereafter be prescribed by circular or departmental orders.

7. *Rural Policemen to be present at Railway Stations.*—The District Superintendent of Police, in consultation with the District Magistrate, will arrange that two or, if necessary, more than two chaukidars shall be present throughout the 24 hours at such railway stations in his district as shall hereafter be notified from time to time. This arrangement will be made under his orders by the police-station or outpost officer, who will be held responsible that each pair or batch of chaukidars is regularly relieved after 24 hours' duty, and that each man receives subsistence allowance at the rate of two annas a day. This subsistence allowance will be paid from District Board or other District Funds under arrangements to be made by the Magistrate.

8. *Inquiry to be made when death reported of person entered in Special List.*—On receiving intimation of the illness or death of any person entered in the *Special List* referred to in rule 4 or of any person residing in the same household, the station or outpost officer shall institute inquiry to ascertain whether the deceased has or had symptoms of plague as described in the memorandum annexed, and shall report his action by an entry in red ink in the Station Diary. He shall also inform the nearest plague authority.

9. *Increased mortality in villages to be inquired into.*—Whenever the deaths reported from any village are more numerous than usual, and especially sudden deaths due to fever, the station or outpost officer shall forthwith make enquiries in order to ascertain whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed, and will, when forwarding "The weekly statement of deaths to the Civil Surgeon," prescribed by Bengal Police Circular No. 2 of March 1897, call the Civil Surgeon's attention to the increased rate of mortality.

10. *Results of enquiry under preceding rules to be reported to Civil Surgeon.*—The station or outpost officer shall forthwith report to the Civil Surgeon and to the nearest plague authority the result of the enquiries made under either of the last two preceding rules, and shall make an entry in red ink for the information of the District Superintendent and Magistrate in the Station Diary which is despatched daily.

11. *Magistrates and superior Police Officers required to supervise.*—Magistrates and the superior police officers should, whenever practicable, attend the weekly muster parades at which all the rural policemen are assembled, so as to be able by interrogation and by enquiry to satisfy themselves that the rules laid down in this Regulation are being duly carried out.

12. *District and Rural Police to assist plague authorities.*—The District and Rural Police shall give to the plague authorities any assistance they may require to enable them to carry out the duties they have to perform under this Regulation.

13. *Duties of Railway Police.*—Assistant Inspectors-General of the Railway Police are required to work in cordial co-operation with the District Police. It is their duty to arrange, on the arrival of trains, that the railway police prepare lists containing the names and residences of travellers from infected areas; these lists, after being checked from the tickets collected, will be forwarded to the station police. When there is reason to suspect that a traveller has given either a wrong name or wrong residence, one of the chaukidars referred to in rule 7 will be sent with him to verify the information given. A small itinerant staff will be sanctioned for each Assistant Inspector-General to ensure that the rules prescribed for observance at railway stations are being strictly carried out, and that travellers are not evading examination and observation by alighting at intermediate stations and taking fresh tickets.

14. *Breaking railway journey.*—In the event of a traveller from an infected area alighting at an intermediate station with the object of obtaining a fresh ticket, so as to conceal the fact that he comes from an infected area, the Railway Police will take down his name and the number of the fresh ticket issued, and will send information down the line so that he may, on alighting, be placed under observation.

15. *Duties of plague authorities.*—Immediately on receiving information under the preceding rules, or whenever he thinks house visitation necessary, the plague authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling-place, and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, or in his opinion likely to have been infected, *e.g.*, owing to his having lived in the same house with a plague patient. Such plague authority, if he be not himself a medical officer, shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer in the service of Government or of any local authority, and such medical officer, whether appointed a plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated and examine and report on the case. If the case prove to be one of plague, the plague authority may, in his discretion, proceed under rules 43 to 52 inclusive so far as they are applicable.

16. A plague authority is empowered to have the cause of death inquired into in every case, and, unless satisfied, to treat the case as one of plague.

17. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers, or about whom he receives information under the provisions of the preceding rules, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or

suspected by him to be suffering from the plague, in such places as may be appointed by the District Magistrate or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accommodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people, the District Magistrate, or officer specially authorised by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed under rule 55.

18. If a medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority has reason to believe that any building used or intended to be used as a dwelling is or has been occupied by a sufferer from the plague, or if it appears to him that any such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling-house. When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use, or suffer the same to be used, for human habitation until the said officer gives him written permission in this behalf. For the purpose of enforcing this rule, the said officer may, if necessary, forcibly remove, or cause to be removed, any person from such building.

19. If a medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority consider it necessary that the inhabitants of the village in which bubonic plague is prevalent should be located in a temporary settlement at a distance from the village, in the manner indicated in rule 50, he shall make a report to that effect to the Magistrate of the district, and the latter may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case not be again occupied till they are certified by a medical officer to have been thoroughly disinfected.

20. Should plague appear in a village, the people of surrounding villages should be warned to have no communication with the infected village until the disease has completely disappeared.

21. *Duties of the Public*.—Every person to whom an order is given by any plague authority with regard to his segregation, the disinfection of his house or personal property, or with regard to any other matter falling under these rules, shall duly obey that order.

PART III.—RULES RELATING TO MUNICIPAL TOWNS AND CANTONMENTS.

22. The following rules apply to every Municipality and to every Cantonment. Rules 23 to 42 and 55 to 57 inclusive, and rule 46, so far as it relates to the preparation of schemes for private hospitals and camps and their approval by the Plague Commission or the Health Officer, as the case may be, shall come into force at once. They shall forthwith be translated into the vernacular of the district, and deposited in the office of the District Magistrate, the Cantonment authority, and the Municipal Commissioners, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and in such other public places as the Magistrate of the district, the Cantonment authority or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may direct. And a public proclamation shall be made throughout the Municipality or Cantonment by beat of drum, notifying that such copy has been so posted up, and that the original is open to inspection in the office of the Municipal Commissioners or Cantonment authority. The remaining rules shall come into force in any Municipality or Cantonment as soon as the Magistrate of the district or the Cantonment authority or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, is satisfied that a case of plague has occurred in that Municipality or Cantonment, or in a place near enough to cause risk of the infection spreading. In every such case the rules shall be published in the manner prescribed above.

23. *Health Officer defined*.—The words "Health Officer" in the following rules mean the Civil Surgeon of the district, and include a Civil Medical Officer, a Military Medical Officer in charge of a Cantonment, an Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of a district or subdivision or a municipal dispensary, and a Medical Officer appointed by the District Magistrate under rule 24. In Calcutta, Health Officer means the Health Officer of Calcutta, and includes an Assistant Health Officer.

24. *Appointment of Health Officers*.—In every Municipality or Cantonment where there is danger of plague, the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint a Health Officer, either by name or by virtue of office to devise and carry out, under the District Magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, and may fix his pay. He may also appoint such subordinate staff to assist the Health Officer in carrying out his duties as he may consider necessary, and may fix their pay. For the purposes of this rule, the District Magistrate may group Municipalities and Cantonments, and may appoint a Health Officer and staff for the combined area. In Calcutta these powers shall be exercised by the Chairman of the Corporation, subject to the instruction of the Local Government.

25. *Duties of Town Police at Railway Stations*.—When a railway station is situated within or close to municipal boundaries, the railway police, in co-operation with the town police, will arrange to meet trains on arrival and to prepare lists containing the names and residences of travellers from infected areas who may alight. These lists, after being checked against the tickets collected, will then be sent to the town police-stations. When a traveller is suspected of giving a wrong name or wrong residence, one of the town policemen present will be sent with him to verify the information given.

26. *Town Police to report arrivals from infected parts and to keep them under observation*.—The town police are required to report at once to the police-station the name of every person

arriving from parts of the country infected with the bubonic plague who take up their temporary or permanent residence within the limits of their beats. The names so obtained, together with those referred to in the preceding rule, with dates of entry, will be entered in the *Special List* to be kept at town police-stations. A copy of this *Special List* will be sent to the District or Cantonment Magistrate and to the Health Officer, all new names being notified to them without delay. The town police are required to submit daily reports regarding the health of all the persons in the *Special List*, until a period of ten days from date of arrival has expired. In Calcutta the list shall be sent and reports shall be made to the Commissioner of Police and Health Officer.

27. *Duties of Railway Police when travellers from infected areas break their journey and take fresh tickets.*—In the event of a traveller from infected areas alighting at an intermediate station with the object of obtaining a fresh ticket so as to conceal the fact that he is a traveller from an infected area, the Railway Police will take down his name and the number of the fresh ticket issued, and will send information down the line, so that he may, on alighting, be brought under observation.

28. *Town Police to report illness or death from bubonic plague.*—On receiving information of illness or death from bubonic plague, the officer in charge of a town police-station shall forthwith report the matter to the District or Cantonment Magistrate, and shall also make an entry in red ink in the Station Diary for the information of the District Superintendent and Magistrate. In Calcutta such report shall be made to the Commissioner of Police and Health Officer.

29. *Unless otherwise specially authorised, duties of Town Police confined to reporting.*—Beyond reporting the fact of illness or death, no police officer shall take any action under the rules in this Part except under a written order of the executive or sanitary authority, which he shall be bound to show on the application of the head of the house.

30. *Magistrates and superior police officers required to supervise.*—Magistrates and superior officers of police are required to satisfy themselves by frequent personal inspection that the above rules prescribing the duties of the police are strictly carried out.

31. *Police required to assist the Health Officer.*—All police officers are required to give to the Health Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out the rules of this Notification. In Calcutta such assistance shall be given by the Commissioner of Police on the requisition of the Chairman of the Corporation.

32. *Committees of Inspection.*—In every Municipality and Cantonment, Committees of inspection may be appointed by the Magistrate of the district or the Cantonment Magistrate for the purpose of assisting the Health Officer in performing his duties under these rules. Each Committee should usually consist of four members, two Hindus and two Muhammadans, for each ward of a Municipality or definite portion of a Cantonment; and their most important duties will be to accompany the Health Officer on his rounds of inspection, to explain the necessity of the sanitary measures adopted, to assist in causing these to be carried out, and to bring to notice any complaints that may be made or abuses that they may discover. At least one Hindu and one Muhammadan on each Committee shall, if possible, be medical men. In Calcutta the Committees may be appointed by the Chairman of the Corporation in consultation with the Commissioner of Police. In places where a large proportion of the population consists of persons other than Hindus or Muhammadans, the Committees shall, if possible, comprise representatives of the races and religions chiefly affected by the rules in each ward.

33. *General sanitary precautions.*—In any Municipality or Cantonment the Magistrate of the district, or any Magistrate authorized by him in this behalf, or the Cantonment Magistrate, may issue general orders that by a certain specified date certain sanitary precautions of a simple nature, such as the lime-washing of houses, the cleaning of latrines, the removal of filth and rubbish, and of partitions which obstruct light and ventilation, shall be carried out within any specified area, and all persons residing within such area shall be bound to give effect to these orders. In Calcutta these powers shall be exercised by the Chairman of the Corporation. If within such time such persons fail to carry out the operations specified in the notice, the Health Officer may, with the sanction of the Magistrate of the district or of the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, of the Chairman of the Corporation, enter upon the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, after giving such notice of his intention as shall under the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, and carry out the measures specified above: Provided that when an apartment is occupied by a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the Health Officer shall give at least one hour's notice of his intention to enter such apartment, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing from such portion of the apartment as he may desire to enter. The expenses incurred may be recovered in the manner provided in sections 120 to 129, both inclusive, of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or as a rate under Chapter VI of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, as the case may be, from the persons who, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district, or, in Calcutta, of the Chairman of the Corporation, may fairly be held responsible.

34. *Insanitary premises and blocks of huts.*—When any premises or any block of huts are in such an insanitary state as in the opinion of the Health Officer to make the inmates thereof especially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, he may require the owner by notice to have the whole or any portion of such premises cleansed within a specified time in such manner as may appear to him necessary, and may in consultation, if necessary, with a competent engineer, direct the owner to remove all structures, partitions, erections or portions of house-walls which obstruct light and ventilation. If within such time the owner fails to

carry out the operations specified in the notice, the Health Officer may, with the sanction of the Magistrate of the district or of the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, of the Chairman of the Corporation, enter upon the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, after giving such notice of his intention as shall, under the circumstances, appear to him to be reasonable, and carry out the measures specified above: Provided that when an apartment is occupied by a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the Health Officer shall give at least one hour's notice of his intention to enter such apartment, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing from such portion of the apartment as he may desire to enter. The expenses incurred may be recovered in the manner provided in sections 120 to 129, both inclusive, of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or as a rate under Chapter VI of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, as the case may be, from the owner or from the persons who, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the district, or, in Calcutta, of the Chairman of the Corporation, may fairly be held responsible.

35. *Overcrowded dwellings.*—When a dwelling is so overcrowded as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, to make the inmates thereof especially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, the Magistrate of the district or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may, by a notice posted on some conspicuous part of the dwelling, require the owner or the occupier, if actually residing in the dwelling, or the tenants or the actual inmates thereof, to abate the overcrowding within 24 hours by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said dwelling as prescribed in the notice, or to vacate the dwelling. In default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice, the Magistrate of the district or Cantonment Magistrate or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may summarily eject all the inmates, or reduce the number of inmates in such manner and to such extent as may appear necessary. The inmates so ejected shall be provided, when necessary, with temporary accommodation.

36. *Prohibition of rag-picking.*—No person, except municipal or cantonment servants, shall pick up rags or other refuse in the streets or elsewhere; nor shall rags or refuse be transported, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Health Officer. Any person picking up rags or other refuse in the streets or elsewhere shall be liable to be arrested by the police. The Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may disinfect or at his discretion destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses or rag stores.

37. *Provision of hospitals.*—It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, to select a site and erect a hospital thereon, or to convert any building, not being a place of worship, into a hospital for the isolation of patients suffering from the plague, in any locality which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, may be suitable for the purpose. In such hospital separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, having regard to their rank and station in life. The owner or lessee of such site or building shall not be entitled to claim from the Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate or Chairman anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the site or building may remain in his occupation. Before vacating the building, the Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate or Chairman shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, both externally and internally.

38. *Provision of accommodation.*—It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, to select a site and erect thereon temporary accommodation, or to convert any building, not being a place of worship, into accommodation for the segregation of persons suspected to be infected with plague, or for the residence of persons compelled to vacate their houses under these Regulations. The owner or lessee of such site or building shall not be entitled to claim from the Magistrate, Cantonment authority or Chairman anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which the site or building may remain in his occupation. Before vacating the building, the Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate or Chairman shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected both internally and externally.

39. *Reports from factories.*—Every occupier of a factory shall, on employing in his factory any person who has come from any area declared to be infected with bubonic plague, immediately report in writing to the Magistrate of the district the fact of such employment and the name and address of the person employed. In Calcutta such report shall be made to the Chairman of the Corporation.

The word "factory" used in this rule means any premises wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use or sale any article or part of an article, and wherein steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process.

40. *Report by householder.*—If in any house a person suffers from sudden fever, glandular swellings in the neck, armpits or groin, pain in the chest with cough and feeling of oppression, or delirium, or dies from such fever or with any of the foregoing symptoms, the owner of such house, or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, or the person who collects rent for the house or any part of it, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police-station. In Calcutta such report shall be made to the Health Officer or at the nearest police-station by any person who would be bound, under section 186 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, to give information of a death in the house.

41. If there is or has been resident in any house a person who has come from any area declared to be infected with bubonic plague, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the person who collects the rent of the house or any part of it, shall report at the nearest police-station (1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs. In Calcutta such report shall be made to the Health Officer or at the nearest police-station by any person who would be bound under section 186 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, to give information of a death in the house.

42. *Report by medical practitioner.*—Any medical practitioner who attends in any house a case which he has reason to believe to be a case of bubonic plague shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police-station. In Calcutta such report shall be made to the Health Officer.

43. *Disinfection, cleansing, etc., by householder.*—The owner and occupier of any house in which a case of plague has occurred, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Health Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of the house, the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, the removal, in consultation with a competent engineer, of all partitions, erections or portions of house walls which obstruct light and ventilation, and other sanitary matters; and shall permit the Health Officer (who shall endeavour to procure the attendance of a member of the Committee appointed under rule 32) to enter his house or premises for the purpose of inspection: Provided that, when an apartment is occupied by a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the Health Officer shall not enter such an apartment without giving notice and affording time to such female to withdraw. In such inspections the Health Officer shall, if possible, always be accompanied by a male member of the family.

44. *Disinfection, cleansing, etc., by Health Officer.*—The Health Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measure for the disinfection of the house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule. Should the Health Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Magistrate of the district or Cantonment Magistrate, or in Calcutta to the Chairman of the Corporation, and act on his orders. The Magistrate of the district, or in his absence the Magistrate in charge of his duties, or the Cantonment Magistrate, and in Calcutta the Chairman of the Corporation, may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise, awarding compensation to persons who are so poor as to be unable to replace at their own expense the structure that has been burnt or destroyed.

45. *Right of entry and examination.*—The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Health Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom such Health Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the examination shall be made through a female doctor, female hospital assistant or other female agency.

46. *Segregation.*—(1) If on examination of any person under the last preceding rule the Health Officer suspects that such person is suffering from or infected with plague, he may cause such person to be removed to a hospital, and may arrange for his detention, dieting and medical treatment therein. He may also cause the other occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a segregation camp and to be detained under observation for ten days.

(2) When private plague hospitals or segregation camps have been provided and fully equipped by or for particular castes, classes, joint families or associations of families, and the Health Officer, or, in Calcutta, not less than two members of the Plague Commission empowered thereto by the President, have in writing approved of the site, plan, furniture and arrangements for isolation and medical administration of such hospitals and camps, sick or suspected persons may, if they so desire and if accommodation is available, be removed to the private hospital or segregation camp constructed for the use of the caste, class or family to which they belong, instead of to a public hospital or camp.

(3) In both public and private camps and hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and in the case of a female who by the custom of the country does not appear in public, her *parda* shall be strictly preserved, both in removal to the camp or hospital and during her stay there.

(4) The relatives, friends, *hakims*, *baidis* and priests of sick persons shall be allowed free access to them during the day-time, subject only to such precautions as the Health Officer may consider necessary.

(5) Members of the family of a sick person who are in attendance on him may also be admitted to a hospital, whether public or private, provided that they shall sleep in the compound in suitable accommodation provided for the purpose, and not in the hospital itself.

Explanation 1.—It is not necessary that hospitals provided in accordance with this rule should be constructed in remote or inconvenient situations.

Explanation 2.—In Calcutta, persons desirous of taking advantage of clause (2) should at once communicate with the Plague Commission, and satisfy that body of their ability to provide adequate hospitals and camps when plague breaks out. In other places application should be made to the Health Officer.

Explanation 3.—In Calcutta private hospitals and camps may be closed by order of the Plague Commission, if the Health Officer reports that medical attendance and segregation are not maintained to his satisfaction, or that the conditions on which such camps or hospitals were sanctioned are not complied with. In other places this power of closing private hospitals and camps will be exercised by the Magistrate of the district on the report of the Health Officer.

47. If in any case a person removed to a public or private hospital is accompanied by friends or attendants, the Health Officer may require so many of them as are not in personal attendance on the patient to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital in segregation huts or tents provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until they receive permission from the Health Officer to depart.

48. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Health Officer shall remove such person to a public or private hospital, and may treat his friends and attendants as provided in the preceding rule.

49. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Health Officer may cause the other occupants of the house in which the person was ill or in which his death took place to be removed to a segregation camp and detained there for ten days. Provided that this rule shall not apply to any medical practitioner, *hakim* or *baid* who may at any time attend upon a sick person, or to professional corpse-bearers, mourners and friends who have not been in attendance on the deceased. The Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may grant subsistence allowance at rates suitable to their station in life, to persons detained under this rule.

50. *Evacuation of street or quarter.*—If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a Municipality or Cantonment, the Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may, with the sanction of Government, direct the inhabitants of any street, muhalla or other locality to vacate their houses and to remove to a temporary settlement at a distance from the infected quarter. The District Magistrate, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may, when necessary, provide such persons with temporary accommodation. Each householder shall be permitted to make suitable arrangements for the care of his house and property during his absence, and the Municipal Commissioners or Cantonment Magistrate, as the case may be, will arrange for the watch and ward of the empty houses. After evacuation, the Health Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and the inhabitants shall not be permitted to return until the premises have been certified to be free from infection.

51. *Duty of compliance.*—A person dealt with under the foregoing rules, and any person who may be removed to a hospital by order of the Military Medical authorities or of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Health Officer with regard to his removal to, and residence in, an observation shed, public or private hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to disinfecting or burning of bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, or with respect to any other sanitary matter. He shall not depart from any such place without the written permission of the Health Officer.

52. *Disposal of dead.*—The friends of the deceased shall be permitted to dispose of the corpse by cremation or burial in accordance with their religious practices, but they shall obey the directions of the Health Officer or other sanitary or executive authority as to the time, route and method of removing the corpse to the burial or cremation place. In the event of the failure or refusal of relatives or friends of the deceased to dispose of the body, the Health Officer shall dispose of it in accordance with the religion of the deceased. The corpses of Europeans or Muhammadans who die of plague shall be buried, if possible, at least six feet deep. The place of burial, if not an authorized cemetery, should be far from habitations, and should be so situated that there may be no risk of contaminating sources of water-supply. The coffin and cloth used to cover the corpse, when not interred with the corpse, shall be destroyed. In cases where cremation is the custom, the body shall be completely burned at the usual burning ghât or other isolated locality in accordance with custom, the cloths brought in contact with the body being either burnt according to custom or disinfected.

53. *Ambulances.*—The Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, shall provide suitable conveyances, painted in a conspicuous manner, for the free carriage of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private thoroughfare.

54. *Disinfection of public conveyances.*—Any conveyance, public or private, that has been used by a person infected with, or suspected of being infected with, plague shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than twenty-four hours before being again used, and all articles of furniture belonging to it, which in the opinion of the Health Officer cannot be properly disinfected, shall be destroyed by fire.

PART IV.—RULES OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

55. *Compensation.*—The Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under these regulations; provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever. In deciding claims to compensation, the Magistrate, or the

Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman, shall consult the Committee appointed under rule 32, but shall not be bound to follow their advice.

56. *Control.*—All powers conferred upon the Health Officer or the Cantonment Magistrate, or on a plague authority by these rules shall be exercised subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district, or, in Calcutta, of the Chairman of the Corporation.

57. *Expenses.*—Subject to the provisions of rules 33 and 34, all expenses incurred in carrying out these rules shall, in the first instance, be paid from the Municipal or District Fund or from loans made under the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1897; but the Magistrate of the district, or the Cantonment Magistrate, or, in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Corporation, may recover from any person any amount which such person would, under similar circumstances, be liable to pay to the Commissioners under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or the Cantonment Act or Rules, or the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, as the case may be.

PLAGUE HOSPITALS AND SEGREGATION CAMPS.

In large municipalities accommodation should be provided in hospitals for at least 30 males and 10 females.

In small municipalities hospitals should be provided with accommodation for 15 males and 5 females.

Hospitals.—Each hospital should contain the following wards:—

- (1) a semi-detached ward for males and females, in which cases in which the diagnosis is not absolutely certain can be kept;
- (2) a male ward for cases diagnosed as plague;
- (3) a male convalescent ward;
- (4) a female ward for cases diagnosed as plague.

In addition to these there must be a dispensary and office, quarters for the nurses' possibly accommodation for the medical officer in charge, quarters for the medical subordinates and staff, and huts 10' x 10' for the reception of the relatives of the sick, and cook-rooms.

Cubic space in the hospitals.—Each patient should be given a minimum cubic space of 1,000', i.e., 10' x 10' x 10'. This amount of space is absolutely necessary in the interests of the sick and their attendants, for the freer the ventilation is, the better chance has the patient of recovery, and the attendants are less liable to contract the disease from the sick.

Floors.—The floor should preferably be made with Portland cement or Garlick's patent stone to ensure thorough cleansing.

If the floors are of mud, a good plinth should be made and the mud well rammed down and sprinkled at least once a week with a fresh solution of quicklime. The posts and girders should, if possible, be of iron; the walls may be simple matting. They should not reach the ground by a distance of one foot or the roof by a distance of two feet, and should be regularly lime-washed.

Beds.—Should be 10 per cent. in excess of accommodation, to allow of their being cleaned, lime-washed, and aired in the sun. Ordinary full-sized *charpais* should be used; netting should extend to the foot of the bed. These can be obtained locally.

Bedding.—Should consist of a mattress or woven mat, pillow and case, two sheets, one or more blankets (according to the weather). These can probably be obtained most cheaply by contract from some of the leading clothing firms in Calcutta.

Mackintosh sheets.—Should be provided for 25 per cent. of the total number of beds. These can probably be obtained at second-hand, but in good condition, from the Commissariat Department. They are very useful in preventing the soiling of the bed.

Cotton sheets.—One hundred per cent. in excess of requirements, as they need constant cleansing.

Night clothing.—Banians and pyjamas for the men and night gowns for the women. These also could be obtained in the same way as the bedding.

Bed-pans.—From 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of requirements. They should be of enamelled iron; China ones break and pewter ones bend.

Urine bottles.—For 25 per cent. of all male cases.

Feeding-cups.—For 25 per cent. of all beds; separate cups should be kept for each ward, i.e., acute, observation, &c.

Thermometers.—Half-minute or minute ones should be employed; they are constantly liable to breakage. A stock of 25 per cent. in excess should be kept.

Spittoons.—One hundred per cent. should be kept. These are absolutely necessary, as the sputum of plague cases is full of plague germs; they should be glazed and kept half filled with a solution of corrosive sublimate 1—1,000. These can be obtained from Burn and Company, Calcutta.

Ice-bags.—For 25 per cent. of all cases.

Enema Syringes.—From 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Nasal tubes and funnels.—For 5 per cent.

Sputum cups.—For from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. of beds.

The beds-pans, urine bottles, feeding cups, thermometers, spittoons, ice-bags, enema syringes, nasal tubes and funnels, and sputum cups can be obtained from chemists.

An ice-box should be provided; this can be procured locally.

Every ward should contain a plentiful supply of enamelled jugs, basins and towels for the use of the attendants; they should contain an antiseptic solution, either corrosive sublimate 1—1,000 or carbolic acid 1—20.

A dead-house should be provided, and if access is allowed to animals, wire net-work covers for the corpses should also be provided.

A cart for the removal of the unclaimed dead is necessary. It should have zinc-lined trays inside, which can be pushed in; the cart can be drawn by bullocks.

Latrines of a good standard should be provided, and the floors should be well cemented and drained.

Water-supply.—If there is a filtered water-supply, hydrants should be erected in the hospital compound.

Large glazed earthen gumlahs are necessary for the steeping of soiled clothes in antiseptic solutions.

Staff of hospital containing 60 beds—

- 1 Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer.
- 2 Or more Hospital Assistants.
- 1 Compounder.
- 6 European nurses, if possible.
- 2 Ayahs.
- 10 Ward boys (sepoys make admirable ward orderlies).
- 2 Cooks, Hindu.
- 1 Cook, Muhammadan.
- 2 Dhobies.
- 10 Mehters and domes.

Principal medicines required—

- Calomel and epsom salts.
- Bromide of potash.
- Opium preparations.
- Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi.
- Mustard and turpentine.
- Stropanthus.
- Digitalis.
- Strychnine.
- Iron preparations.
- Ether and ammonia.
- Iodoform.
- Antiseptic dressings.

The rest to be left to the medical officer concerned. The use of antipyretics, such as antifebrin, phenacetin, should be avoided, as they produce unfavourable results in plague cases.

Stimulants.—Good commissariat rum will be found the cheapest and best; brandy is too expensive to be used on a large scale. A few drops of peppermint-oil should be added to each bottle of rum, to prevent its being purloined by the ward boys.

Antiseptics—

- Perchloride of mercury.
- Quick-lime.
- Chloride of lime.
- Carbolic acid.

These should be employed for important disinfections.

Phenyle and the coal-tar derivatives can be used for flushing drains, etc.

Sulphur can be employed in fumigating houses.

Chinese pumps must be used when the corrosive sublimate solution is being employed as a disinfectant, as it destroys metals.

Composition of a search party—

- 1 Medical officer.
- 1 Lady doctor or skilled nurse.
- Members of the Ward Committee,
- 1 Locksmith.
- A guard of 20 police or sepoys.
- Ambulances, doolies and bearers.

Composition of a disinfecting party—

- 2 Sub-Inspectors.
- 2 Jamadars.
- 50 Coolies.

Central offices—

- Each sanitary circle must possess a Central Office. The staff should consist of—
- 1 Head clerk.
- 2 or more under clerks.
- 1 Chaukidar.

Three to six ambulances (doolies) should be kept at the Central Office. Also bullock carts for the conveyance of the relatives of the sick to hospital.

Segregation Camps—Are of two kinds, one belonging to the Government or Municipality, the other established by sections of the native community for their own use.

The following are the details of a Government camp in Bombay:—

The enclosure measured 150' x 140', and was surrounded by mat walls 4' high. Inside were barracks for single males, females, and families. Moveable screens were also provided to form compartments inside.